

**UKHAHLAMBA**  
**DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**  
**Spatial Development Framework**  
**REVIEW 2009**



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EXECUTIVE

SUMMARY

## The Ukhahlamba District Spatial Development Framework

In terms of Section 26 (e) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act no. 32 of 2000), a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a legally required component of a Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Once approved, a SDF has the status of a statutory plan, and serves to guide and inform all decisions made by the Municipal Council on development activities with a spatial dimension or implication as well as directing decisions on land use management made by the Ukhahlamba District Municipality. However, it should be noted that, as the Ukhahlamba District Municipality's range of assigned powers and functions do not extend to the everyday detail spatial planning and land use management, it is the intention of the Spatial Development Framework to present a broad and indicative spatial framework that provides decision-makers with a strategic picture of where limited investment is best targeted in the Ukhahlamba District.

As such, and in accordance with the Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (R. 796 of 2001) made in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, **this Spatial Development Framework has been reviewed in the period 2008 – 2009** and:

- Identifies the key spatial development features (trends and dynamics) currently applicable in the Ukhahlamba District Municipality;
- Establishes clearly the objectives of the Ukhahlamba District Municipality in relation to spatial development in its area of jurisdiction, with particular emphasis on clarifying the principles to be followed in the management of such spatial development in the area;
- Identifies the Municipality's strategies and policies that are adopted to achieve its spatial development objectives. These focus on establishing a clear hierarchy of settlement, identifying transport routes of strategic importance, and delineating Special Development Areas, which are: -
  - ⇒ Areas where strategic development intervention is required (areas of particular development potential and/or areas where current development activities represent a development opportunity); and
  - ⇒ Areas where priority spending is required (areas of special need)
- Illustrates the above information on maps; and
- Sets out basic guidelines for a land use management system in Ukhahlamba District Municipality (i.e. guidelines intended to assist Local Municipalities in formulating their own, more detailed Guidelines in respect of their specific areas).

## What is in the Reviewed Spatial Development Framework?

The Reviewed Ukhahlamba District Spatial Development Framework is intended to be a user-friendly "Manual" depicting the following information: -

- 1) **The Legal and Policy Framework for the SDF**, comprising of: -
  - The new approach to spatial planning in South Africa and its attendant legislation;
  - Policy direction and strategic approaches to managing public investment for development, drawn from the National Spatial Development Perspective, the Eastern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Plan, and the draft Provincial Spatial Development Plan;
  - Alignment imperatives with constituent Local Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks, and surrounding municipal Spatial Development Frameworks.
- 2) **The spatial development context of the Ukhahlamba District**, including: -
  - The district's locality and extent;
  - Its natural resources (bio-physical environment);
  - The current status of broad land uses in the district;
  - A broad perspective on the status of infrastructure provision
  - Developmental indicators, including population estimates and socio-economic data; and current land development and/or related project activities.
- 3) **The Strategic Framework for managing spatial development** in the district, which: -
  - Draws on the Ukhahlamba Integrated Development Plan strategic approach and the identified 8 Priority Programmes contained therein;
  - Identifies key spatial issues and related spatial objectives and strategies, as set out overleaf: -

Key Issue	Objective	Strategy
Addressing Basic Needs	Ensure availability of minimum acceptable level of infrastructure and services throughout the DM  Improved capacity in service delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Identify and prioritise areas of greatest need</li> <li>❑ Systematically link services and services supply networks to optimise efficiency</li> <li>❑ Focus on involvement of all relevant stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Overcoming Spatial Fragmentation	To create an efficient and integrated settlement pattern in Ukhahlamba.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Consolidate and densify settlements where appropriate.</li> <li>❑ Promote the integration of sprawling settlements.</li> <li>❑ Prioritise maintenance and upgrade of strategic link routes.</li> </ul>
Ensuring Good Linkages and Access	Well-structured network system allowing for ease of movement.  Efficient and effective links between identified nodes and relevant products and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Identify nodes and products (i.e. agric produce) that require linkage.</li> <li>❑ Identify and prioritise areas where the need for improved access is greatest.</li> <li>❑ Prioritise maintenance and upgrade of strategic link routes.</li> </ul>
Managing Land Use	An appropriate Land Use Management System in operation across the DM  Security of access to land for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Support and implement a programme to develop appropriate new Zoning Schemes for Urban and Rural areas, in line with the direction of new legislation.</li> <li>❑ Support land reform and settlement upgrade initiatives by identifying zones of opportunity according to land needs</li> </ul>
Managing the Environment	Adhere to sound environmental practices in line with legislation.  Protect environmentally sensitive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Implement the principles of Integrated Environment Management.</li> </ul>

4) **Spatial Structuring Elements** applicable in the district, which are substantially informed by the strategic direction of the Ukhahlamba District Municipality's 8 Priority Programmes identified in terms of the 2007 Ukhahlamba District Growth & Development Summit and adopted in the Municipality's IDP. These Elements include: -

- In relation to the **Municipal Services Upgrading Programme**, the proposed **hierarchy of urban settlements**, distinguished as "Urban Nodes";
  - *Aliwal North is the Primary Node in the district*
  - *Secondary Urban Nodes (Major Service Centres) are identified as: Sterkspruit, Ugie, Mount Fletcher & Maclear.*
  - *Secondary Urban Nodes (Minor Service Centres) are identified as: Burgersdorp, Lady Grey and Barkly East.*
- Similarly, as part of the **Municipal Services Upgrading Programme**, identifying **rural nodal settlements** (that is, rural settlements of relatively higher importance in relation to their accessibility and potential for further development of facilities to serve surrounding communities).
  - In the Sterkspruit sub-region of Senqu Municipality, these are<sup>1</sup>:
    - ✓ Ndofela
    - ✓ Qoboshane/Telle-B
    - ✓ Hillside-E
    - ✓ Herschel
  - In the Mount Fletcher sub-region of Elundini Municipality, these are:
    - ✓ Mangolaneng
    - ✓ Katkop
    - ✓ Ngcele

<sup>1</sup> NOTE: The Senqu SDF is presently under review and there are indications that the list of rural settlement nodes may be amended.

- In relation to the **Access & Linkages Programme**, identifying **Development Corridors**, being the most important transport routes within the district, categorised by their specific or potential defining function in terms of developmental objectives as either mobility routes or special routes (e.g. tourism routes).
    - *The main Tourism corridor identified is the so-called Madiba Corridor, which links the Ukhahlamba district to the current Madiba route via the new Ugie-Langeni road and extends it to the north-west along the R58 to Aliwal North, and along the R56 to the north-east through Mount Fletcher to the Maloti-Drakensberg National Park area.*
  - **Special Development Areas**, being areas where a specific development need or potential for development based on a comparative advantage is noted as warranting strategic investment and institutional support. These areas are also defined on the basis of the Priority Programmes identified in the Ukhahlamba District Municipality's IDP and respond specifically to **(i) the Timber Programme; (ii) the Tourism Programme; (iii) the Agricultural Programme; (iv) the Water & Sanitation Programme; and (v) the Social Safety Net Programme** : -
    - *Areas within the Elundini Municipality and centring on Ugie and Maclear are identified as the main focus areas for the Timber Programme;*
    - *Areas around Venterstad and the !Gariiep Dam identified as a Special Tourism Development Area;*
    - *The area incorporating the highlands and including the towns of Lady Grey, Rhodes, Barkly East, Maclear and Ugie, Dam identified as a Special Tourism Development Area;*
    - *The former Transkei areas of Herschel and Mount Fletcher sub-regions, where Basic Needs and the upgrade of infrastructure, roads and social facilities remains a priority.*
- 5) In relation to the Governance Programme, the Land Use management Guidelines proposed in the revised District SDF are intended to provide the Local Municipalities in the district with a starting point for the further elaboration of their Spatial Development Frameworks and Land Use Management Guidelines.
- 6) Proposals related to further implementation of spatial planning and land development, being made up of: -
- A proposed “shared service” approach to the provision of spatial planning and land use management services in the district;
  - The focus being placed on the distribution of a Land Use Management Procedures Manual and associated training for Local Municipal officials; and
  - The identification of some key actions and/or projects for implementation, in order to add detail to the District's development initiatives and investment programmes.

# SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 THE REVIEWED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

In terms of Section 26 (e) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act no. 32 of 2000), each Municipality (District and Local) must prepare a Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which forms a component of the Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

Once approved by the relevant Municipal Council, a SDF has the status of a statutory plan and is to be employed to guide and inform all decisions made by the Municipality on spatial development and land use management in its area of jurisdiction.

In the case of this reviewed District SDF for the Ukhahlamba District Municipality – in line with the function of the District Municipality to co-ordinate development activities in the district – it is envisaged that the District SDF should also be employed as a broad guide to where planning and development initiatives could best be directed by other public and private sector agencies seeking to invest in development initiatives in the district. This would include Local Municipalities, National and Provincial Government Departments, NGOs and private investors.

In an attempt, therefore, to be accessible to the prospective user, this reviewed edition of the Ukhahlamba District SDF maintains the original approach adopted in that it is formatted essentially as a form of "Manual". It is intended that this manual should provide a visual representation of the current reality within Ukhahlamba District Municipality, and how these realities have been responded to in a developmental approach by the IDP and SDF.

Therefore, in accordance with the Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (R. 796 of 2001) made in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, this Spatial Development Framework: -

- Identifies the key spatial development features (trends and dynamics) currently applicable in the Ukhahlamba District Municipality;
- Establishes clearly the objectives of the Ukhahlamba District Municipality in relation to spatial development in its area of jurisdiction, with particular emphasis on clarifying the principles to be followed in the management of such spatial development in the area;

- Identifies the Municipality's strategies and policies that are adopted to achieve its spatial development objectives. These focus on establishing a clear hierarchy of settlement and delineating Special Development Areas, which are: -
  - ⇒ Areas where strategic development intervention is required (areas of particular development potential and/or areas where current development activities represent a development opportunity); and
  - ⇒ Areas where priority spending is required (areas of special need).
- Illustrates the above information on maps; and
- Sets out basic guidelines for a land use management system in Ukhahlamba District Municipality.

The review of the original SDF, adopted by the Municipal Council in 2006, has been undertaken in order to: -

- Ensure alignment between the strategic approach to managing development investment in the district embodied in the original SDF and current government policy as embodied by:
  - The National Spatial Development Perspective;
  - The Eastern Cape Provincial Growth & Development Plan;
  - Relevant legislation
- Incorporate the latest available data on social (demographic), economic and infrastructural development indicators;
- Incorporate revisions and changes emanating from the re-direction of the District IDP founded specifically on the adoption of 8 Priority Programmes, which relates to the resolutions taken at the Ukhahlamba District Growth & Development Summit in 2007; and
- Build into the SDF datasets and spatial proposals the latest information derived from new and/or revised Sector Plans.

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## 1.2 WHAT HAS CHANGED?

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In essence, it is concluded that the first-generation Ukhahlamba District Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was a sound document that incorporated the principles set out in the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) and ensured alignment with the proposals contained in the Eastern Cape Provincial Growth & Development Plan (EC PGDP).

Since the approval of the district SDF in 2006, material changes to the District Municipality's strategic approach have taken place in terms of resolutions adopted at the Ukhahlamba District Growth & Development Summit in 2007. These changes have essentially been embodied in the adoption by the District Municipality of 8 Priority Programmes as the basic strategic framework guiding the institution's core activities.

As such, the 8 Priority Programmes have been incorporated and/or reflected in the revised version of the district SDF.

In addition, where possible, the Section dealing with the Planning Context for the SDF has been revised using the latest available statistical data as well as data sourced from more recent policy documents and Sector Plans undertaken by the Ukhahlamba District Municipality.

## SECTION 2

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK, POLICY CONTEXT AND ALIGNMENT

*This section establishes the legal and policy framework, which guides the formulation of the Ukhahlamba Spatial Development Framework and ensures that it is aligned with other planning initiatives.*

## 2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF SPATIAL PLANNING

During the Apartheid era (pre –1994), planning was used as a tool to achieve the spatial objectives of the Apartheid Government. This entailed prescriptive, inflexible, control-orientated measures, which manipulated the physical environment in order to achieve racially separate and unequal development. This has resulted in a fragmented socio-economic and spatial environment.

Post-Apartheid Governments have sought to change the imbalances and inequalities of the past by: -

- *Restructuring spatially inefficient settlements,*
- *Promoting sustainable land use,*
- *Channelling resources to areas of greatest need and development opportunity,*
- *Stimulating economic development opportunities in rural and urban areas*
- *Supporting equitable protection of rights to and in land.*

To achieve this, Government has adopted new legislation and policies, which allows for a more flexible, participative planning methodology: One that is principle-led and rights-based.

For the Ukhahlamba Spatial Development Framework, the key legislative and policy elements of this new approach to spatial planning are derived from: -

- *The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)*
- *The Development Facilitation Act (Act 67 of 1995)*
- *The White Paper on National Transport Policy (1996)*
- *The White Paper in Wise Land Use: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (2001)*
- *The Draft Land Use Management Bill (2008)*
- *The National Spatial Development Perspective*

The above laws and policy documents provide the foundations for establishing the parameters of a Spatial Development Framework. As such, these are the principle informants on matters

of policy for the Municipality and, in the case of the enacted laws, the Municipality is legally obliged to apply their provisions when engaging in spatial planning and land use management.

### 2.2 THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT

The Municipal Systems Act, promulgated in 2000, enshrined in law the principal planning tool of local government, namely, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

Chapter Five of the Municipal Systems Act describes the IDP as a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of a municipality that will be the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development in the municipality.

The key aspect of the Act is the requirement that every IDP include a ***‘spatial development framework, which must include provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality’***.

It is clear that the Spatial Development Framework fulfils the role of being a **forward plan describing the intended nature of spatial development in a Municipal area**. Moreover, in terms of Section 35(2) of the Act: “A spatial development framework contained in an integrated development plan prevails over a plan as defined in section 1 of the Physical Planning Act (Act No. 125 of 1991)”. This establishes clearly that **the Spatial Development Framework shall take precedence** over any other Plan approved by Municipal Council. Accordingly, it is **the primary forward plan** and the **first point of reference** when seeking guidance on specific land development decisions that are required from time-to-time.

### 2.3 THE DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT (‘DFA’)

The DFA is of great relevance to all planning processes. In terms of legislation, the Spatial Development Framework within the IDP must be formulated so that it gives effect to the General Principles on Land Development contained in Chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act (Act 76 of 1995).

### *General Principles in terms of Chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act*

- a. Policy, administrative practice and laws should provide for urban and rural land development and should facilitate the development of formal and informal, existing and new settlements.
- b. Policy, administrative practices and laws should discourage the illegal occupation of land, with due recognition of informal land development processes.
- c. Policy, administrative practice and laws should promote efficient and integrated land development in that they-
  - i. *promote the integration of the social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of land development;*
  - ii. *promote integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other;*
  - iii. *promote the availability of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other;*
  - iv. *optimise the use of existing resources including such resources relating to agriculture, land, minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation and social facilities;*
  - v. *promote a diverse combination of land uses, also at the level of individual erven or subdivisions of land;*
  - vi. *discourage the phenomenon of "urban sprawl" in urban areas and contribute to the development of more compact towns and cities;*
  - vii. *contribute to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlement in the Republic and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current needs; and*
  - viii. *encourage environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes.*
- d. Policy, administrative practice and laws should promote sustainable land development at the required scale in that they should-
  - i. *promote land development which is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the Republic;*
  - ii. *promote the establishment of viable communities;*

- iii. *promote sustained protection of the environment;*
- iv. *meet the basic needs of all citizens in an affordable way; and*
- v. *ensure the safe utilisation of land by taking into consideration factors such as geological formations and hazardous undermined areas.*

### 2.1.4 THE LAND USE MANAGEMENT BILL

Reportedly, the Land Use Management Bill (draft of July 2001) is intended ultimately to replace the Physical Planning Acts and other land use and spatial planning Acts and Ordinances. The goal of the Bill (once enacted by Parliament) is to provide a legislative and policy framework that enables government, and especially local government, to formulate policies, plans and strategies for land-use and land development that address, confront and resolve the spatial, economic, social and environmental problems of the country.

It is anticipated that the forthcoming Land Use Management Bill and the Municipal Systems Act together will form a comprehensive framework for local authorities embarking on Integrated Development Planning. The Bill will also provide the framework necessary for the land development activities of all sectors and spheres of government and the private sector to be properly planned, taking into account the overarching development needs of society.

### 2.1.5 THE WHITE PAPER ON WISE LAND USE: SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT

The White Paper builds on the conceptual approach to land use and development embodied in the Development Facilitation Act and **entrenches the normative approach to spatial planning and land use management.**

The normative approach to planning endorsed in the White Paper, is presented in the form of directive *principles* and *norms*. Both the principles and norms are focused on the field of spatial planning and land use, but need further actualisation in specific, concrete contexts (i.e. *spatial development frameworks*).



The purpose of a normative approach is 'to ensure wise land use'. Wise land use is inspired by humane considerations regarding the responsibility society and the state has to preserve the earth's natural assets for present and future generations in a sustainable and economic way. Wise land use is premised on the consideration that by rational planning of all uses of land in an integrated manner, it is possible to link social and economic development with environmental protection and enhancement, making the most efficient trade-offs, and minimising conflicts.

As with the DFA General Principles, the principles and norms in the White Paper do not prescribe clear yes-or-no outcomes, but serve to ensure that decisions are made with reference to a uniform and coherent set of desired policy outcomes.

The *interpretation and application* of the principles and norms is seen to be context-specific, as conditions upon which principles and norms have to be applied are not uniform throughout the country. This means, essentially, that a Spatial Development Framework is to be guided by the legislated principles and norms but would need to respond to the specific conditions prevailing in the area of its application. Therefore, *the Spatial Development Framework is required to give practical effect to the principles and norms established in law* (presently, the DFA General Principles for Land Development, as set out above).

Of specific note here is the fact that the Land Use Management Bill "cross-references" the provisions of Section 26(e) of the Municipal Systems Act and confirms that the Spatial Development Framework is to form the centrepiece of forward planning in the new spatial planning system in South Africa. The Bill clarifies some issues related to the content of Spatial Development Frameworks, confirms that these plans are indicative and flexible in nature and establishes clearly that one of the principle functions of a Spatial Development Framework is to inform the development and application of new, more appropriate land use management systems that apply across the full extent of the new municipal areas

## 2.1.6 OTHER LEGISLATION

There are several other pieces of legislation that need to be considered in the drafting of a SDF. The most noteworthy are outlined in the table below: -

OTHER LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
<p><b>The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (No. 43 of 1983)</b></p> <p><i>The Act empowers the Minister of Agriculture to prescribe control measures relating to (amongst others) the utilisation and protection of land that is cultivated; the maximum number and the kind of animals that may be kept on veld; the utilisation and protection of vleis, marshes, water courses and water sources etc.</i></p>
<p><b>The Environment Conservation Act (No. 73 of 1989)</b></p> <p><i>The Act provides for the listing of activities that require certain environmental impact assessment procedures to be complied with before implementation. This Act is of particular note for the activities of settlement planning and land use management, as it requires environmental approvals to be granted before land use changes that are listed may be approved by the land use regulating body.</i></p>
<p><b>The National Environment Management Bio-Diversity Act (No. 10 of 2004)</b></p> <p><i>The Act makes provision for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998; the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bio-prospecting involving indigenous biological resources; and the establishment and functions of a South African National Biodiversity Institute.</i></p>
<p><b>The National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)</b></p> <p><i>The Act provides for the creation of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). SAHRA and provincial heritage resources authorities are obliged to identify those places that have special national and/or provincial significance in terms of heritage assessment criteria. Once declared, a heritage resource site is protected in law from certain actions, including alteration, subdivision and/or a change in the planning status unless the relevant heritage resources authority issues a permit for such action.</i></p>
<p><b>The National Environment Management Act (NEMA – No. 107 of 1998)</b></p> <p><i>The Act establishes in law certain principles that provide a framework for environmental management in South Africa. In addition, NEMA makes provision for the formulation of Environmental Implementation Plans by Provinces. These Implementation Plans are the vehicle for implementing the NEMA principles, and municipalities are required to adhere to them.</i></p>

## OTHER LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

### The National Forests Act (No. 84 of 1998)

*The Act provides for special measures to protect coastal and other natural forests from disturbance, damage or destruction.*

### The National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)

*The Act provides that no person or authority shall establish a township unless the Layout Plan or Site Development Plan indicates in a clear manner (that is acceptable to the approving authority) the maximum level likely to be reached by floodwaters on an average once in 100 years (i.e. the 1 in 100-year flood line). However, in practice, development is sometimes permitted up to the 1 in 50-year flood line, as this was previously the norm. In addition, the Act provides for a range of protective and preventative measures against the pollution of wetlands, watercourses and estuaries, coastlines/shorelines etc. Finally, of importance for spatial planning is the fact that the Act makes provision for river flow management and allows the Minister of Water Affairs to regulate land-based activities that impact on stream flow.*

## 2.2 POLICY CONTEXT AND ALIGNMENT

### 2.2.1 THE NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

In essence, the NSDP proposes that an approach be followed in spatial and development planning, which acknowledges the realities of the economic development potential of an area to be planned and the likelihood that the legacies of Apartheid spatial planning have ensured a fragmented pattern of spatial development so that the majority of people live in areas removed from such economic development potential.

The NSDP suggests that economic development potential may be classified in terms of broad categories (i.e. Categories of Development Potential) and that, moreover, such potential will not be uniformly distributed but is likely to be associated with certain conditions that enhance development potential. Such conditions would include current economic activities and associated scales of economy, natural endowments such as climate, soils and water availability (for agricultural and/or industrial development), and tourism potential based on competitive advantages (which may be historical, social, or natural in character).

herefore, whilst acknowledging the ongoing imperative to roll-out a basic level of service to all residents, based on available resources, the NSDP proposes that development planning be directed by an understanding of the economic development potential of a given locality.

In this, the explicit notion is set out that a strategic approach to development would imply targeting investment and planning strategies in areas where economic development potential is identified, in order to realise a sustainable return on investments and generate a surplus (in the form of service charges, rates and taxes levied, and/or tax payments to the national fiscus).

The fiscal surplus generated by successful development of an area with potential could then form part of a “redistribution strategy” that would see funding being channelled for basic needs and social facilities to areas where people may reside where little or no economic development is likely.

The implication for the Ukhahlamba District is that whilst there is no major economic node in the region, there is however a large population base.

Ukhahlamba District, therefore

- o Provides a pool of labour for National nodes (e.g. Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town)
- o Provides a “home base” for many migrants and commuters

This means that Ukhahlamba should:

- o **Prioritise investment in areas and sectors of productive potential**
- o **Plan to integrate peripheral areas and improve social transfers (education & training, health services etc.) and access to opportunities (Roads upgrade and maintenance etc.)**
- o **Lobby government (National & Provincial) to acknowledge the District’s status as an important functional element of the national economy, albeit not necessarily in the productive sphere**

## 2.2.2 THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The PGDP (Provincial Growth and Development Plan) provides a strategic framework, sectoral strategies and programmes aimed at a rapid improvement in the quality of life for the poorest people of the Province. In order to achieve this, the PGDP sets out a vision with quantified and sequenced targets in the areas of economic growth, employment creation, poverty eradication and income redistribution for the ten-year period 2004-2014.

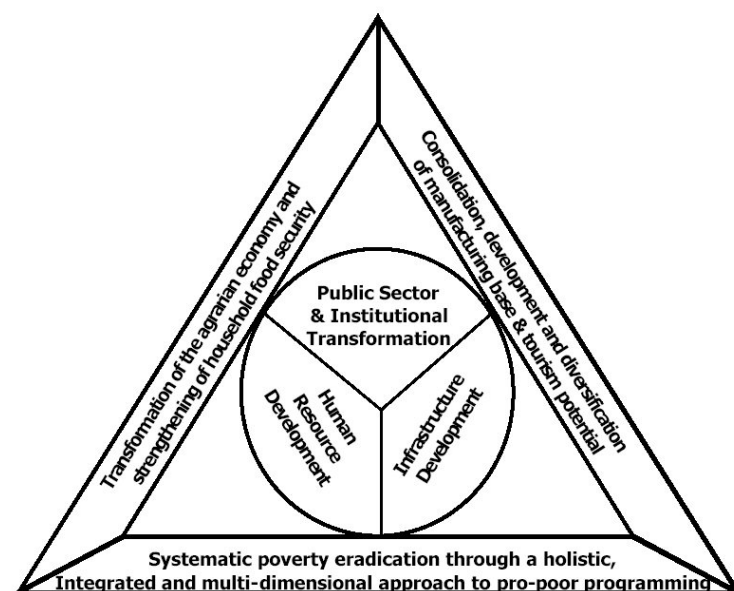
The strategy framework for growth and development is expressed in terms of six strategic objectives, which are divided further into three key objectives and three foundation objectives.

The following are the three key objectives:

1. Systematic eradication of poverty through a holistic, integrated and multi-dimensional approach to pro-poor programming.
2. Agrarian transformation and strengthening of household food security.
3. Consolidation, development and diversification of the manufacturing base and tourism potential.

These key objectives are supported by the following three foundation objectives:

1. Infrastructure development.
2. Human resource development.
3. Public sector and institutional transformation.



## 2.2.3 THE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The following principles outline the fundamental strategy promoted by the Eastern Cape Province, in the draft *Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Plan*.

- The optimal organisation of space, such that services and resources are balanced against the level of service and resource needs of the settlement and surrounding areas.
- The meeting of basic human needs and constitutional rights of individuals.
- The building of capacity.
- The attraction of investment.

These suggest that at a Provincial level, the approach to development is one of ensuring that development occurs in those areas in which it will service the most people and allow for the most efficient maintenance of such resources. The challenge for the Ukhahlamba District Municipality is, therefore, in creating the ability to use these principles in the development of the region. As such, development that focuses on the following ought to be prioritised within the Municipal area:

- Development that promotes the creation of compact, spatially-unified urban entities.
- Development that ensures that all people living within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction have access to resources.
- Development that ensures the optimal use of resources.
- Development that is based on principles of environmental sustainability, where sustainability is defined as: the management of resources in such a way as to ensure sufficient reserves for future generations.

## 2.2.4 LOCAL MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

The Spatial Development Frameworks for the Local Municipalities (Matelswai, Elundini and Senqu) follow the schema proposed by the PSDP in identifying a hierarchy of settlement and specific areas for special development investment.

### ***Maletswai Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework***

The following areas were identified as key areas for development in the Maletswai Municipality.

- Tourism Potential: the Aliwal Hot Springs, the Buffelspruit Nature Reserve, local heritage resources and the generally attractive natural beauty of the area allied to its locality relative to inland markets (the Free State) suggest that the Maletswai area can continue to market itself in relation to tourism development. However, linkages to other areas are important as the potential for Aliwal North to be a sole destination appears limited.
- The status of Aliwal North as a regional service centre for goods and higher order services such as medical facilities and education needs to be enhanced by appropriate planning and facilities development.
- In order to capitalise more on passing traffic, the aesthetic enhancement of the Jamestown CBD along the N6 route could be a key factor in attracting business.
- Industrial land in Aliwal North that is vacant remains a potential for development. However, the peripheral location of the town relative to major markets and centres of economic development suggest that this opportunity remains a relatively limited one in the short-medium term.

### ***Senqu Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework***

The Senqu Spatial Development Framework highlights the roles played by various settlements in the area and identifies key spatial development priorities, as follows: -

- Sterkspruit
  - ❖ Key role as a high order service centre.
  - ❖ The need for Land Management and Administration.
  - ❖ Linkages between the town and the surrounding settlements.
- Rural Settlement Nodes, whose linkages to Sterkspruit need to be strengthened and whose accessibility to surrounding settlements must be enhanced in order to provide efficient localities for the provision of higher order facilities in the rural areas<sup>2</sup>: -
  - ❖ N dofela
  - ❖ Qoboshane/Telle-B
  - ❖ Hillside-E
  - ❖ Herschel

<sup>2</sup> NOTE: The Senqu SDF is presently under review and there are indications that the list of rural settlement nodes may be amended.

- Tourism Potential in Senqu
  - ❖ Holo Hlahatsi Dam
  - ❖ Tourism Nodes – Rhodes, Tiffindell, Barky East and Lady Grey
- Functional Linkages
  - ❖ The road linking the Eastern Cape (South Africa) and Lesotho, via Telle Bridge.
  - ❖ The road linking Barkly East to Rhodes is also significant from a tourism perspective.
  - ❖ With regards to access to external markets and services, the road linking Aliwal North to Lady Grey is particularly significant.

### ***Elundini Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework***

The following areas were identified for special development investment.

Transport Corridors - Development needs to be controlled and managed along the upgraded transport corridors in Elundini. These being the;

1. Ugie-Langeni Road,
2. Maclear-Mt Fletcher Road.

Urban Areas: - Ugie, Maclear and Mt. Fletcher

- Timber Cluster Forestry
 

The proposed establishment of a timber cluster in Ugie will be the largest in the Eastern Cape Province. It is expected to provide 3000 jobs to the local community. There will be economic spin-offs and increased demand for housing and services in the Neighbouring Towns. There needs to be provision for this growth.
- Tourism
 

The scenic beauty of the surroundings provide the opportunity for eco-tourism such as hiking, trout fishing, bird watching, and associated activities. There is also opportunities for cultural tourism with the presents of rock-art.

The towns of Ugie, Maclear and Mt Fletcher form part of the Maloti Tourism Route.

There is a proposed Tourism Loop, which passes through Elundini, providing an alternative link from Durban to Cape Town.
- Needs Based
 

The areas worst off (settlements in the former Transkei) require priority basic needs intervention.

### ***!Gariiep Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework***

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The !Gariiep Spatial Development Framework (September 2006) highlights the settlement hierarchy in the municipal area as comprising: -

- Burgersdorp (defined as a secondary node – Minor Service Centre)
- Steynsburg (defined as a tertiary node – Minor Service Centre) and
- Venterstad (defined as a tertiary node – Minor Service Centre and Tourism Node)

The SDF contains spatial proposals in respect of each of the identified urban settlement nodes.

All proposals set out in the SDF are aligned with the approach and principles set out in the District SDF.

## 2.2.5 NEIGHBOURING DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

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### ***Chris Hani Municipality Spatial Development Framework***

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The Chris Hani District Municipality's Spatial Development framework (2004) follows the schema proposed by the PSDP in identifying a hierarchy of settlement and specific areas for special development investment.

The CHDM Spatial Development Framework makes the following proposals, which are relevant to the Ukhahlamba District Municipality

- The "Friendly N6" tourism route is identified as the focus for a tourism development cluster.
- The eastern part of Chris Hani DM has been identified for agriculture and forestry potential, with forestry in the mountainous areas north of Engcobo.
- The former Transkei region has been identified as a rural development area.

NOTE: This SDF is presently under review. The Review is to be finalised in August 2009.

### ***Alfred Nzo Spatial Development Framework***

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As with the Chris Hani Municipality SDF the Alfred Nzo SDF (2002) follows the schema proposed by the PSDP in identifying a hierarchy of settlement and specific areas for special development. The Alfred Nzo SDF makes the following proposals, which are relevant to the Ukhahlamba District Municipality

- Special Development Area:
  - Priority Basic Need Areas
  - Strategic Development (Land Redistribution and Land Reform)
  - Strategic Development (Intensive Agriculture)
  - Strategic Development (Tourism/ Culture – Heritage/ Conservation)

### ***O.R. Tambo Spatial Development Framework***

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The OR Tambo SDF (2006) maintains the approach adopted in other Eastern Cape District SDFs by relating its proposed settlement hierarchy to the schema set out in the PSDP. Accordingly, the SDF identifies the following: -

- Level 3 Primary Node – Mthatha
- Level 2 Secondary Nodes – Lusikisiki and Bizana
- Level 2 Tertiary Nodes – Mqanduli, Tsolo, Qumbu, Tabankulu, Libode, Ngqeleni and Flagstaff.

Of particular note for the Ukhahlamba SDF is the fact that the OR Tambo SDF highlights the importance of the linkage between Ugie (Elundini LM) and Mthatha, especially with reference to the development of the forestry cluster in the Ugie area and the beneficiation of products in Mthatha.

### ***Pixley ka Seme Spatial Development Framework***

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Not Available



### *Xhariep Spatial Development Framework*

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The following proposals in the Xhariep SDF are relevant to the Ukhahlamba District.

- Development Nodes: The following development nodes were identified in Xhariep – Trompsburg (most important development node), followed by Koffiefontein, Zastron, !Garietdam, Jacobsdal and Jagersfontein. The SDF also identified the role that external nodes such as Aliwal North play. Aliwal North is a strong node outside the district which draws the Xhariep residents to its retail and service facilities. None of the nodes within Xhariep have the potential to fulfil the role that these external (Aliwal North, Bloemfontein) nodes fulfil.
- Corridors: It is foreseen that the N6 route will become more important in future once the Coega development has taken off. This will imply that a third development corridor will in future develop linking Bloemfontein with Aliwal North via Reddersburg, Smithfield and Rouxville.
- Tourism Node: The !Gariet Dam was identified as a Tourism Node with the following development opportunities: a filling station, tourist information centre, convention centre, tri-district casino, arts and crafts curio shops. Smithfield was also identified as a tourism node. It is situated on the N6 and links up with the tourism nodes in Ukhahlamba
- Tourism Corridor: Xhariep route along !Garietdam, Bethulie, Smithfield, Rouxville and Zastron where it will link up with the Maloti route that runs through the Eastern Cape along the R26 which follows the Lesotho boundary up to QwaQwa.

## SECTION 3

### PLANNING CONTEXT

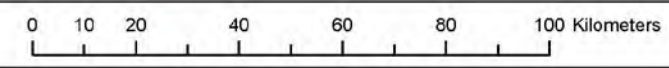
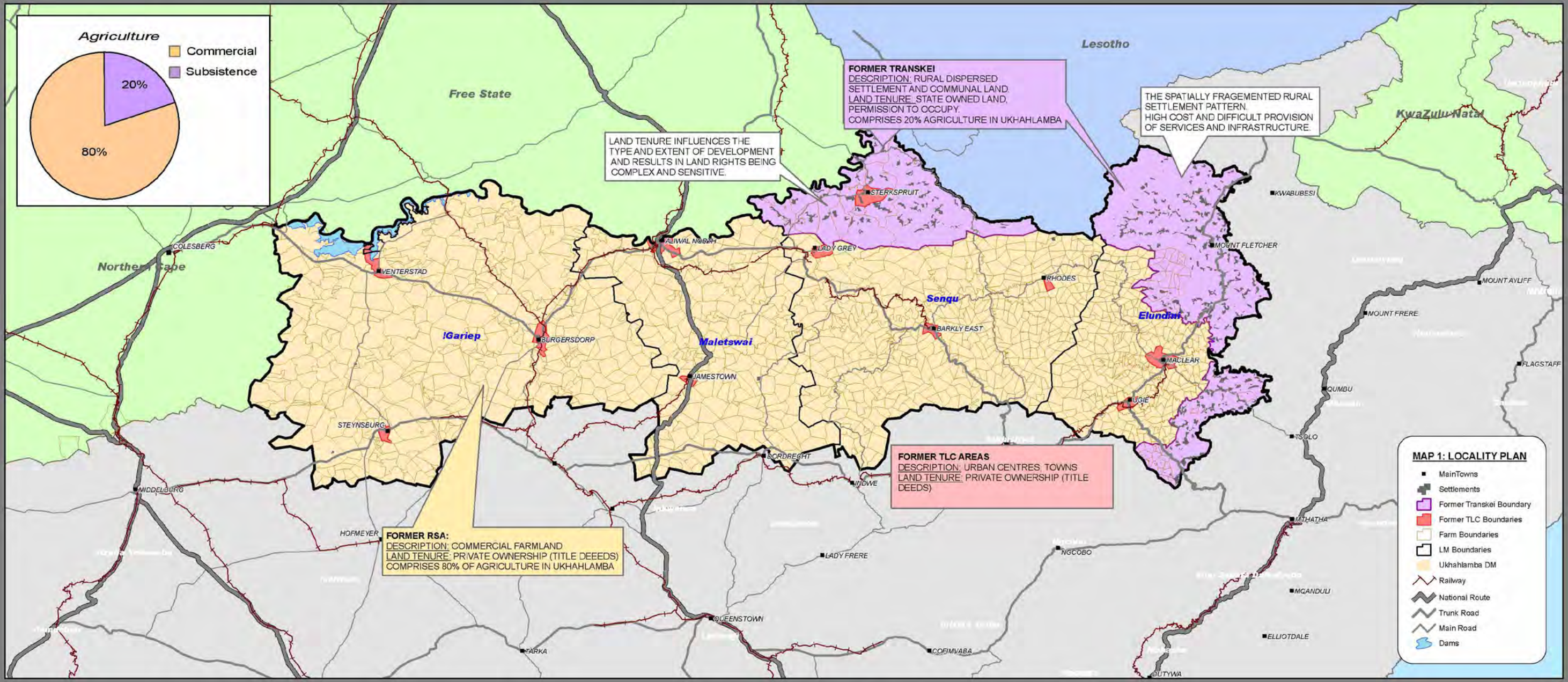
*This section provides an overview of Key Planning Informants in the Ukhahlamba District Municipality. These Planning Informants have been illustrated and described in a series of plans and are defined as those physical, social and economic elements, which are deemed to have current or possible future spatial implication.*



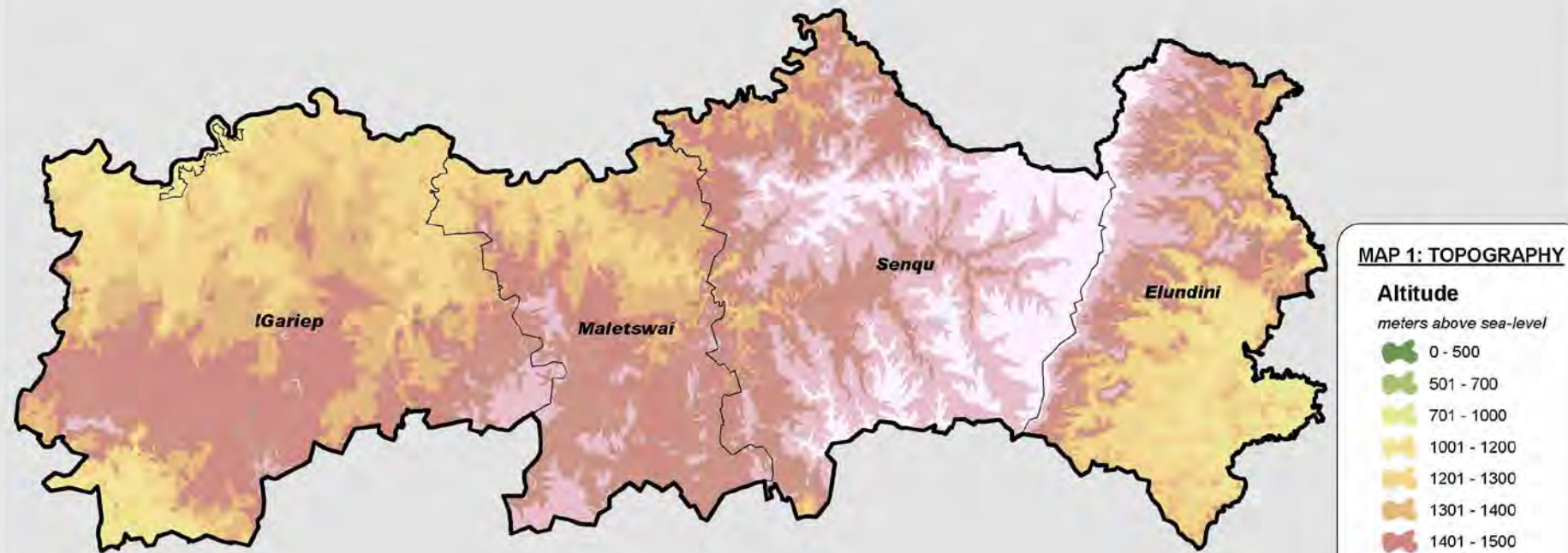


**Description**  
The Ukhahlamba District is 26 518km<sup>2</sup> in extent and is bordered by Lesotho, the Free State, the Northern Cape Province, Chris Hani, O.R. Tambo and Alfred Nzo District Municipalities. Ukhahlamba measures approximately 355km from west to east and 100km from north to south.  
It is divided into four Local Municipalities (LM):  
· Elundini (EC 141),  
· Senqu (EC 142),  
· Maletswai (EC 143),  
· and !Gariep (EC 144).

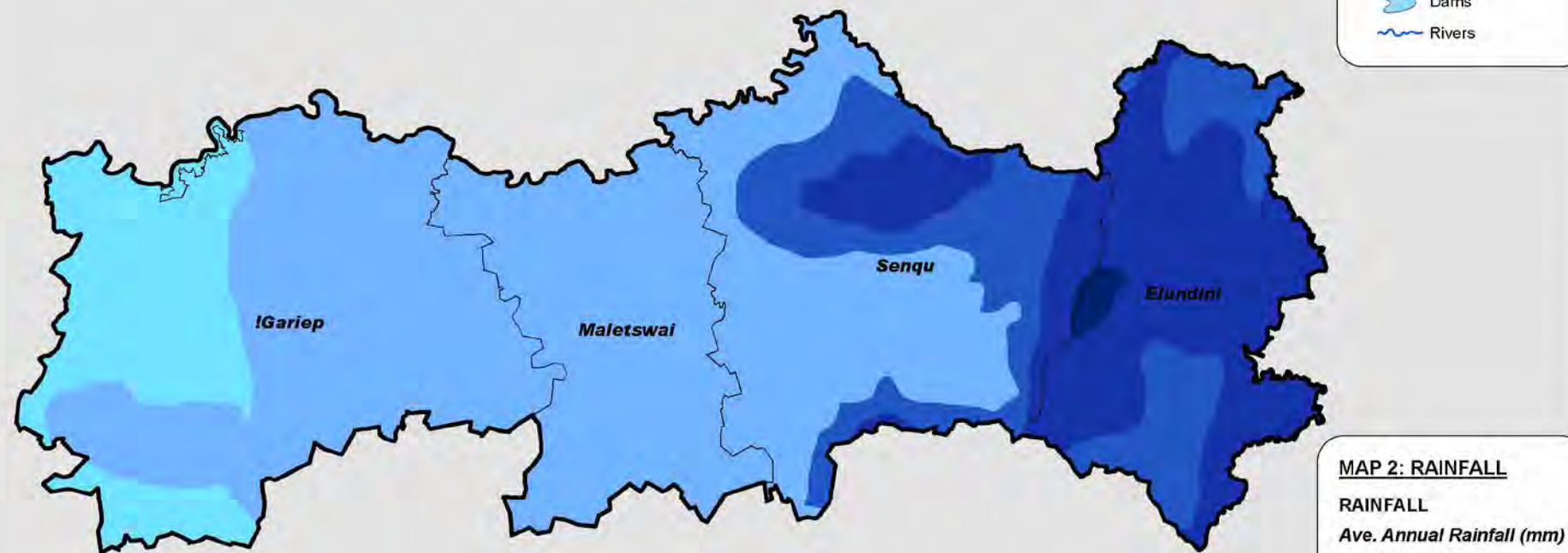
**Settlement Structure**  
The district can be classified into three types of areas:  
1. Towns  
The district has 13 towns, which provide infrastructure and services to the community. The most important towns are: Aliwal North, Ugie, Burgersdorp, Maclear, Steynsburg, Barkly East, Mount Fletcher, Sterkspruit and Lady Grey. Aliwal North is considered to be the main urban centre and is positioned on the N6 and next to the Orange River.  
2. The Commercial Farming Areas  
3. Dispersed rural settlements (Former Transkei region)



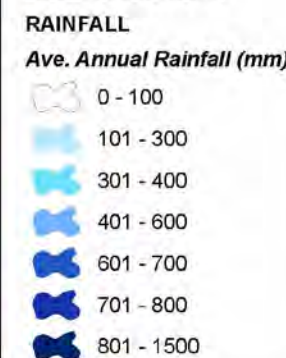




MAP 1: TOPOGRAPHY



MAP 2: RAINFALL



**Topography**

The areas in the east are mountainous with mountain peaks of the Drakensberg Mountain range reaching 3 000 m above sea level. The landscape opens out to the west, where plains are broken by relatively low-lying mountain ranges. Most of this area lies between 1 000m and 1 500m above sea level.

The topography dictates/ influences the type of land- use activities that occur i.e. the type of agricultural activities. The open flat areas in the west allow for extensive agriculture whereas in the east, agriculture is limited to specific land pockets. The mountainous terrain also limits accessibility and therefore hampers service and infrastructure delivery in the region.

The Southern Drakenberg creates a scenic environment conducive to adventure and nature tourism activities such as mountain biking, hiking, skiing etc.

**Hydrology**

The Orange River is the most important source of water in the district. The !Gariiep Dam is the largest dam and is a major source of water for irrigation. Smaller dams also provide the district with water, both for agricultural purposes and human needs.

The dams have a secondary useage for recreational purposes. Boreholes in Barkly East, Burgersdorp and Steynsburg help to boost water supplies. Jamestown and Mt. Fletcher depend exclusively on boreholes for their water needs.

**Rainfall**

The average annual rainfall increases from approximately 300-400mm in the western region to about 800-1200mm in high lying lands in the East.

500mm of rain per annum is regarded as the minimum amount required for sustainable crop production.

**Temperature**

Daily maximum temperature, averaged for summer (January), ranges from 24 to 32°C in the !Gariiep and Maletswai LMs and 18 to 26°C in Elundini and Senqu LMs. Minimum temperatures in winter (July) are lowest (-7 to -1°C) on the high lying areas of the Southern Drakensberg and the south central areas of the !Gariiep LM. The most moderate (2 to 6°C) winter minima are located in the foothills of the Drakensberg in the extreme eastern reaches of the Ukhahlamba DM.

**Soil**

Soil in Ukhahlamba DM is mainly sandy loam and clayey loam. As a broad generalization, there is an increase in soil depth and areas occupied by arable soils from west to east. Crop and horticultural production in !Gariiep LM and in most areas of Maletswai is severely limited (even with irrigation) due to the dominant soil types.

Figure 1: Dominant Soil Types (Source: Agricultural Research Council, 2004)

LM	Soil Type	Erodibility	Arable/ Non Arable
!Gariiep	Dominated by claypan soils with shallow effective depth.	High Erodibility	Non Arable
Maletswai	Claypan soils occur on plains in the north-western part and the Dordrecht plateau in the south.	High Erodibility	Non Arable
	Various relatively deep soils occur in isolated valleys between hills and mountain spurs.	Variable Erodibility	Marginal Arability (climate taken into account)
	Shallow, rocky soils dominate the broken or hilly land and escarpments.	High Erodibility	Non Arable
Senqu	Dominated by shallow to moderately deep clayey soils, developed from basalt and associated with rock outcrops.	Relatively stable, but steep slopes render the landscapes erodible	Arable soils are limited to a few valleys
Elundini	Various shallow to moderately deep or deep soil types derived from mudstone, shale, sandstone and dolerite occur.	Erodibility varies from high to low in accordance with soil type and slope	Arable where soil depth is sufficient. Marginally arable where the soils lack sufficient depth





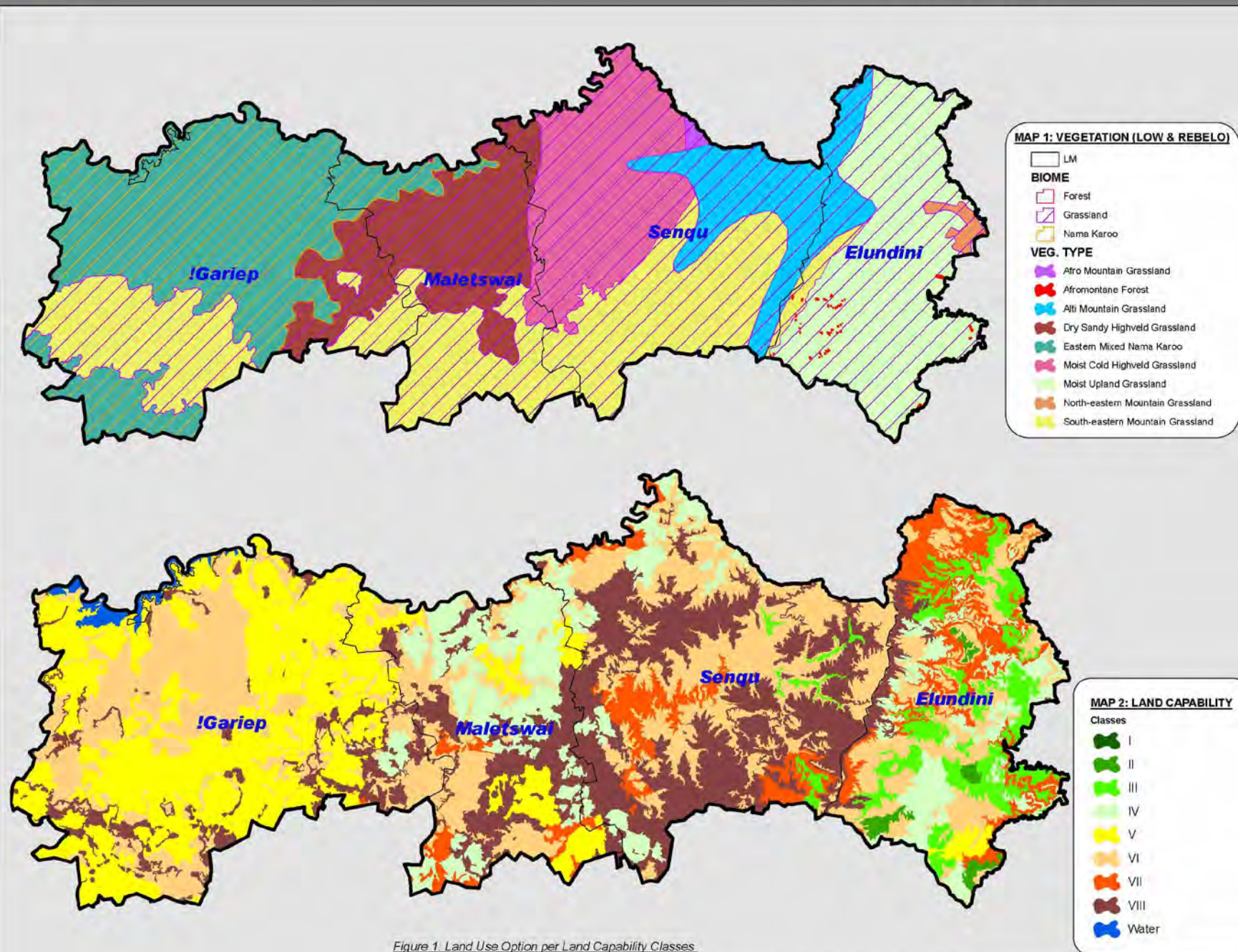


Figure 1. Land Use Option per Land Capability Classes

**Land Capability**  
Land Capability is determined by the collective effects of soil, terrain and climate features. It indicates the most intensive long-term and sustainable use of land for rain-fed agriculture and at the same time highlights the permanent limitations associated with the different land use classes. It is therefore a more general term and conservation oriented than land suitability. Refer to Figure 1. for a description of the land use options per capability class.

Land Capability		Orders	Classes	Wildlife	Intensity of use for rain-fed agriculture						
					Grazing & Forestry			Crop Production			
					Forestry	Veld	Veld Reinforcement	Pastures	Limited	Moderate	Intensive
Arable	A	I	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	B	II	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Non arable	C	IV	X	X	X	X	X				
	D	V	X	X	X	X					
		VI	X	X	X						
		VII	X	X	X						

**Vegetation**

Vegetation types represent an integration of the climate, soil and biological factors in a region, and as such, are a useful basis for land-use and conservation planning.

There are nine vegetation types found in the Ukhahlamba DM covering 3 biomes. The distribution of these vegetation types is illustrated in the map 1.

Approximately 50% of Ukhahlamba DM is covered by Eastern Mixed Nama Karoo and South-eastern Mountain Grassland. The constraints and opportunities of the various vegetation types are indicated in figure 2 below.

Figure 2. Vegetation Type - Low and Rebelo

	Forest		Grassland						Nama Karoo
	Afromontane Forest	Alto Mountain Grassland	Alti Mountain Grassland	Dry Sandy Highveld Grassland	Moist Upland Grassland	SE Mountain Grasslands	NE Mountain Grasslands	Moist Cold Highveld Grassland	
Area(km <sup>2</sup> )	22.0	54.4	2,102.3	3,115.2	4,133.9	6,715.6	133.9	3,138.0	6,243.8
% of Ukhahlamba DM	0.1	0.2	8.2	12.1	16.1	26.2	0.5	12.2	24.3
% of vegetation type in South Africa	0.4	0.3	17.6	5.5	9.0	29.6	0.3	13.9	8.0
Development Opportunities - Areas suitable for:									
Tourism (natural beauty)	X				X				
Tourism (game farming & hunting)							X		
Grazing		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Agriculture					X			X	
Development Constraints - Areas not suitable for:									
Agriculture	X								X
Livestock farming	X								
Limited Grazing Potential					X				
Broad Environmental Sensitivity Analysis									
Sensitive to Disturbance	X							X	X
Resilient to Disturbance									
Moderately Resilient					X	X			

**Land Capability**

There is only 233 hectares of high potential arable land (class I) in Ukhahlamba DM.

Elundini has the highest percentage of arable land (with limitations) in its coverage (42.9%). This is followed by Maletswai (32.9%).

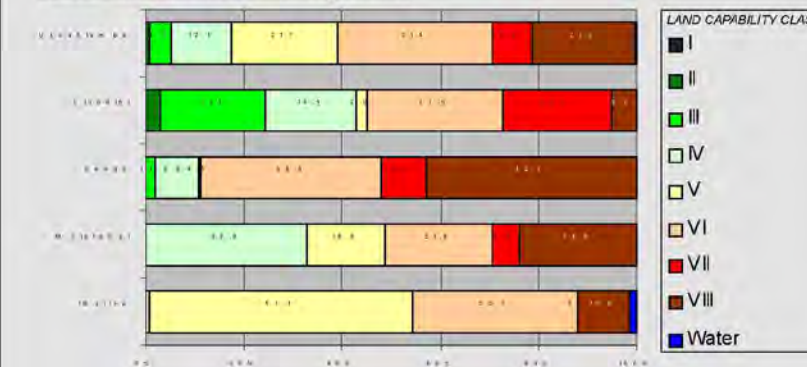
With the low levels of rain-fed arable land for crop production in the District, Irrigation Schemes and Stock Farming will play a significant role in agriculture. This is evident in !Gariep where only 0.8% of the land is suitable for rain-fed crop production, however agriculture contributed 38% to the GGP<sup>1</sup> in the form of sheep farming and irrigation-based agriculture along the Orange River.

It is important to note that although Elundini has highest percentage of arable land, its agricultural sector had the lowest (4%) GGP contribution. This is due to the subsistence nature of agriculture in the area and highlights the physical potential for commercial agriculture growth.

The influence of apartheid planning on land use is evident, with crop production being encouraged in marginal areas while in the former homelands areas, which is more suited to agriculture especially crop production, commercial agriculture has not been fully developed.

Land identified as prime and unique agricultural land should be preserved for agricultural use in order to enhance food security and therefore economic welfare. It is important that residential and industrial development does not encroach these areas.

Figure 3: Breakdown of Land Capability Classes

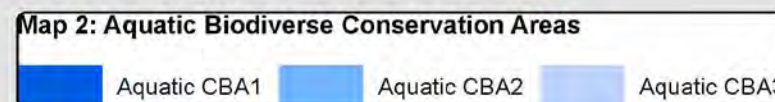
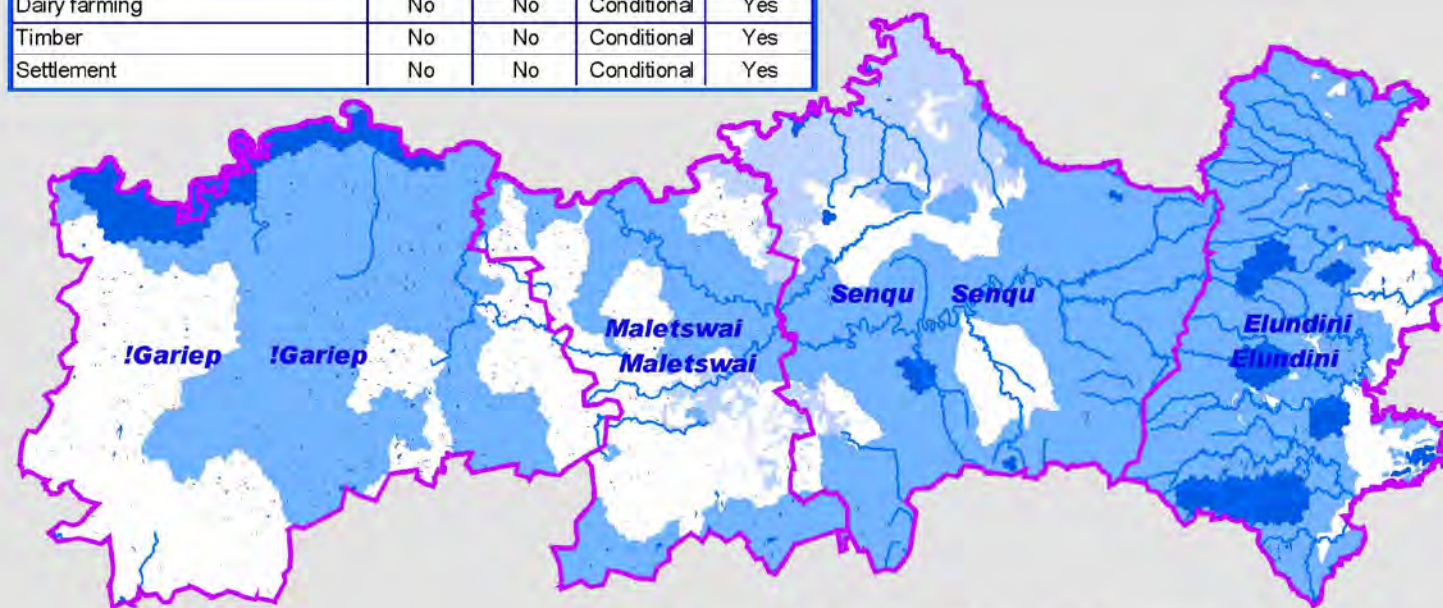
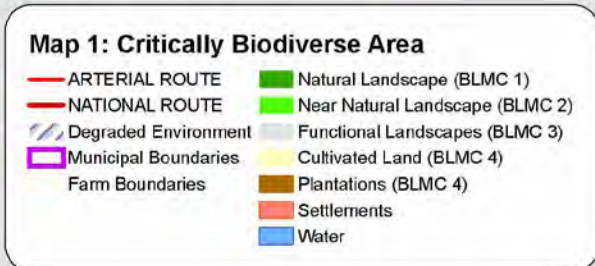






**TABLE A: Recommended Land-Use Objectives**

Land use	BLMC 1	BLMC 2	BLMC 3	BLMC 4
Conservation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Game farming	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Communal livestock	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Commercial livestock ranching	No	No	Yes	Yes
Dry land cropping	No	No	Conditional	Yes
Irrigated cropping	No	No	Conditional	Yes
Dairy farming	No	No	Conditional	Yes
Timber	No	No	Conditional	Yes
Settlement	No	No	Conditional	Yes



**BIOREGIONS**

In terms of the Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004), the Minister or the MEC for environmental affairs in a province may determine a geographic region as a bioregion for the purposes of the Act and publish a plan for the management of biodiversity in that region.

**SUSTAINABILITY**

There is an obligation for government on the one hand to promote rural development poverty alleviation and service delivery, and on the other hand to ensure that the rich natural capital of the Province is sustainably used and conserved such that both current and future generations may benefit.

**CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS**

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) are terrestrial and aquatic features in the landscape that are critical for conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem functioning.

The ECBCP developed two maps, one showing terrestrial (land-based) CBAs (see Map 1), and the other showing aquatic (freshwater) CBAs (Map.2). The map of terrestrial CBAs was compiled by undertaking a systematic biodiversity planning analysis and adding all biodiversity priority areas identified by other systematic biodiversity planning projects (such as STEP) in the Province. Aquatic CBAs were identified on the basis of sub-quaternary catchments, addressing the linkages between catchments, important rivers and sensitive estuaries. Priorities were identified through a systematic conservation planning analysis.

**Why conserve biodiversity.**

Biodiversity provides us with clean water, air and soil, as well as medicinal plants, fuelwood, food products (from fishing, hunting and veldkos), building materials and grazing. Plant roots stabilise the soil and prevent erosion. All of these are vitally important for human wellbeing. Biodiversity also contributes significantly to rural livelihoods. The scenic beauty of the Province provides valuable products for the tourism and wildlife industry, with potential to generate considerable economic revenue from nature reserves, game farms and hunting lodges. At the global scale, we depend on nature, particularly forests, to absorb the carbon dioxide that we generate, and to regulate the climate. All of these resources depend directly on biodiversity.

**Recommended Land Uses**

Some land use types have a much greater negative impact on biodiversity than others. For instance, timber plantations and urban settlement are much more damaging to biodiversity than livestock and low-impact tourism activities. To further guide land use decision-making, the ECBCP recommends permissible land use types for each terrestrial BLMC (see Table A), based on the impact of these land uses on biodiversity. It should be noted that this list does not include every possible form of land use. Even within a land use type, there are variations in the intensity and impact on biodiversity, and these too cannot be included here.

*Compiled by Amanda Younge Hayes and written by Derek Berliner, Phillip Desmet and Richard Hayes. Department of Water Affairs and Forestry Project No 2005-012, King William's Town. August 2007. ISBN 978-0-620-39423-9*







**Land Cover**

The land cover pattern is largely determined by topographical and climatic factors. However past political engineering; current tenure arrangements and population densities have impacted on the type of land cover. The map below illustrates that the land cover classifications that dominate the Ukhahlamba DM are unimproved grassland, covering 57.02% of the total area of the DM, followed by shrubland and low fynbos (23.72%).

Figure 1. gives a detailed breakdown of land cover classification per Local Municipality.

**Urban Built Up Areas**

Maletswai is the only LM with any significant commercial or industrial land cover. This can be found in Aliwal North, which is the main economic centre of the District.

The prevalence of extensive farming in the District historically resulted in the formation of service centers i.e. Steynsburg, Middleburg, Venterstad, Barkly East, Lady Grey, Maclear and Ugie along the main transport routes. These urban centres offer services and retail facilities to the surrounding rural hinterland.

The local municipalities of Senqu (surrounding Sterkspuit) and Elundini (surrounding Mount Fletcher) reflect a high concentration of settlements or occupied residential area ( 76km<sup>2</sup> and 51.7km<sup>2</sup> of land cover respectively). This can be attributed to historical settlement and racially- based development policies, where Africans were constrained to reside in Bantustan areas.

**Conservation Areas**

One provincial nature reserve, the Oviston Nature Reserve on the banks of the !Gariiep Dam is located within the Ukhahlamba DM.

Other important conservation areas include the Heritage sites of Rush Valley, Blackwood and Pretjiesberg Nature Reserve

It is important to note that Wetlands cover 32km<sup>2</sup> in Elundini LM, this includes the Gatberg wetland which is the breeding ground for the endangered wattled crane.

**Farming Areas**

The climate, terrain and land tenure have an impact on the distribution and type of farming enterprises.

**Commercial Farming**

In !Gariiep the farms are large typical Karoo small stock farms, mainly sheep. Wool is exported to Port Elizabeth for sale. There is very little cultivated land due to the climatic conditions. In the Northern areas along the Orange River, there is irrigation-based agriculture. There is also limited maize and wheat farming in the central and near Eastern regions. In the centre of the District and Eastwards the farming is mixed sheep, cattle dairy and crop farming. Vegetable and fruit farming occurs in small pockets towards the Eastern region, where there is higher rainfall.

Plantations cover less than 5% of the land in all local Municipalities. These cover the greatest area in Elundini LM. Currently 30, 000 ha are under plantation in Elundini.

**Semi-Commercial/ Subsistence Farming**

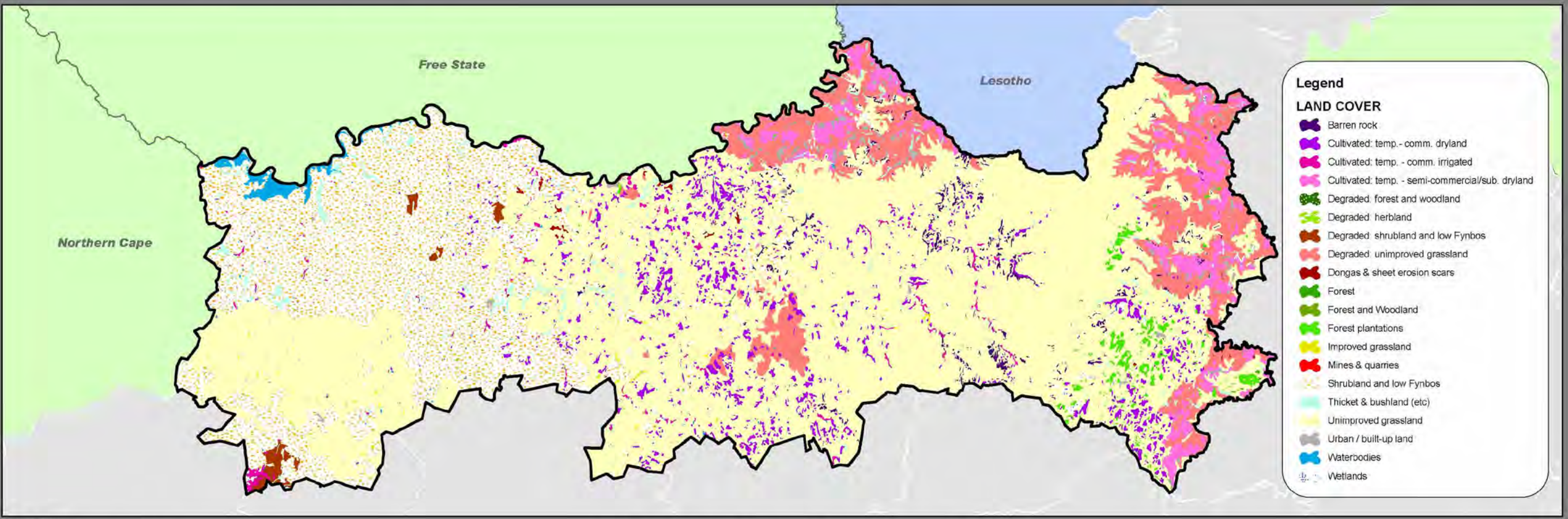
In Senqu and Elundini 535.9 km<sup>2</sup> and 249km<sup>2</sup> of land cover respectively is semi-commercial or subsistence farming land. This indicates a certain reliance on agriculture for survival in these areas. Due to historical factors, the land tenure system, a lack of input resources and suitable roads and infrastructure, the subsistence areas produce far less agricultural output than their potential would allow under more favourable circumstances.

**Game Farming**

Game farming takes place to the west in the Oviston Nature Reserve

Figure 1: Breakdown of Land Cover Categories

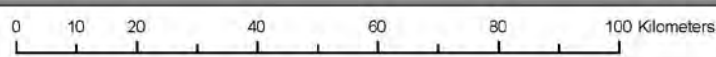
LAND COVER	AREA(KM <sup>2</sup> )					% OF TOTAL AREA
	!GARIEP LM	MALETSWAI LM	SENQU LM	ELUNDINI LM	UKHAHLAMBA DM	
Barren rock	2.0	6.2	139.9	35.6	183.7	0.7
Cultivated: temp. - commercial dryland	48.7	366.1	188.0	152.8	755.7	3.0
Cultivated: temp. - commercial irrigated	55.8	34.6	43.4	0.0	133.8	0.5
Cultivated: temp. - semi-commercial/sub. dryland	0.0	0.8	249.1	535.9	785.8	3.1
Degraded: forest and woodland	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Degraded: herbland	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Degraded: shrubland and low Fynbos	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	0.4
Degraded: unimproved grassland	0.0	107.8	925.1	1,149.3	2,182.1	8.5
Dongas & sheet erosion scars	7.4	13.7	0.0	2.2	23.3	0.1
Forest	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0
Forest and Woodland	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Forest plantations	4.0	9.4	4.8	166.1	184.3	0.7
Improved grassland	14.2	8.3	4.5	0.1	27.2	0.1
Mines & quarries	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Shrubland and low Fynbos	5,576.0	261.7	97.7	10.5	5,945.9	23.4
Thicket & bushland (etc)	150.4	39.9	54.2	64.5	309.0	1.2
Unimproved grassland	2,700.5	3,467.0	5,523.6	2,855.1	14,546.1	56.9
Urban / built-up land: commercial	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Urban / built-up land: industrial / transport	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Urban / built-up land: residential	8.0	5.9	76.1	51.7	141.6	0.6
Urban / built-up land: residential (small holdings)	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0
Waterbodies	154.0	10.9	2.6	3.1	170.6	0.7
Wetlands	1.2	6.9	6.6	32.1	46.8	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,821.5</b>	<b>4,342.0</b>	<b>7,316.4</b>	<b>5,062.1</b>	<b>25,541.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>



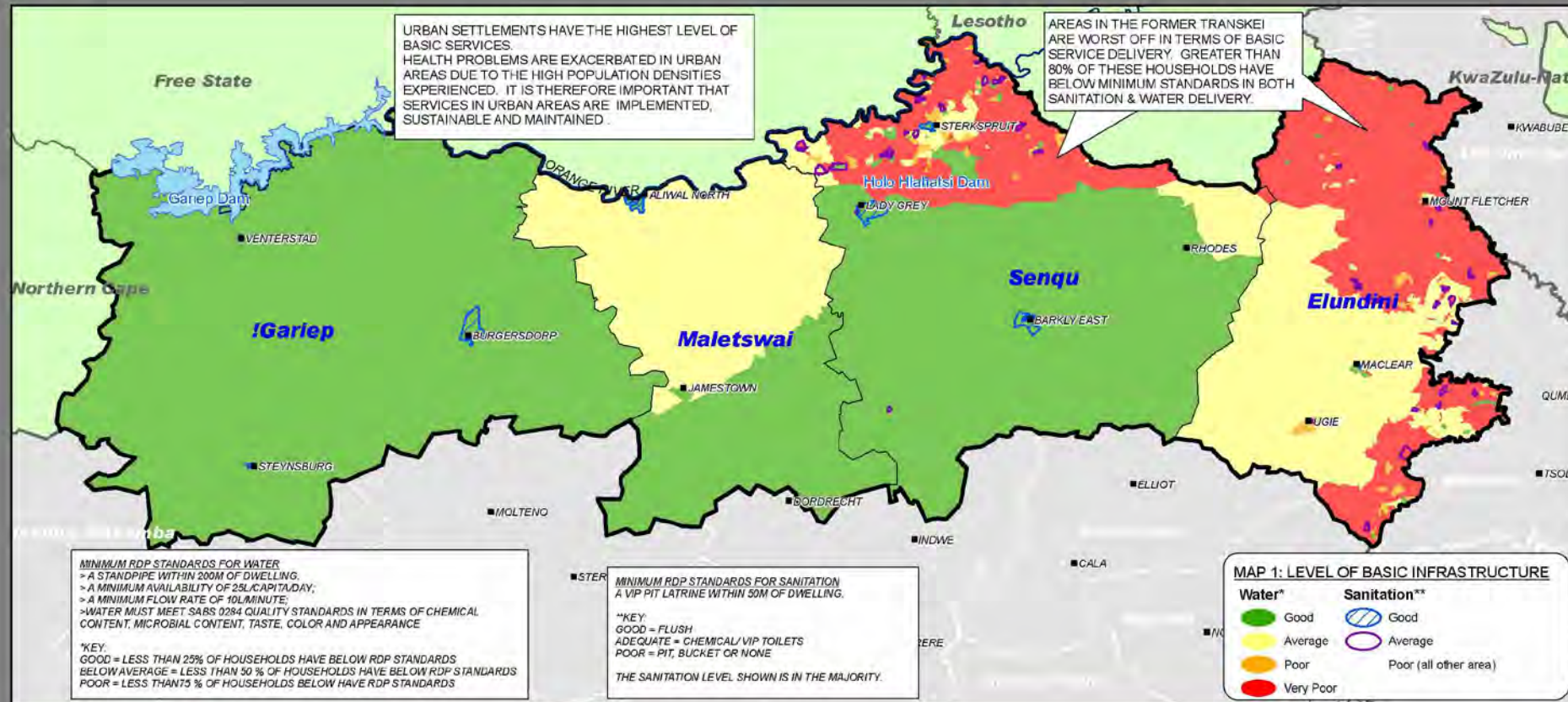
**Legend**

**LAND COVER**

- Barren rock
- Cultivated: temp. - comm. dryland
- Cultivated: temp. - comm. irrigated
- Cultivated: temp. - semi-commercial/sub. dryland
- Degraded: forest and woodland
- Degraded: herbland
- Degraded: shrubland and low Fynbos
- Degraded: unimproved grassland
- Dongas & sheet erosion scars
- Forest
- Forest and Woodland
- Forest plantations
- Improved grassland
- Mines & quarries
- Shrubland and low Fynbos
- Thicket & bushland (etc)
- Unimproved grassland
- Urban / built-up land
- Waterbodies
- Wetlands







**Water and Sanitation**

The current situation with regard to water and sanitation levels of hardship (LOH) are shown in Figures 1 and 2. Level of hardship is defined as either water or sanitation services not meeting any of the basic criteria of the RDP standards. In terms of these standards, 43.37% of the people in the Ukhahlamba DM are in need of water services while 75.55% are in need of sanitation services.

Figure 1: RDP Water Services Backlog.

Local Municipality	Total Population	WATER					
		Population		Percentage			
		No Water	Below RDP	Above RDP	No Water	Below RDP	Above RDP
Elundini	123,634	12,205	59,339	52,090	9.9%	48.0%	42.1%
Senqu	118,174	15,586	21,330	81,258	13.2%	18.0%	68.8%
Maletswai	42,846	355	277	42,214	0.8%	0.6%	98.5%
Gariep	23,709	529	311	22,869	2.2%	1.3%	96.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>308,363</b>	<b>28,676</b>	<b>81,257</b>	<b>198,431</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>64.3%</b>

(Source: Ukhahlamba Water Services Development Plan, 2008)

Figure 2: RDP Sanitation Services Backlog.

LM's	Total Population	SANITATION			
		Population		Percentage	
		Served	Unserved	Served	Unserved
Elundini	123,634	45,001	78,633	36.4%	63.6%
Senqu	118,174	65,034	53,140	55.0%	45.0%
Maletswai	42,846	29,908	12,938	69.8%	30.2%
Gariep	23,709	21,775	1,934	91.8%	8.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>308,363</b>	<b>161,717</b>	<b>146,646</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>47.6%</b>

(Source: Ukhahlamba Water Services Development Plan, 2008)

Figure 3: The water supply schemes (Source Ukhahlamba DM WSDP, 2004)

Name	Pop. Supplied	Source	Limiting Factor
Aliwal North	53,000	Orange River	Treatment
Barkly East	16,000	Weir on Langkloof River. Boreholes as a reserve supply.	Treatment
Burgersdorp	20,000	J.L. de Bruin Dam & Boreholes	Source
Herschel Rural Water Supply Scheme	170,000	Holo Hlahalsi Dam	Treatment
Jamestown	4,500	Boreholes	Source
Lady Grey	7,500	Dam	Source
Maclear	8,600	Dam	Source
Mt Fletcher	11,500	Boreholes	Source
Rhodes	400	Weir on Wildebeest River	Treatment
Steynsburg	16,000	Boreholes	Source
Ugie	12,000	Weir	Treatment
Venterstad	8,500	Gariep dam	Treatment

The water supply schemes in the Ukhahlamba DM are listed in Figure 3. Most water is obtained from dams or weirs, although boreholes are also used by Barkly East, Burgersdorp and Steynsburg to augment supplies and by Jamestown and Mount Fletcher for all their water requirements. The Herschel Rural Water Scheme supplies the most number of people with water.

**Telecommunication**

Telephones are an essential means of accessing information and can stimulate economic activities. Approximately 12% of Ukhahlamba's population doesn't have access to a telephone nearby. The backlog is worst in the former homeland areas.

**Electricity**

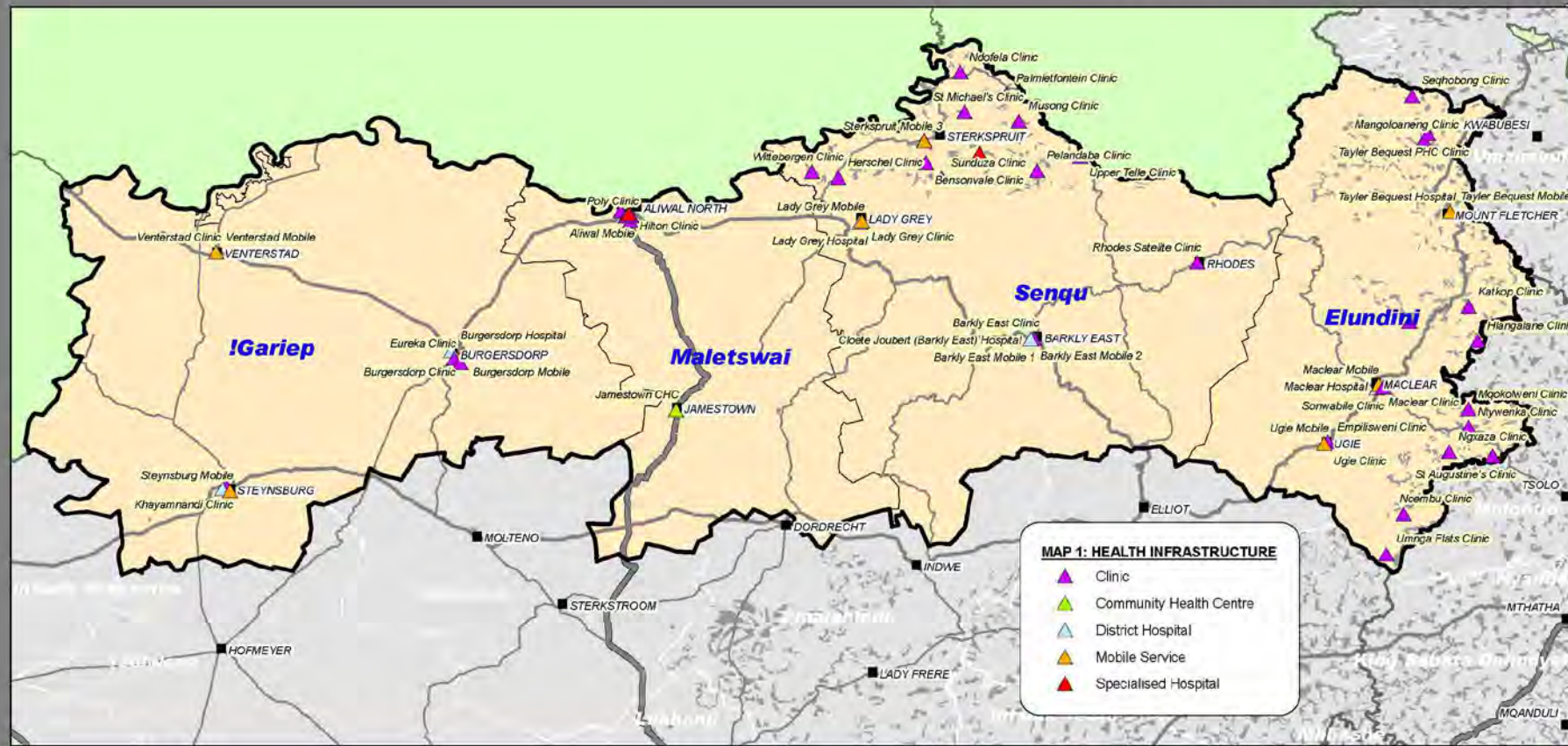
The Ukhahlamba District Municipality has the third lowest rate of household electrification in the Eastern Cape (26%). The majority of households (72%) use candles and paraffin. The biggest backlogs are in the former Transkei areas in Elundini, where 90% of households make use of candles and paraffin. Demarcation of Electricity supply is a problem.

**Roads, Railway and Airfields**

A national road (N6) passes through the centre of the district from Queenstown to Aliwal North. Trunk roads in a west-easterly direction link all the major towns in the district, except for Sterkspruit. The state of the secondary and local roads in Elundini LM need to be addressed, as the poor conditions hamper service delivery and access to markets. Railways run from the south-west of the district, passing through Steynsburg, Burgersdorp, Aliwal North and Barkly East. There are airfields in most of the small towns, except those of the former Transkei i.e. Sterkspruit and Mt. Fletcher. The airfields and their access roads need to be maintained.







**MAP 1: HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE**

- ▲ Clinic
- ▲ Community Health Centre
- ▲ District Hospital
- ▲ Mobile Service
- ▲ Specialised Hospital

**Health Facilities**

The Ukhahlamba DM has 11 hospitals, including health care centres, and 43 clinics, with at least 2 clinics in each magisterial district. The most densely populated Mt. Fletcher and Sterkspruit areas have 13 and 10 clinics respectively. The district has about 998 hospital beds, with a service supply average of about 328 people per bed.

There are six mobile clinics in Senqu, including two that conduct trips to various remote villages. Elundini has four mobile clinics, two which serve rural villages and two which serves farming areas on a monthly basis. There is one mobile clinic in Burgersdorp for Malteswai and !Gariiep. Plans were made to purchase two more mobile clinics for these two Local Municipalities

*Ukhahlamba District Health Plan 2007/2008*

**Health Issues**

There is a strong correlation between the incidence of diarrhoea among children under 5 years and poor households i.e. those without clean water supply and formal sanitation. The focus should therefore be on preventative strategies such as the provision of basic infrastructure.

Poor conditions of roads in rural areas also make health delivery difficult.

There needs to be an equitable distribution of adequately stocked Public Health Care (PHC) facilities.

HIV/AIDS and STD counselling has improved in the district with all fixed clinics in Ukhahlamba now offer Voluntary Counselling and Testing. The problem of re-infection and repeated treatment still exists with the low % of STI contact tracing. This means that the transmission of HIV will not be stabilised and poses a burden on health services.

Figure 1: Health Statistics (Source: Ukhahlamba Health District Exit Report, 2004)

	Elundini		Senqu		Maletswai-!Gariiep	
	01	03	01	03	01	03
Immunisation coverage %	70.64	82.46	68	64.17	69.6	66.36
Incidence of Diarrhoea (< 5yrs) per 1000	20.4	-	9.2	-	16.9	-
HIV prevalence amongst pregnant women %	22.9	-	22	-	22	-
STI contact tracing rate %	42	28.27	37	32.82	55	47.17
TB incidence per 100 000	271	350	271	610	342	402
TB cure rate %	34	50.8	60	60.5	68	35.3
% essential drugs with stock out	12	8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1

**Education**

Almost 50% of the population 20 years and older have only a primary school education or less. These low levels of education are exacerbated by the lack and poor state of facilities. It appears that there are only some 45 secondary schools in the District and these are not concentrated in the areas of greatest need for access to education. Only Alwal North approaches the level of availability of higher-level human resources that could support more rapid development. This lack of secondary and tertiary education facilities result in students being forced to travel to larger centres such as Mthatha, Queenstown and East London to fulfil their education needs. Ukhahlamba has a high percentage of youth in its demographic make-up so it is imperative that there are the education and training facilities available in this area

Figure 2: Highest Level of Education by Municipality (Source: Community Survey 2007)

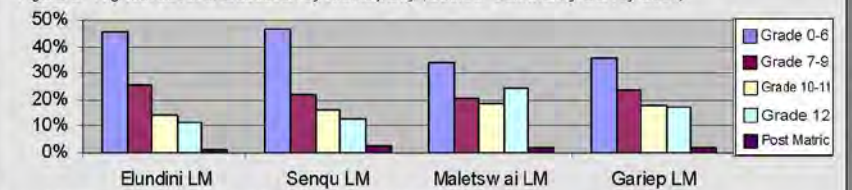
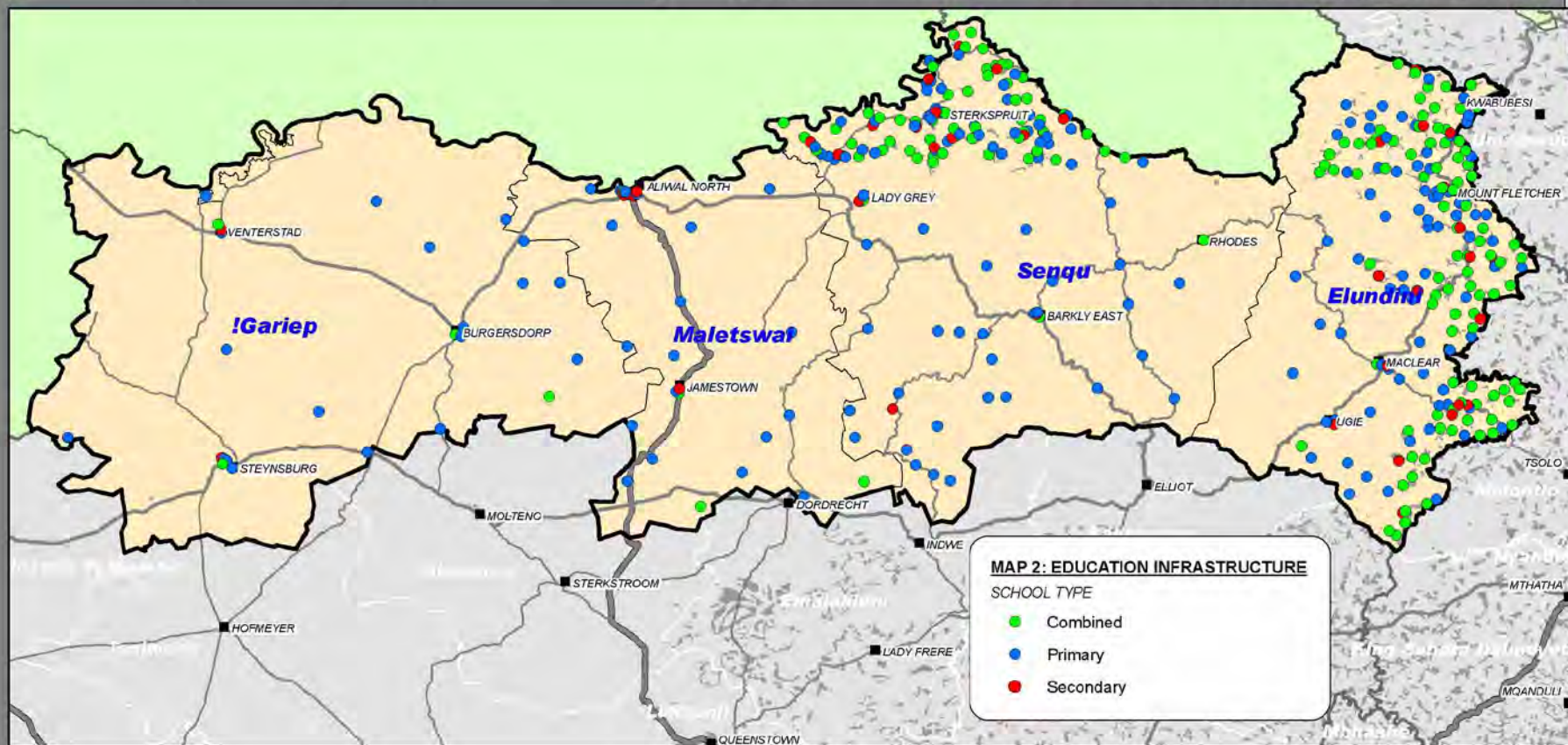


Figure 3: Distribution of Education Facilities (Source: EMIS 2005)

Type	No. of Schools				
	!Gariiep LM	Maletswai LM	Senqu LM	Elundini LM	Ukhahlamba DM
Combined	4	4	59	98	165
Primary	23	21	74	78	196
Secondary	4	5	17	19	45



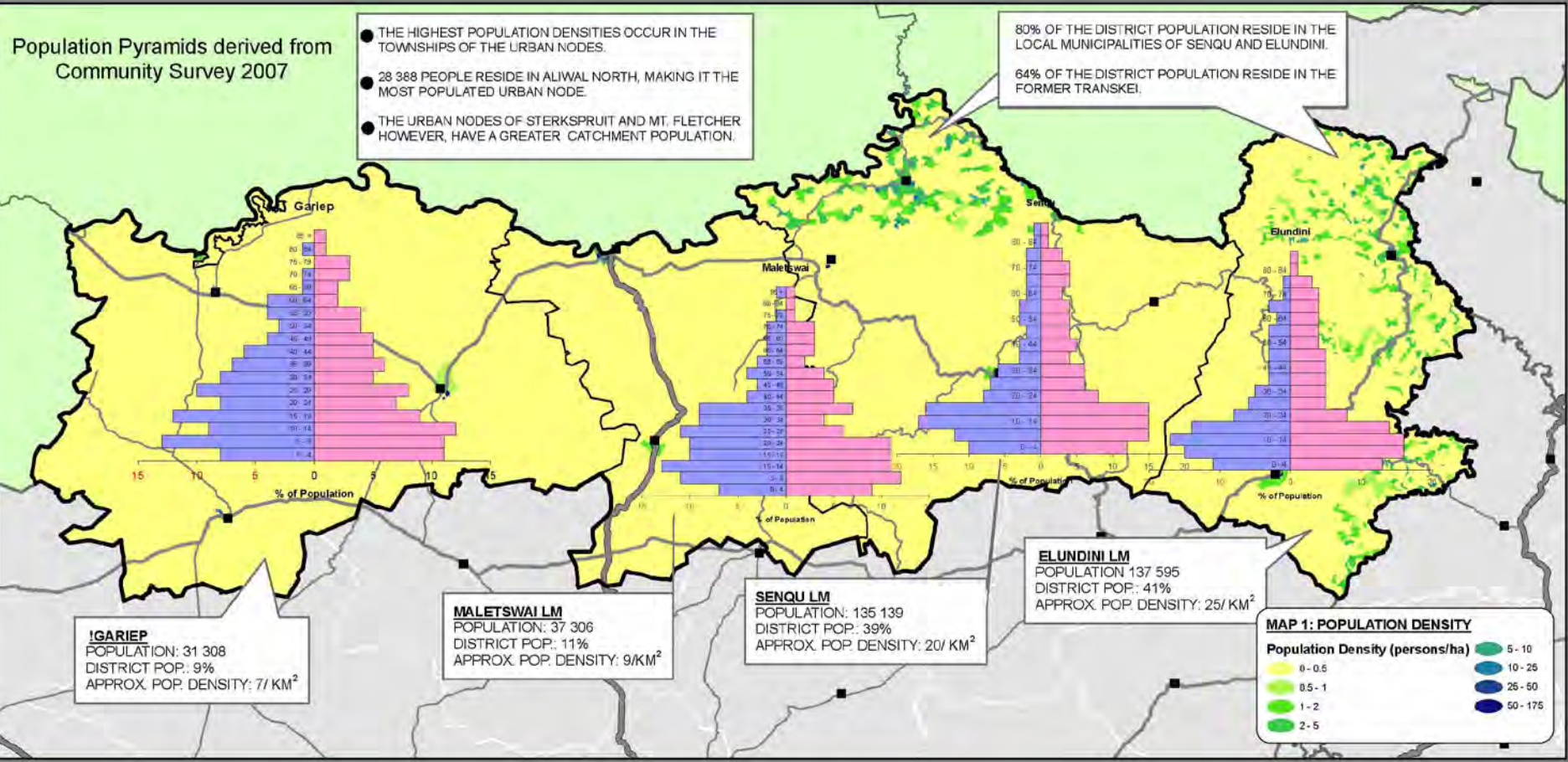
**MAP 2: EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE**

**SCHOOL TYPE**

- Combined
- Primary
- Secondary







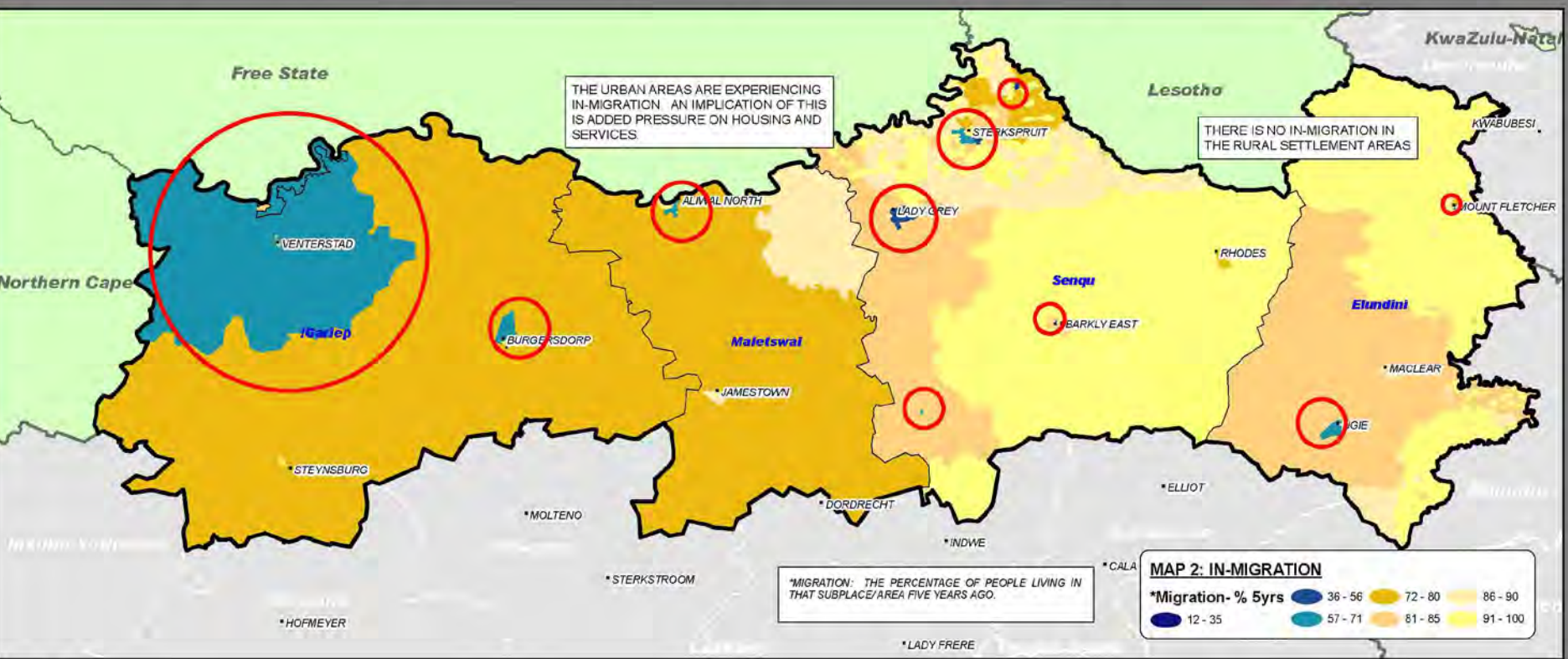
**Population Distribution and Density**  
The total population of Ukhahlamba DM is estimated to be 341 312 (EC Provincial Water Plan; 2007).  
The overall population density is around 15 persons per square kilometre. (The least populous District in the Eastern Cape). Population densities are highest in the urban settlements and the dispersed rural settlements of the former Transkei. It must be noted that these figures are derived from the Census 2001, the accuracy of which has been disputed, with incidences of undercounting

**Population Growth and Migration**  
Population Growth is affected by a number of variables. These being:  
> Immigration due to displaced farm labour, land restitution and declining job opportunities in the mining industries in neighbouring provinces;  
> Emigration to larger urban centres inside and outside the DM in search of job opportunities;  
> The HIV/AIDS epidemic. This epidemic is predicted to seriously affect the economically active 18-45 year age group, thus depleting the Ukhahlamba DM area of potential human resource capital.

The Ukhahlamba DM IDP indicates a population growth rate of 1,86%. The Census 2001 data shows a 2% population growth for the Eastern Cape and between 2% and 4% population growth for the country.

**Age Distribution**  
The Ukhahlamba District shows a significant proportion of youth dependency. About 33% of the population are younger than 15 years; 60% are between the ages of 15 and 64, and 7% of the population are older than 65 years.

Figure 1: Age Breakdown - Ukhahlamba DM (Source Census 2001)



**Gender Breakdown**  
The ratio of men to women in the Ukhahlamba DM is 46% to 54%. Among the economically active population in Elundini, females outnumber males 61% to 39%. This kind of gender ratio is evidence of migration labour.

Figure 2: Gender Breakdown (Source Census 2001)

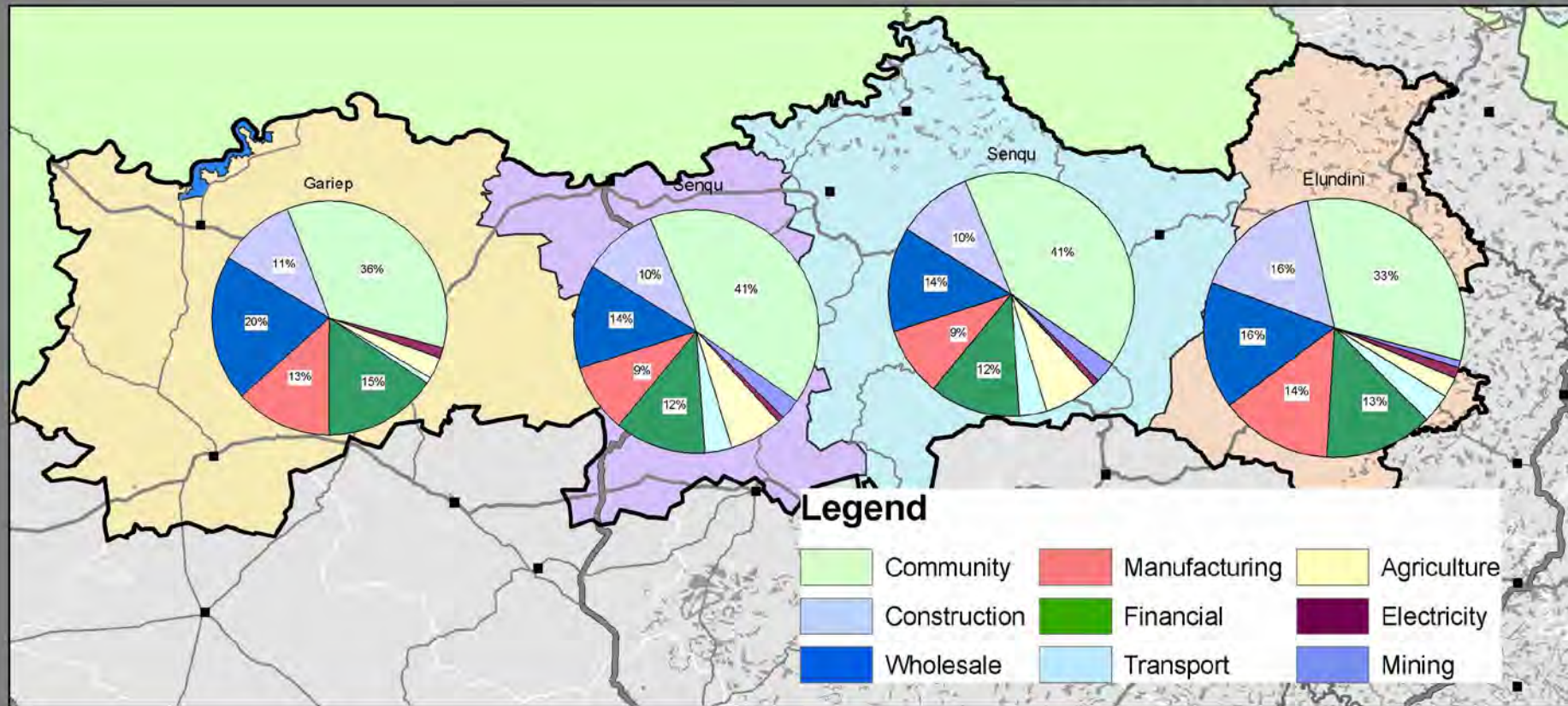
Municipality	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Elundini LM	63,222	46.0	74,362	54.0
Senqu LM	63,431	46.9	71,707	53.1
Maletswai LM	17,508	46.9	19,798	53.1
IGariep LM	14,931	47.7	16,377	52.3
DM	159,096	46.6	182,244	53.4

**Race**  
The population is predominantly black (94%). There are, however, small variations. In Maletswai, 10% of the population is coloured and about 11% white. In Gariep, 16% are coloured and 11% are white.

**Implications**  
With the high percentage of youth in the population makeup, it is important that there is adequate creche, schooling and training facilities.  
The demographic makeup also highlights the importance of future development to take into account the needs of women and the elderly.







**Gross Geographic Product**

The total Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of the Ukhahlamba DM is R1 452.7 million, the second lowest in the Eastern Cape. Ukhahlamba contributes about 2.6% to the total GGP of the Eastern Cape (R55 133.5 million). In Ukhahlamba, the public sector is dominant, with education making the largest contribution (30%) to GGP. Agriculture contributes 17.5%, higher than in other districts. Health contributes about 11%.

**Household Income**

72% of the District Households live below the poverty line (earning less than R800 p/m), with 41.9% households in Elundini earning no steady income at all.

**Employment**

There are extremely low levels of employment with only 18.5% of the potential workforce employed, accounting for 10% of the total District. Unemployment rates are highest in the rural areas of the former Transkei. The highest employment rates are found in Maletswai (35.8%), which incorporates Aliwal North, the only town in the district with any significant industry. The high levels of unemployment and dependency coupled with low individual monthly income in the rural areas highlights the need to address rural poverty as a priority.

**Weakness**

Location: Aliwal North is the only town in the district with industry. The size and location of the other towns and their distance from markets and related and reliant industries makes future large industrial investment unlikely.

**Strengths**

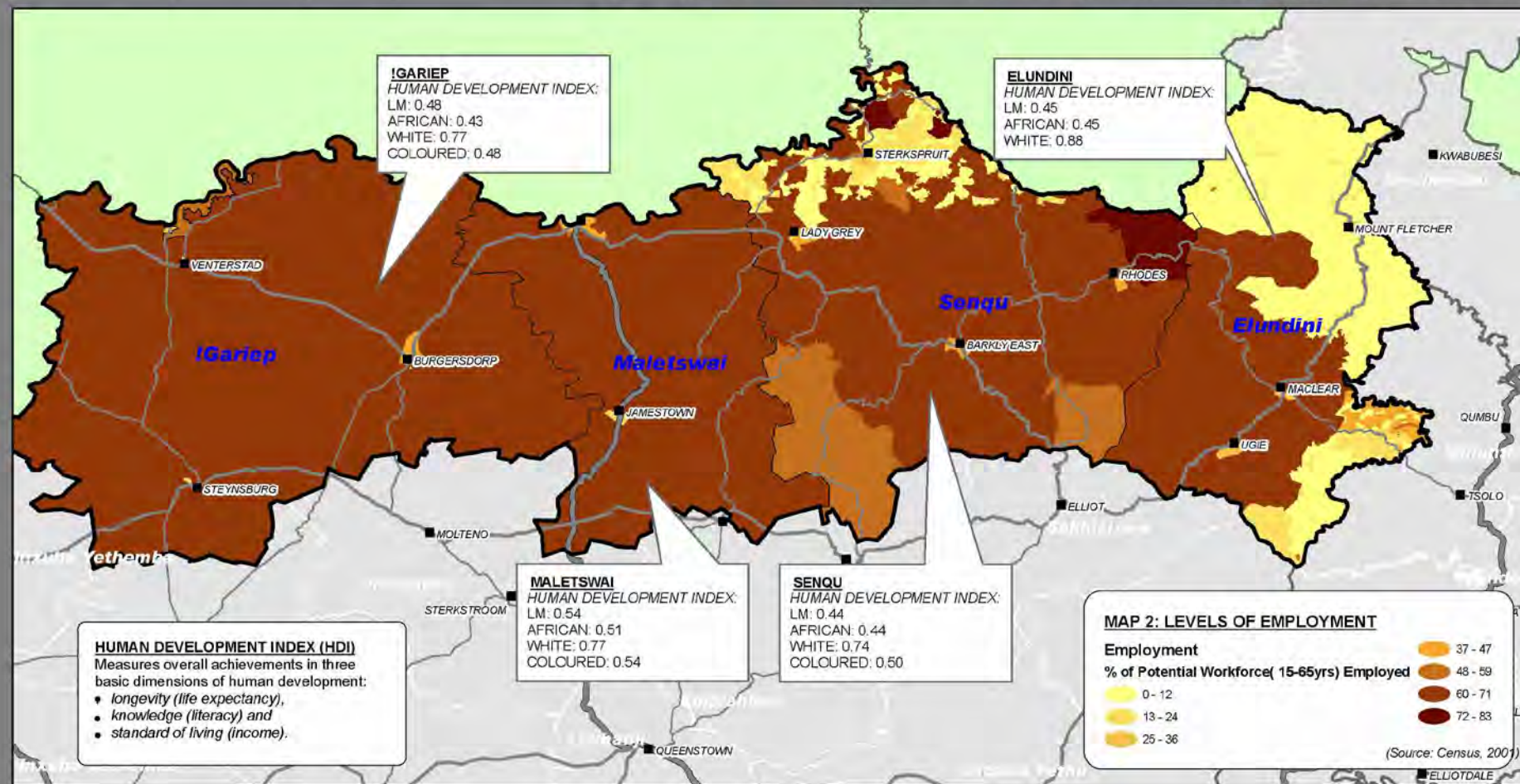
Agriculture, Forestry and Tourism have been identified as sectors with greatest growth potential. Potential for Social Regeneration: This area plays an important role as a 'homebase' where emphasis must be placed on providing basic social facilities such as education, health care etc. The value and importance of this social role must not be undermined. Labour Exporter: There is opportunity for the Municipality to provide training and skills in various disciplines to enable its surplus labour force to gain employment in other major economic centers. A portion of revenue earned in the other centers must be reinvested into the social services and basic infrastructure of the rural areas using IGG mechanisms (e.g. Equitable Shares).

Figure 1: Monthly Household Income (Source Census 2001)

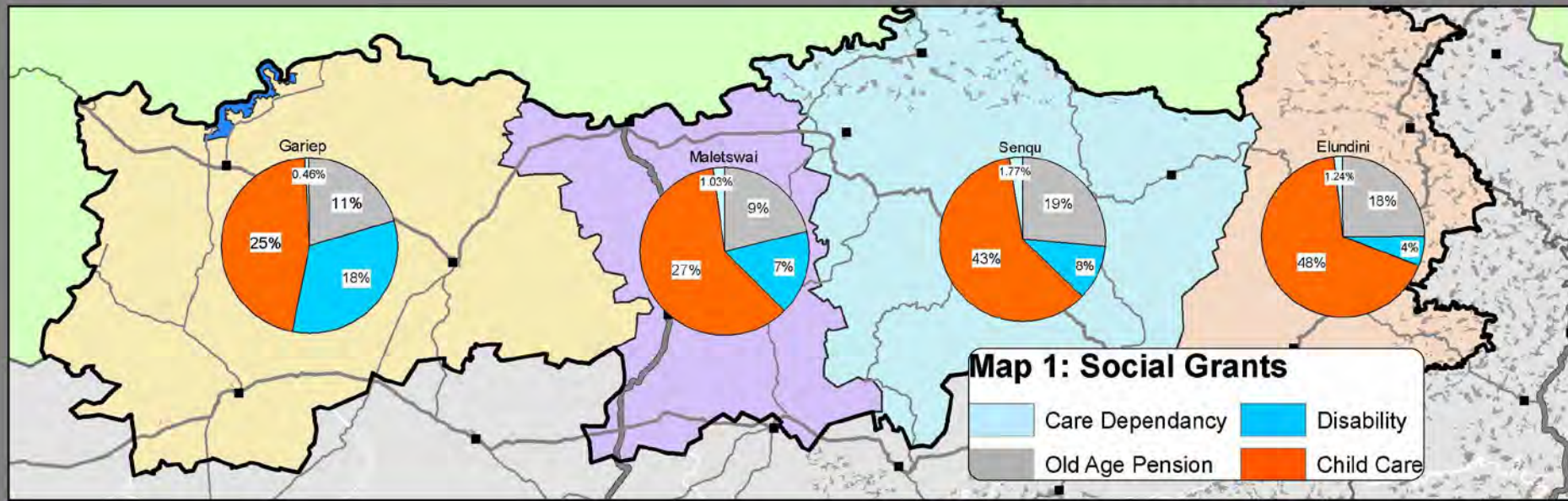
Monthly Income	Elundini LM		Senqu LM		Maletswai LM		Gariep LM inclu. Oviston NR		Ukhahlamba DM	
	No. of H/Holds	%	No. of H/Holds	%	No. of H/Holds	%	No. of H/Holds	%	No. of H/Holds	%
No income	14,164	41.9	10,535	30.9	1,528	15.6	1,635	19.8	27,863	32.4
1-800	12,334	38.5	14,514	42.6	3,915	40.0	3,586	43.4	34,349	40.0
801-8500	6,573	19.5	8,141	23.9	3,523	36.0	2,599	31.4	20,837	24.3
8500+	715	2.1	862	2.5	824	8.4	449	5.4	2,850	3.3
Total	33,785	100.0	34,053	100.0	9,791	100.0	8,269	100.0	85,898	100.0

Figure 2: Levels of Employment (Source Census 2001)

Employment Class	Elundini LM		Senqu LM		Maletswai LM		Gariep LM inclu. Oviston NR		Ukhahlamba DM	
	No. of Potential Workforce	%	No. of Potential Workforce	%	No. of Potential Workforce	%	No. of Potential Workforce	%	No. of Potential Workforce	%
Employed	9,262	13.2	11,343	15.3	8,179	35.8	5,663	30.0	34,447	18.5
Unemployed	16,226	23.2	13,892	18.7	4,862	21.3	4,398	23.3	39,378	21.2
Scholar or student	18,229	26.0	20,764	27.9	4,706	20.6	2,904	15.4	46,604	25.0
Home-maker or housewife	6,483	9.3	5,803	7.8	682	3.0	722	3.8	13,689	7.4
Pensioner or retired person old to work	3,907	5.6	3,875	5.2	1,152	5.0	1,392	7.4	10,326	5.5
Unable to work due to illness or disability	2,729	3.9	3,159	4.2	802	3.5	1,254	6.6	7,945	4.3
Seasonal worker/ Could not find work	13,249	18.9	15,497	20.8	2,481	10.9	2,534	13.4	33,762	18.1
Total	70,086	100.0	74,332	100.0	22,864	100.0	18,858	100.0	186,150	100.0







**Social Grants**

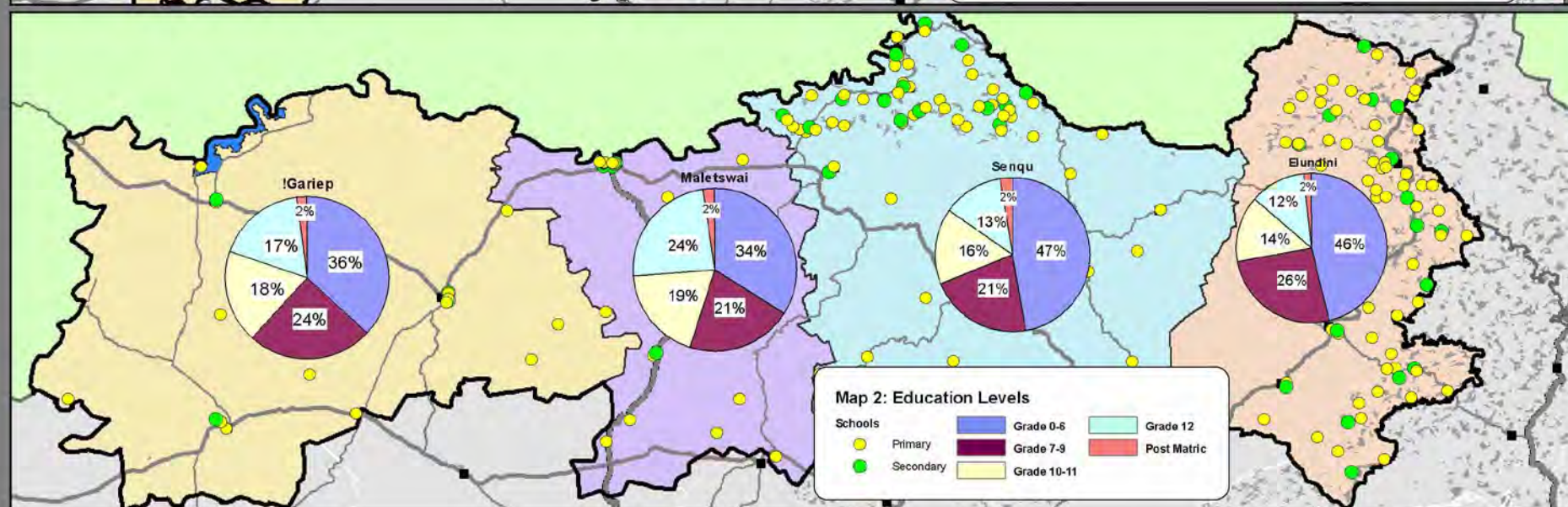
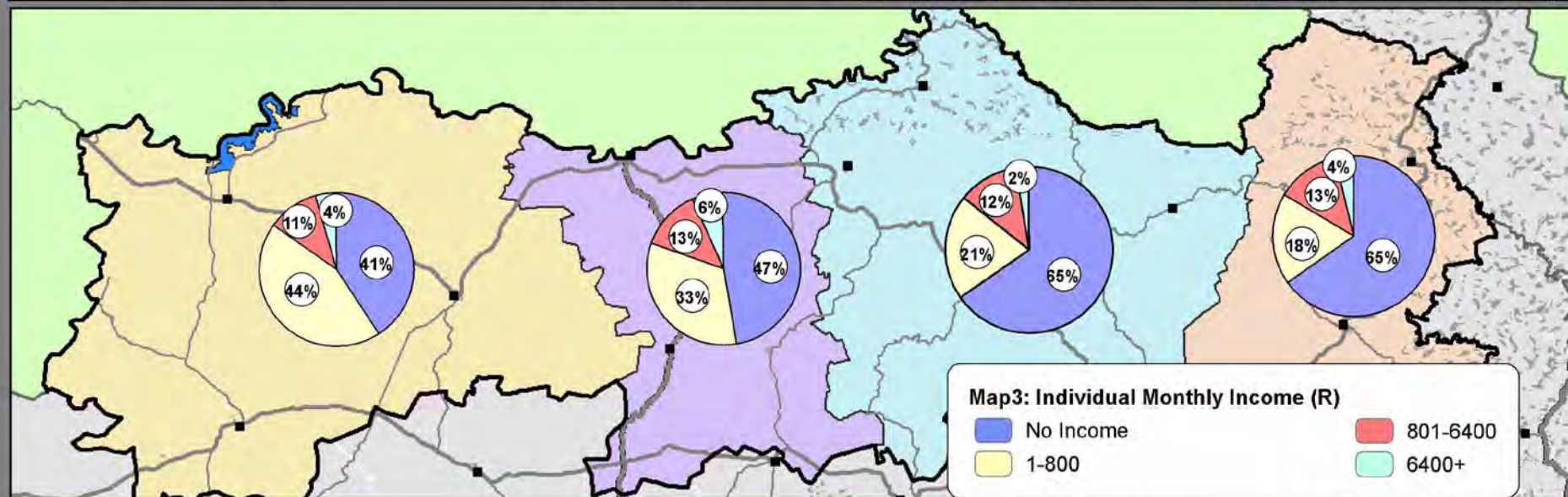
Social Grants are a major source of income, in many cases, the only source of income for families in the rural Eastern Cape. Child care grants and Old Age Pensions the main types of Social Grants being distributed.

**Poverty**

The HDI (Human Development Index) is a reliable indicator of development as it measures the overall achievements in longevity, knowledge and standard of living by utilising life expectancy, literacy and income level statistics. The table below indicates the HDI as provided by ECSECC.

**Table: Human Development Index (ECSECC)**

Approximation of areas	Human Development Index		
	1996	2001	2004
Gariiep			
Albert ( Burgersdorp)	0.49	0.51	0.50
Venterstad	0.49	0.50	0.50
Steynsburg	0.39	0.44	0.43
Maletswai			
Aliwal North	0.52	0.55	0.54
Senqu			
Lady Grey	0.43	0.47	0.45
Barkley East	0.45	0.48	0.47
Sterkspruit	0.40	0.45	0.44
Elundini			
Maclear	0.43	0.47	0.45
Mt Fletcher	0.41	0.46	0.45
<b>Total for Ukhahlamba</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.46</b>

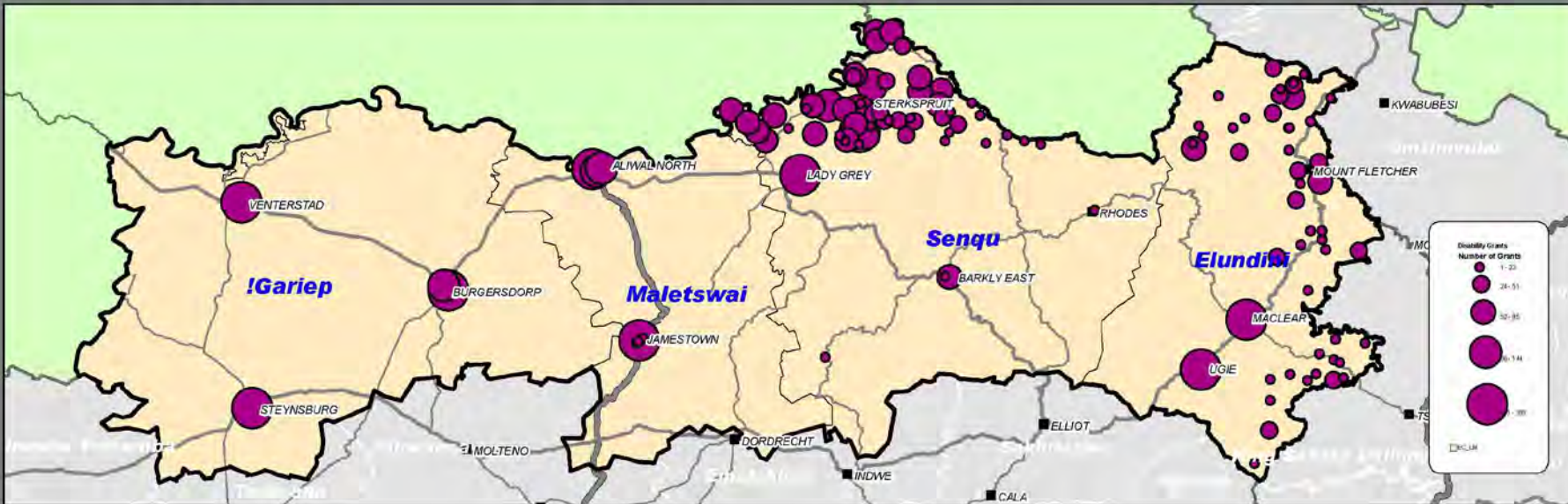
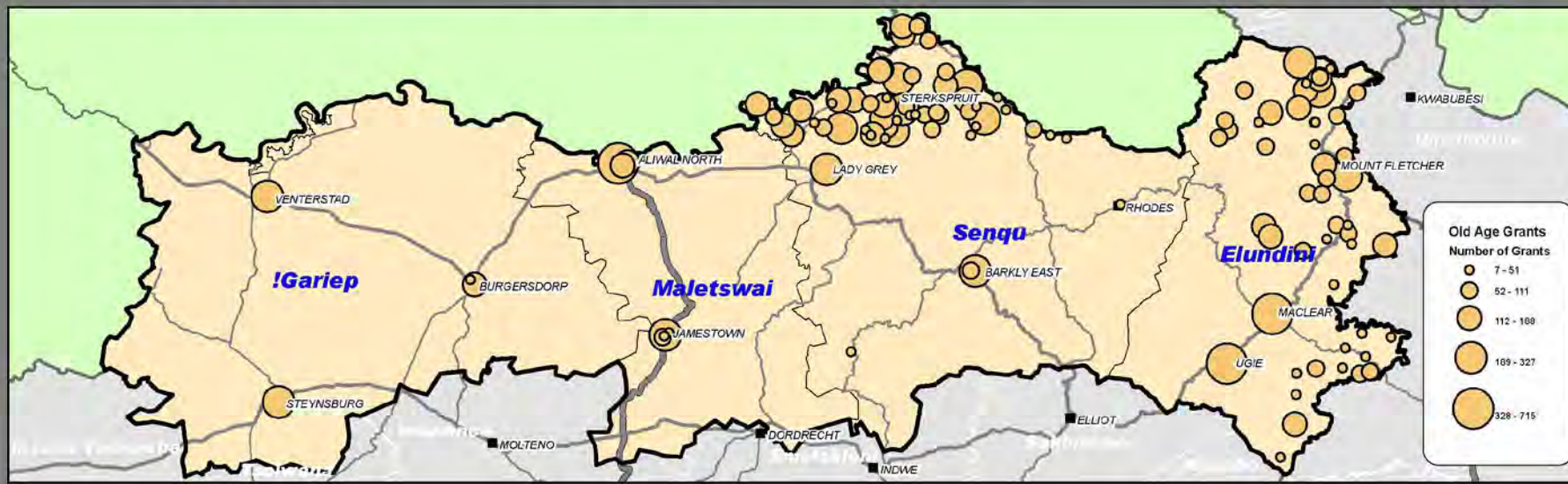
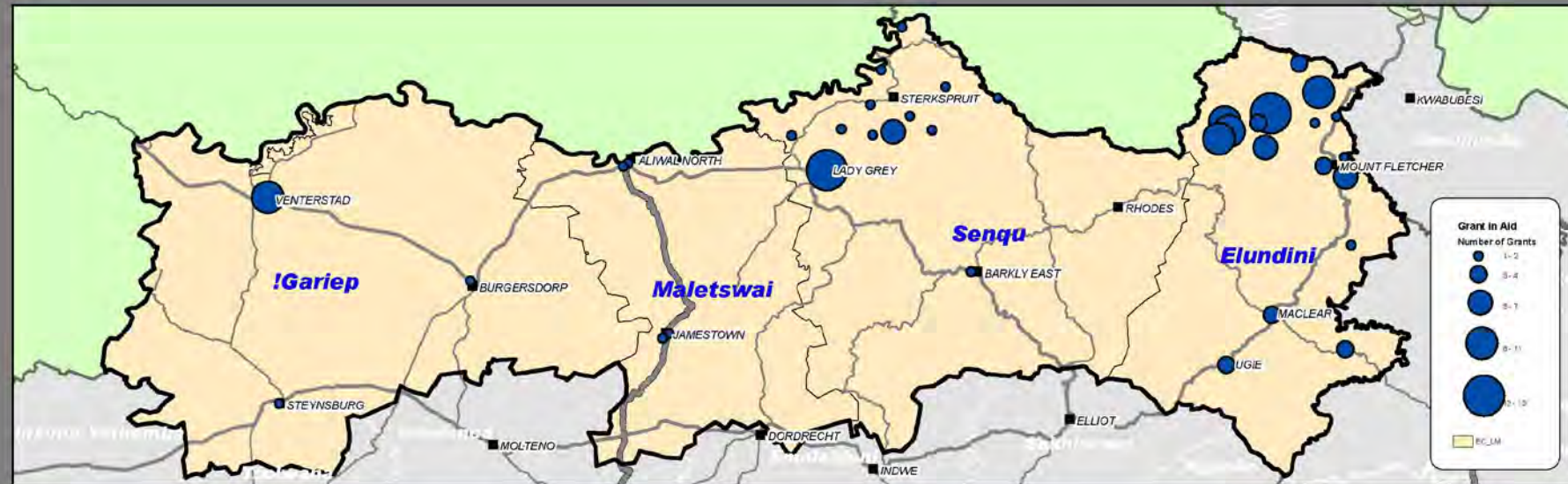


**Education**

Although a large number of Junior Secondary Schools are not represented on the map, a comparison between the number of primary schools and number high schools correlates strongly with the education levels in the district. There is therefore a great imbalance between the number of primary and secondary schools. This situation becomes a problem in some areas, such as Mount Fletcher in Elundini, where there is only one primary and one junior secondary school in the town. The high school is a few kilometres away. This situation is also likely to occur in the surrounding local municipality areas.







**Elderly**

Challenges faced by elderly people include:

- Cost of applying for a pension, especially if it is not approved
- The distance and cost of transport is high.
- Elderly women have been accused of witchcraft.
- The elderly are also being raped and abused.
- There are many elderly people who do not have a caregiver.
- Pay points for social grants are unsafe for the elderly, and the queues are long, requiring them to wait very long periods in uncomfortable conditions.
- There are few programmes that support elderly people affected by HIV/Aids.
- Many of the elderly living in urban areas, live in informal settlements and are not prioritised for housing
- Many of the elderly have poor education and this exacerbates their poverty.
- The conditions of roads hamper public transport and this means that the elderly have to walk long distances to get transport.

**Disability Grants**

Challenges faced by people with disability include:

- Poor access to hearing devices and little training in sign language.
- Limited access to Education and Health facilities.
- Limited skills and training and therefore insufficient participation in the economy
- Not being sufficiently catered for in sport.
- Falling victim to violence and abuse.
- Being more more affected by poverty than others in the community
- Transport remains a serious challenge.

**Priorities for people with disability include:**

- Improved communication catering for people with disability
- Improved accessibility to public facilities
- Skills development for the growth of the economy
- Improved safety and security for people with disability
- Interventions to decrease poverty among people disability
- Improved transport systems catering for people with disability.

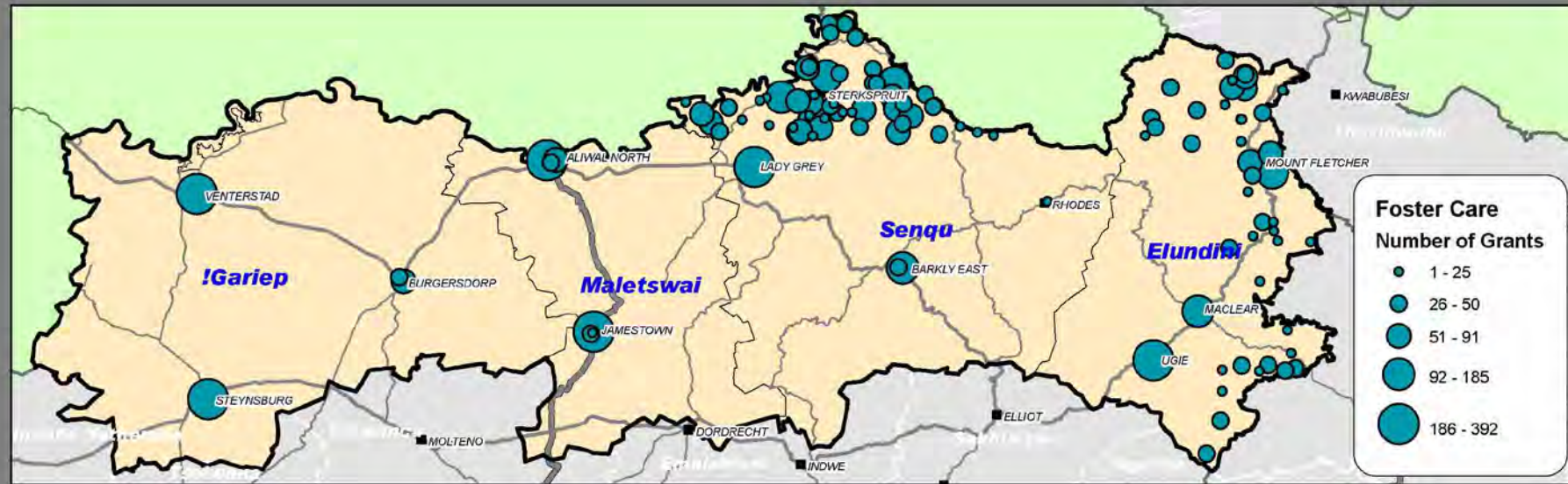
*Ukhahlamba IDP Review 2008/9*

The following table illustrates the total value of the Grants as reflected on the maps. The mapped paypoints represent about 90% of the total paypoint given by the Social Services Agency (SASSA). Bear in mind the new amounts paid as of April 2008. These are; Disability - R 940; Old Age - R940 and Grant-in-Aid - R210

Total Value of Grants		
Grant in Aid		
Municipality	Number of Grants	Value of Grants
Elundini	88	R 18 480
Senqu	36	R 7 560
Maletswai	9	R 1 890
!Gariep	13	R 2 730
Old Age Grants		
Municipality	Number of Grants	Value of Grants
Elundini	5128	R 4 820 320
Senqu	6028	R 5 666 320
Maletswai	1196	R 1 124 240
!Gariep	723	R 679 620
Disability Grants		
Municipality	Number of Grants	Value of Grants
Elundini	1532	R 1 440 080
Senqu	2953	R 2 775 820
Maletswai	842	R 791 480
!Gariep	1095	R 1 029 300





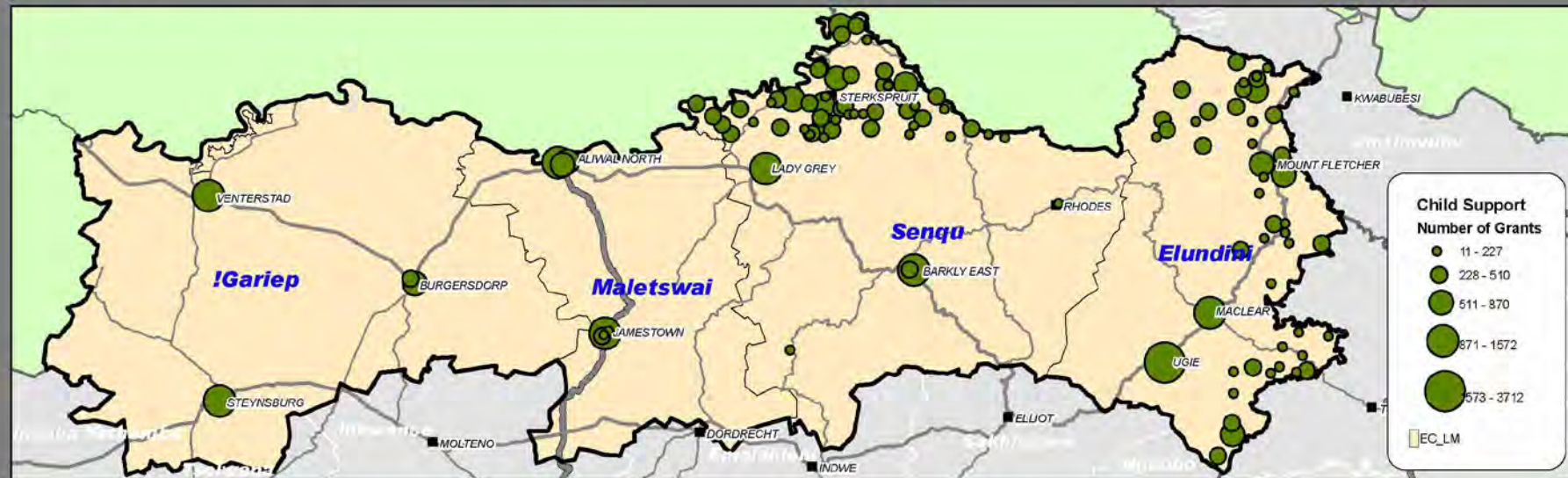


The statistics in the table below reveal some of the types of grants issued in 2007 according to the Community Survey 2007. This was taken from the Statistics South Africa Website and are merely an estimation of the number of grants issued.

Community Survey 2007

	Elundini	Senqu	Maletswai	!Gariep	Total
Child support grant	30525	26667	7141	3644	67977
Care dependency grant	202	504	369	190	1265
Foster care grant	188	53	22	72	335
Social relief	0	195	89	16	300
Total	30915	27419	7621	3922	

The following table reveals the number of Grants issued at the various paypoints according to available data from the Department of Social Services (SASSA). The new Grant amounts as of April 2008 are as follows; Foster-care - R650; Child Support Grant - R210 and Care Dependency Grant - R940

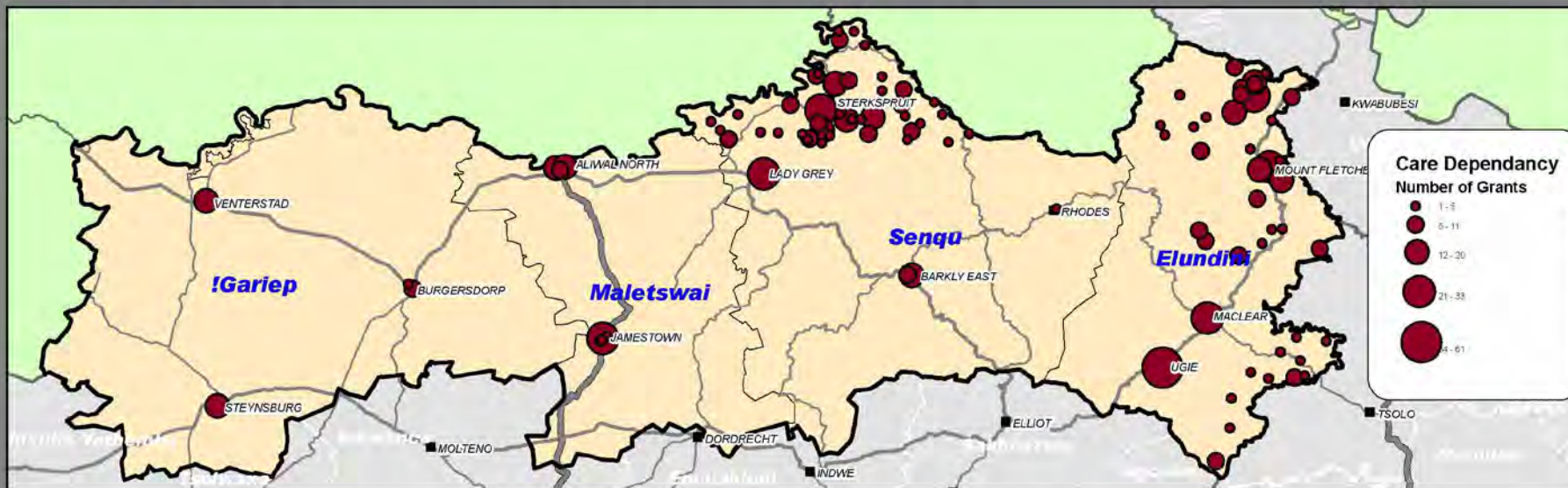


Total Value of Grants

Foster Care		
Municipality	Number of Grants	Value of Grants
Elundini	1866	R 1 212 900
Senqu	2698	R 1 753 700
Maletswai	570	R 370 500
!Gariep	1160	R 754 000

Child Support		
Municipality	Number of Grants	Value of Grants
Elundini	16779	R 3 523 590
Senqu	19490	R 4 092 900
Maletswai	4850	R 1 018 500
!Gariep	3237	R 679 770

Care Dependency		
Municipality	Number of Grants	Value of Grants
Elundini	366	R 344 040
Senqu	291	R 273 540
Maletswai	75	R 70 500
!Gariep	46	R 43 240







**Housing Projects**

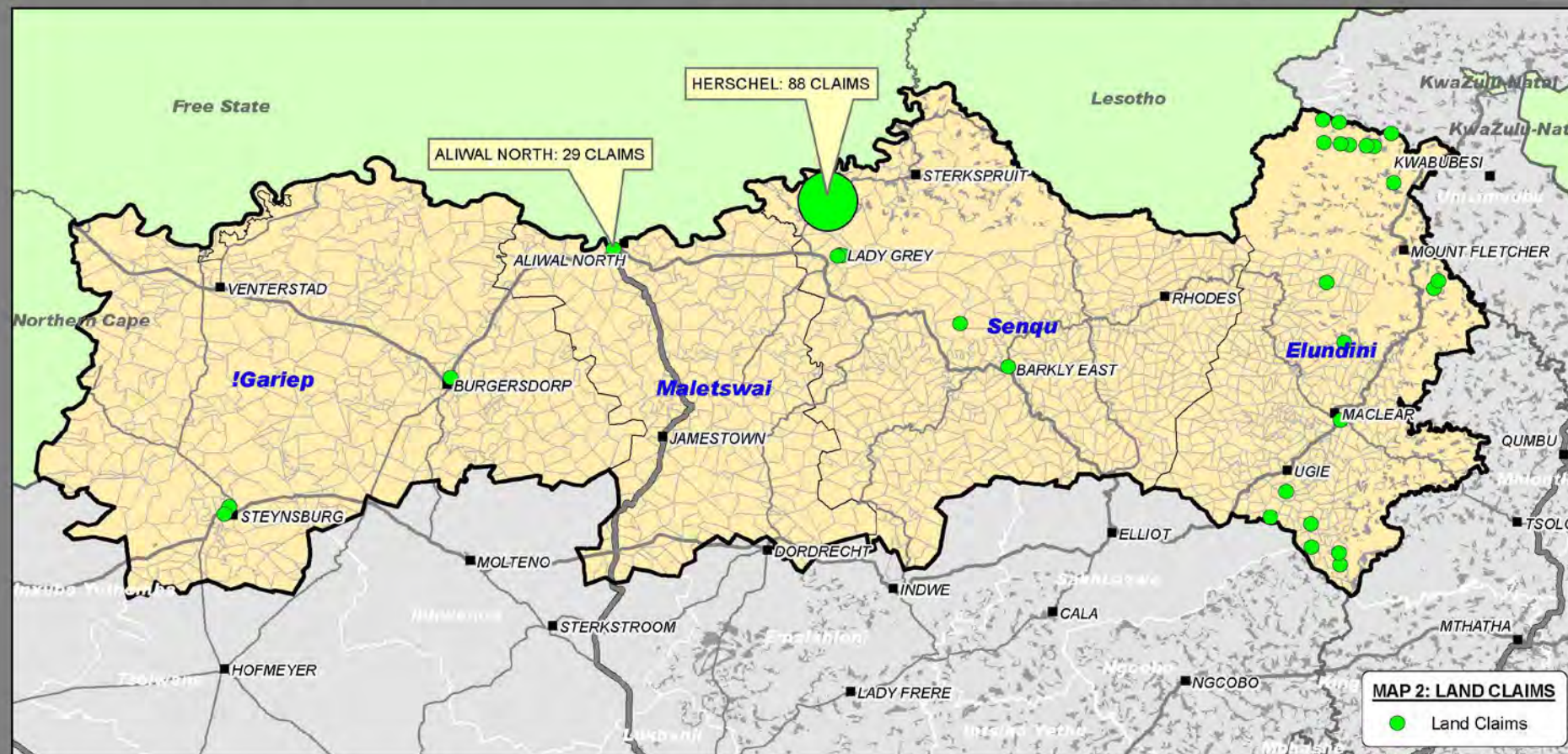
Map 1 illustrates the housing projects funded by the state. There are public housing projects planned in all of the major towns. The most units being in Ugie (2 370) followed by Aliwal North (2 214). There are plans currently underway to provide a further 1500 units in Ugie in addition to the above mentioned figure.

**Land Restitution Projects**

Map 2 illustrates the locality of land claims recorded by the Regional Land Claims Commission. It is noted that the majority of land claims are focused in the Herschel District. (Refer to Appendix 2 for List of Land Restitution Projects)

Figure 1: Ukhahlamba: Claim Stages per District & Local Municipality (Source LCC, 2005)

Claim Stage	IGariep	Senqu	Maletswai	Elundini	Sub total
Research	1	20		10	31
Gazetting				1	1
Verification		62		7	69
Legal Entity					0
Negotiations					0
Valuation					0
Opt & Neg	2				2
Ref S42D					0
Land Transfer/ Payment of Compensation					0



**Land Reform Projects**

See Appendix 1 for list of Land Reform Projects in Ukhahlamba DM. These projects are currently being mapped by the Spatial Information Services Division of the DLA and will be available in the Review Process.



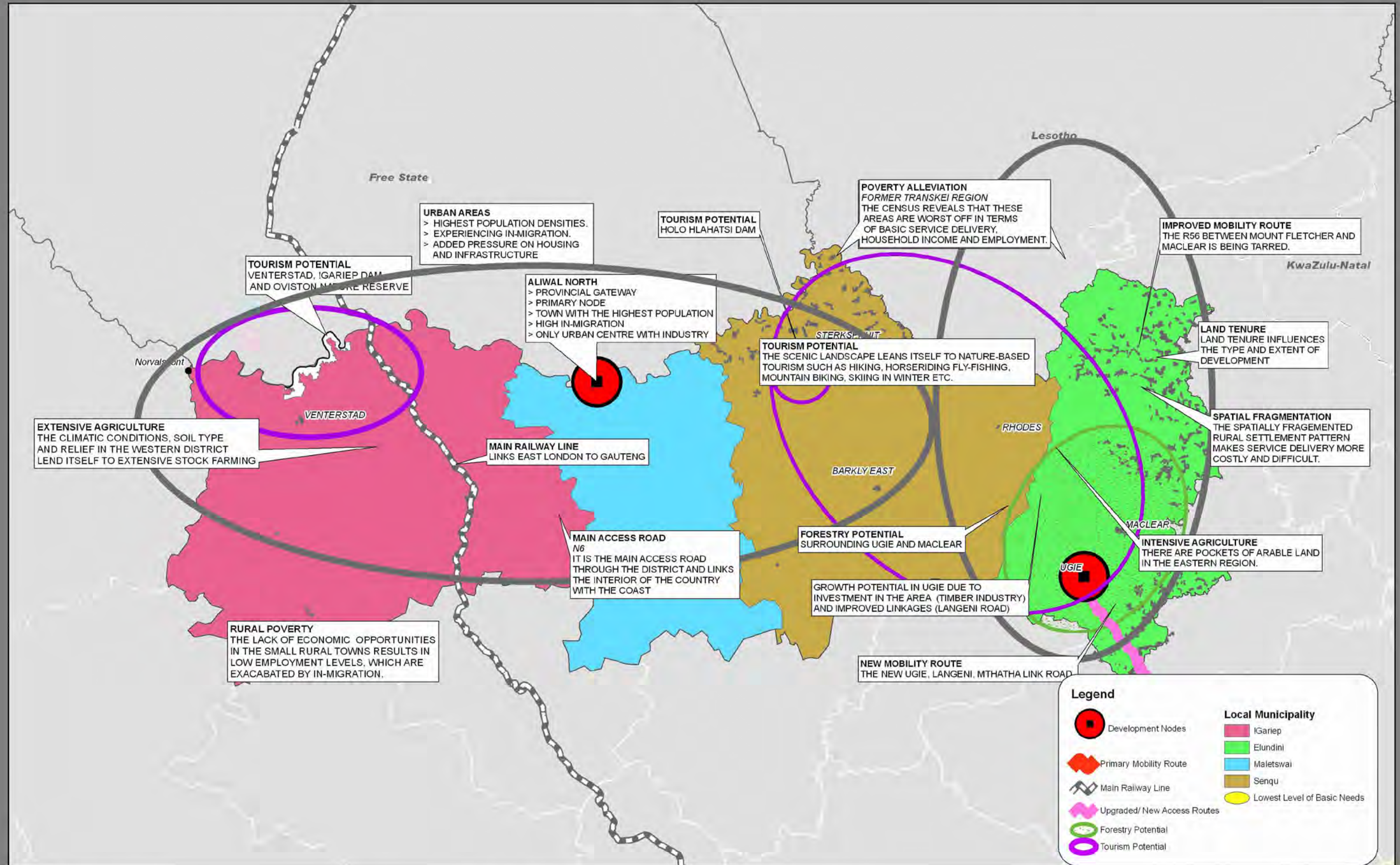


### 3.1: Summary – Priority Spatial Development Informants

The foregoing Analysis serves to highlight a number of informants to spatial development (and development in general, it might be supposed) in the Ukhahlamba District. These are summarised as follows: -

- The Ukhahlamba District – in general – may be described as a peripheral locality within the greater space economy of Southern Africa and the levels of economic activity (development) are commensurately low, as is its labour absorption potential.
- It is an area made up of two varying and distinct settlement patterns associated with historical patterns of socio-economic (or socio-political) development: -
  - For the most part, the area comprises of privately owned, expansive tracts of land with low intensity of land uses thereon (agriculture, fallow land and land that has not been utilised due to natural restrictions such as slope, soil, drainage and sub-surface conditions) interspersed with small service towns.
    - Services provision in these areas tends to be of a relatively higher level, although significant areas of need are identifiable, particularly in the lower income suburbs of the urban settlements found here.
  - In the north-central and eastern parts of the district, large areas of land previously incorporated into the homeland of Transkei have a distinct settlement pattern of scattered, fragmented and sprawling rural settlements with largely unmanaged land uses associated with both the settlements and surrounding land areas.
    - Services provision in these areas tends to be of a relatively lower level with associated higher levels of need (backlogs).
    - Land is predominantly owned by the state (as custodian) and is commonly viewed as communal property, with individual land tenure being a mix of informal land rights, old order, lesser forms of tenure (Permissions to Occupy land), and quitrent.
- The majority of the population reside in what might be termed the rural settlement areas, where – as is indicated above – land tenure is largely unregulated at this point in time and where land rights are either fixed in historical terms or are informal in nature.
- From a natural resource perspective, the climate and soil conditions vary across the district, with conditions favourable to forestry and rain-fed agriculture being found more in the eastern sectors of the district (e.g. Elundini Municipality and parts of Senqu Municipality).
- Largely, however, the district is categorised by natural resources that do not favour intensive agricultural practices.
- However, the terrain and associated scenic beauty provide a natural asset in respect of marketing the district for certain forms of tourism, which should be seen as an opportunity that needs to be capitalised upon over a sustained period of time.
- From the perspective of the population residing in the district, it is clear that this population is characterised by: -
  - A relatively youthful population pyramid, with about 33% of the total population being under the age of 15.
  - A predominantly female population, particularly pronounced in the age cohorts representative of the potentially economically active segments of the population (15-60 years of age) where the ratio is 61% females to 39% males. This is indicative of an area where labour is a primary resource that is exported to more economically active areas.
  - Relatively low levels of education and training (therefore “employability”)
  - Relatively low levels of income and associated indices of Human Development
  - Relatively high dependency on remittances from family members and state social grants (pensions, disability grants, child support grants etc.).
- In sum, the area may be described in developmental terms as follows: -
  - Economic development potential appears to reside largely in the sectors of agriculture, tourism and trade, with the services sector (government) continuing to play the major role as far as GDP is concerned;
  - Spatially, the development potential related to the above sectors is located in: -
    - The key urban settlements
    - Revitalisation of agricultural activities in the areas of potential higher yields such as the eastern rural sectors (Elundini)
    - Enhancement and support of commercial agricultural activities by ensuring facilitative infrastructure and extension services.





## SECTION 4

# STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

*This section focuses on the strategic direction provided by the Ukhahlamba IDP Review (2008/09). It also ensures that the Ukhahlamba Spatial Development Framework is in alignment with other planning initiatives.*

## 4.1 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

### 4.1.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SDF AND IDP

The Spatial Development Framework is a key component of the Municipality's IDP.

The Spatial Development Framework is required to integrate all the IDP sector policies, strategies or actions, where these have a spatial component. The SDF can therefore be regarded as a coherent set of policies and guidelines that will guide all development that has an effect on the way land is used.

### 4.1.2 IDP CONTEXT

The IDP is responsible for identifying the priority needs within the district and linking the municipal budget with these needs. This needs to be done spatially as well. It is therefore important that the SDF is contextualised in terms of the vision, objectives, strategies, priorities and key spatial challenges as defined and identified within the IDP

### 4.1.3 THE IDP VISION FOR DEVELOPMENT

#### *Development Goals*

The Ukhahlamba Municipality's IDP was founded on the following VISION STATEMENT:

***An improved quality of life for all residents***

In relation to the above Vision, the District Municipality has identified both an EXTERNAL MISSION and an INTERNAL MISSION.

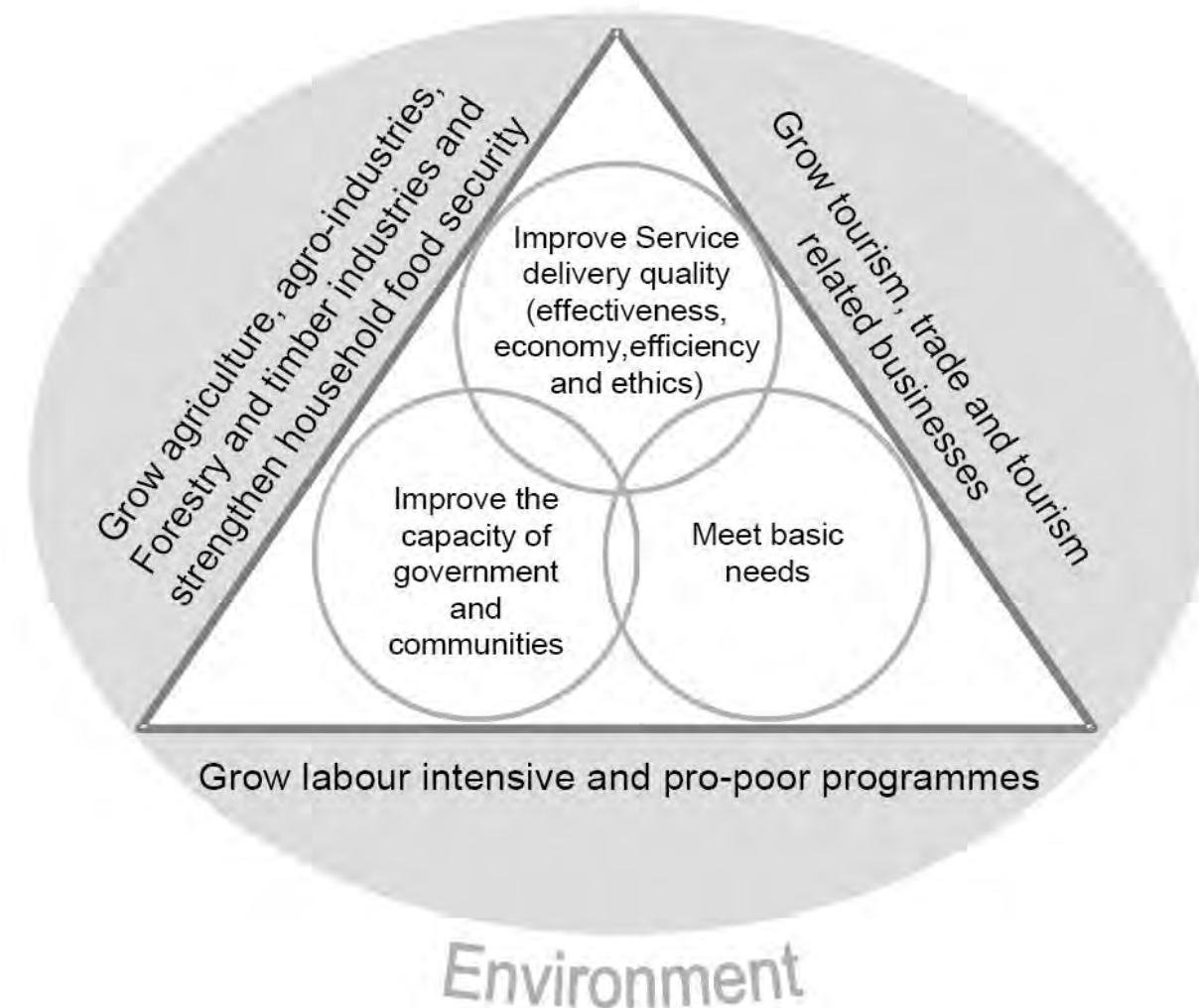
When relating the SDF to the above Missions, it is concluded that the following would apply: -

- With regard to the EXTERNAL MISSION:
  - a. The focus is here on fighting poverty and, from the perspective of the SDF this is deemed to provide a focus for spatial panning in that the emphasis should fall on issues related to facilitating economic development, specifically, ensuring the

appropriate management of land-based resources to enhance the development potential of identified areas within the district.

- With regard to the INTERNAL MISSION:
  - a. The focus here is on improving governance and this relates to the key assigned roles and functions of the District Municipality as well as Local Municipalities in relation to ensuring wise spatial planning and land use as well as the appropriate management of land use and the environmental resources found in the district.

The IDP further then identifies seven fundamental Goals with the overwhelming priority being seen to be the advancement of Economic Development. These Goals are depicted in the illustration below: -





The above goals are listed as follows: -

- GOAL 1: Grow Agriculture, Agro-Processing, Forestry and Timber Products
- GOAL 2: Grow Tourism, Trade and Related Manufacturing development
- GOAL 3: Labour Intensive and Pro-Poor Development
- GOAL 4: Improving Service Delivery Quality (Through Efficiency, Economy, Effectiveness and Ethics)
- GOAL 5: Capacity Building for Government and Communities
- GOAL 6: Meet Basic Needs
- GOAL 7: Environmental Sustainability

#### 4.1.4 SPATIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE IDP DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In order to guide the formulation of the revised Ukhahlamba DM SDF, the spatial implications of the adopted Development Goals of the Ukhahlamba Municipality are grouped thematically as follows:-

SYNTHESIS: IDP Development Goals	Interpretation of Spatial Theme
<i>Stimulating the Economy</i> (GOALS 1, 2 and 7)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic Needs Focus</li> <li>2. Land Use Management</li> <li>3. Linkages and Access</li> </ol>
<i>Meeting Basic Needs</i> (GOALS 3, 6 and 7)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic Needs Focus</li> <li>2. Environmental Management</li> <li>3. Spatial Fragmentation</li> <li>4. Linkages and Access</li> </ol>
<i>Improving Service Delivery Quality</i> (GOAL 4)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic Needs Focus</li> <li>2. Spatial Fragmentation</li> </ol>
<i>Capacitating Local Government</i> (GOAL 5)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land Use Management</li> <li>2. Basic Needs Focus</li> </ol>

#### *Basic Needs Focus*

The sectors identified by the IDP as having economic growth and investment potential are Agriculture and Tourism. These sectors cannot provide enough employment to absorb the current Ukhahlamba Workforce. The District does not have the necessary components or characteristics to be developed into an economic powerhouse. The major inhibiting factors being: -

- It is isolated from major markets and trading partners.
- The majority of the population live in dispersed rural settlements
- Aliwal North is the only town in the District that has some level of industrial development

The District is therefore a nett exporter of labour and its economic development limitations need to be acknowledged.

Accordingly, the District should focus on its strengths, that being, the ability to improve the quality of life of its residents by providing the necessary basic services and infrastructure. It should provide the security of a home base where individuals have access to:

- Education (*to gain the necessary training and job skills to find employment in external markets*).
- Health Education and Facilities ‘
- Water, Sanitation, Waste Removal and Electricity (*improved and healthier living conditions*)

The spatial consideration necessary in improving on basic essential service and infrastructure delivery are:

1. To identify the areas in greatest need of basic essential services. These areas must be prioritised for Level 1 investment (as proposed in the PSDP)
2. To ensure equitable distribution of infrastructure and services.

3. For scarce (higher order) resources such as hospitals, it is important that these resource are situated where there will be optimum usage and accessibly. Duplication of these resources must be avoided.
4. To provide an affordable and sustainable level of housing, services and infrastructure
5. To ensure that environmental factors and constraints are taken into account in the delivery of services
6. To establish and maintain clear communication channels and the involvement of all relevant stakeholders and organisations i.e. Provincial Government Department (Department of Education, Department of Health and Department of Social Development.), Local and District Government, and Communities

### ***Spatial Fragmentation***

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Spatially Fragmented settlement patterns, often comprising of low density, sprawling settlements areas are costly and difficult to service.

This aspect must be addressed in all spatial planning initiatives at local level and is especially important in the management of land use and settlement extension in rural areas, where settlement sprawl often results because of an absence of coherent spatial planning input.

### ***Linkages and Access***

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In order to achieve the IDP objectives it is important for there to be efficient and effective linkages and good accessibility.

- For there to be growth in the tourism industry, the tourism products need to be accessible and there needs to be linkages to other regions.
- Agriculture is reliant on linkages to internal and external markets.

Spatially it is important to have:

1. Good links between major towns and external markets
2. Sufficient road networks surrounding major service and retail centres, allowing accessibility from surrounding settlements.

3. Priorities areas where there is a need to upgrade access in order to provide basic infrastructure and services.
4. Uninhibited movement of goods and people along major linkages especially through urban areas.
5. Consolidation and integration of spatial development.
6. Identify Products, Nodes and Facilities that require linkage.

### ***Land Use Management***

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The Land Tenure System influences the type and extent of development in certain areas and therefore impacts spatially on the Municipality. Historical factors i.e. resettlements and forced removals, result in the issue of land rights being both complex and sensitive.

Agriculture has been targeted, as a sector for economic growth and therefore, areas identified as Prime Agricultural land must, if at all possible, be used for this purpose.

### ***Environmental Management***

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Natural Environment; Land use and development decisions must promote a harmonious relationship between the built and the natural environment while ensuring that land development is sustainable over the longer term period'.

Land Use Planning and Development in the Ukhahlamba District Municipality should protect existing natural, environmental and cultural resources.

It is also important that the prime agricultural land should remain in production.

Environmental Management principles dictate that development must be sustainable, and not to the detriment of future prospects for development. This places great emphasis on the linkage between sound land use management and environmental management and highlights the need to integrate the two functions in an operational manner in the land management functions of the Ukhahlamba District Municipality.

### 4.1.5 KEY SPATIAL ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The following objectives and strategies were identified in response to the Priority Spatial Issues

Key Issue	Objective	Strategy
Basic Needs	Ensure availability of minimum acceptable level of infrastructure and services throughout the DM  Improved capacity in service delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Identify and prioritise areas of greatest need</li> <li>❑ Systematically link services and services supply networks to optimise efficiency</li> <li>❑ Focus on involvement of all relevant stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Spatial Fragmentation	To create an efficient and integrated settlement pattern in Ukhahlamba.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Consolidate and densify settlements where appropriate.</li> <li>❑ Promote the integration of sprawling settlements.</li> <li>❑ Prioritise maintenance and upgrade of strategic link routes.</li> </ul>
Linkages and Access	Well-structured network system allowing for ease of movement.  Efficient and effective links between identified nodes and relevant products and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Identify nodes and products (i.e. agric produce) that require linkage.</li> <li>❑ Identify and prioritise areas where the need for improved access is greatest.</li> <li>❑ Prioritise maintenance and upgrade of strategic link routes.</li> </ul>

Key Issue	Objective	Strategy
Land Use Management	An appropriate Land Use Management System in operation across the DM  Security of access to land for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Support and implement a programme to develop appropriate new Zoning Schemes for Urban and Rural areas, in line with the direction of new legislation.</li> <li>❑ Support land reform and settlement upgrade initiatives by identifying zones of opportunity according to land needs</li> </ul>
Environmental Management	Adhere to sound environmental practices in line with legislation.  Protect environmentally sensitive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Implement the principles of Integrated Environment Management.</li> </ul>

### 4.1.6 RELATING THE 8 PRIORITY PROGRAMMES TO THE REVIEWED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

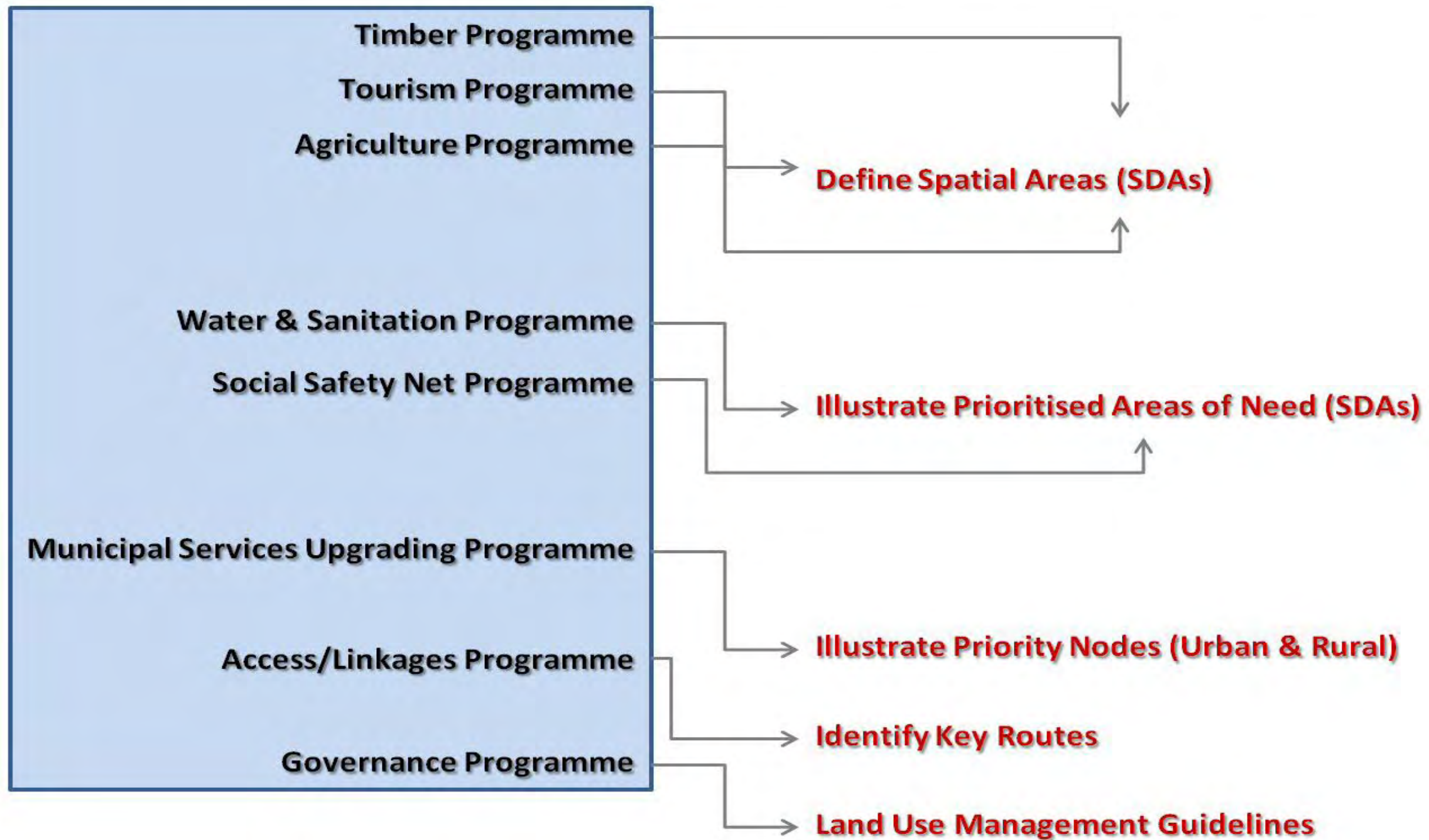
In order to inform the review of the Ukhahlamba District SDF, the 8 Priority Programmes have been taken as a direct informant into the structuring of the SDF and what it needs to illustrate.

In simple terms, the schematic diagram overleaf illustrates that the 8 Priority Programmes adopted by the Ukhahlamba District have:

- (i) Been used as informants (inputs) or as guiding influences in identifying (defining) Special Development Areas (SDAs);

- (ii) Taken as an “End-User” in so far as being directed or informed by the identification of the urban and rural nodes set out herein; and
- (iii) Providing a frame of reference for the Land Use Management Guidelines set out herein, in relation to the Governance Programme

## Relating the 8 Priority Programmes to the District SDF





## SECTION 5

# SPATIAL STRUCTURING ELEMENTS

*This section describes and illustrates the Spatial Structuring Elements (Nodes, Corridors, Special Development Areas and Environmental Constraints). These elements are used to manage and guide development into certain patterns or arrangements and include information relevant to the 8 Priority Programmes of the IDP.*





Development Nodes

Nodes are generally described as areas of mixed-use development, usually having a higher intensity of activities involving retail, office, industry and residential land uses. These are the places where most interaction takes place between people and organisations, enabling most efficient transactions and exchange of goods and services. Nodes are usually located on main transport routes to provide maximum access and usually act as catalysts for new growth and development.

Primary Node

Aliwal North is the Primary Urban Node in Ukhahlamba DM. Approximately 28 388 people live in Aliwal North and surrounding townships, making it the most populated town in the district. It is envisaged that future development and economic investment should be focused on Aliwal North. The reason for this being that: > It is accessible (situated on a major linkage road).

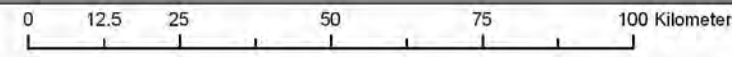
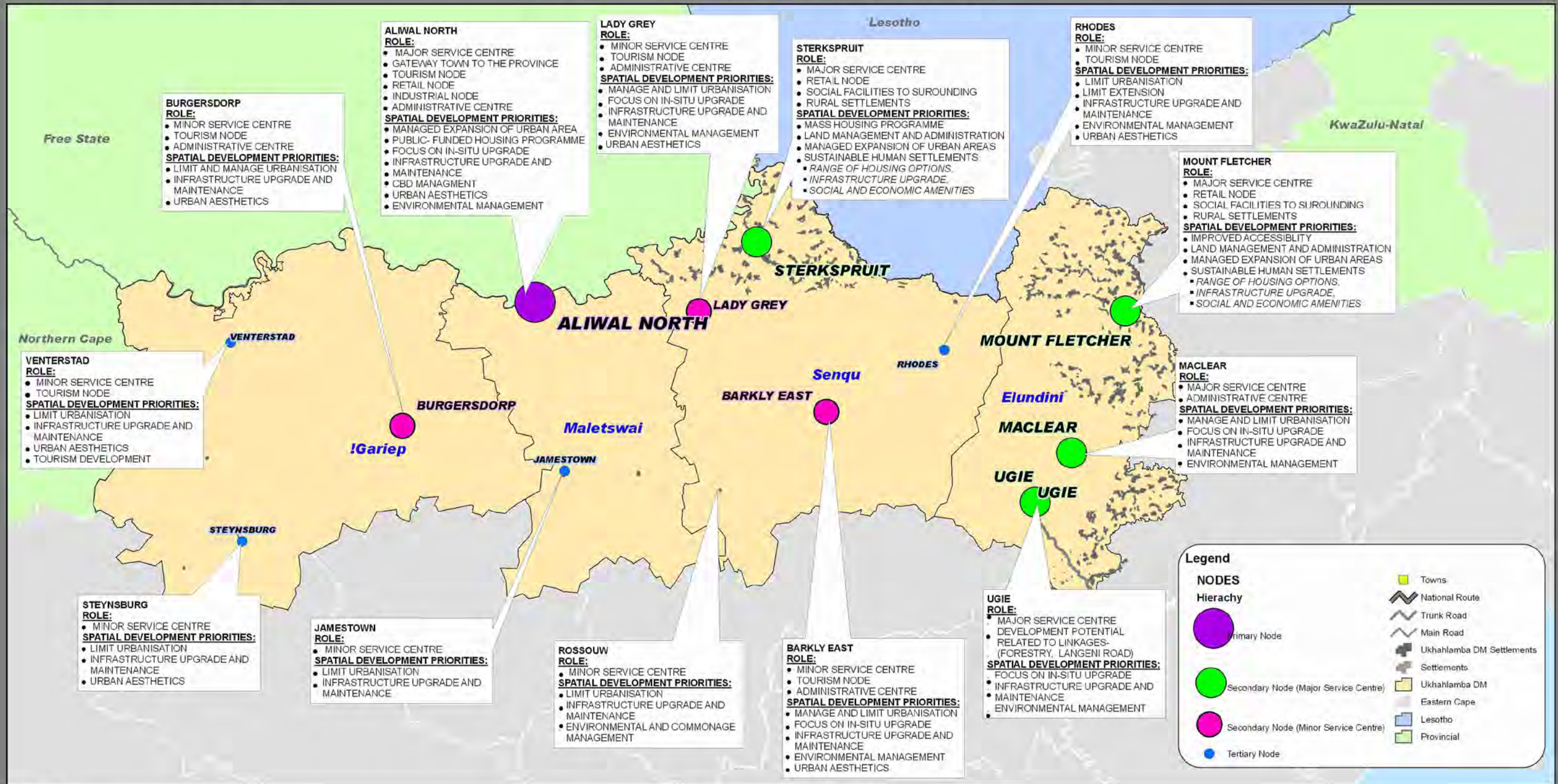
> The Industrial, Commercial and Retail sectors are already established. > There is already a good services, infrastructure and economic base in place. > Resources need to be focused in an area where there will be optimum usage. Implications for District Municipality > Priority Investment Node. > Support strategies and policies that encourage sustainable economic growth.

Major Service Centres

Sterkspruit, Mount Fletcher and Maclear have been identified as major service centres. 64% of the District's Population live in the former Transkei regions, with the majority of this population being serviced by these centres. These towns therefore play a vital role in providing higher order services and retail facilities not only to the resident population but also to the surrounding rural communities. Good linkages and accessibility to these Service Centres is therefore critical. A fourth major service centre is identified as Ugie, which has been the focus of

concentrated investment in forestry and allied processing enterprises since 2006 Implication for District Municipality > Ensure that there are proper linkages between towns, rural settlements and local municipalities > Investment is correctly allocated > Focus on upgrading of infrastructure in Ugie Minor Service Centres The other Ukhahlamba towns, not mentioned above, function as minor service centres to the resident communities and the rural hinterland.

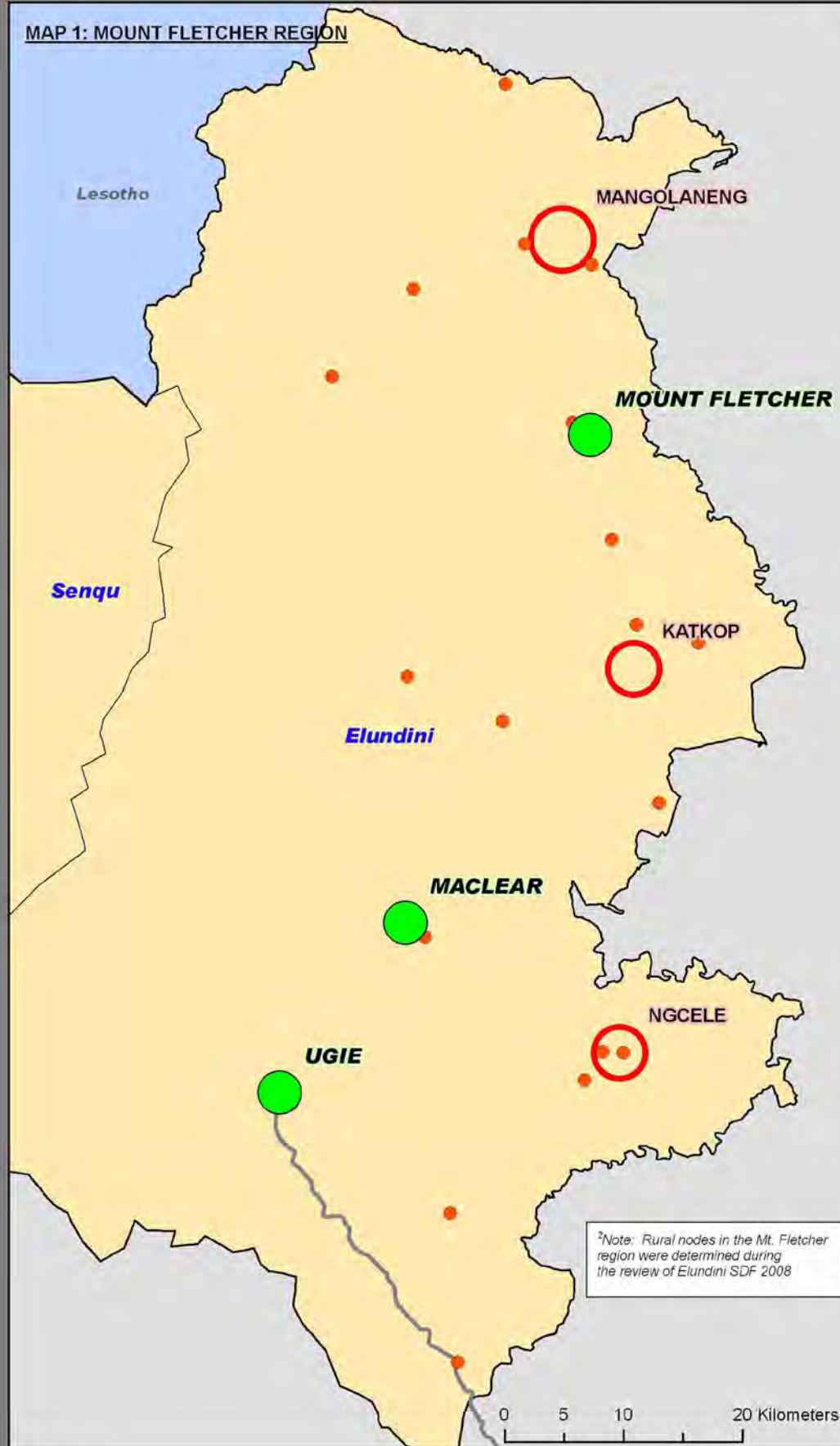
Implication for District Municipality > Focus on establishing co-operative governance relationships to enhance quality services rendered in these areas



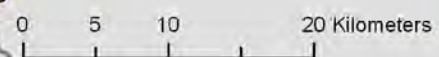




MAP 1: MOUNT FLETCHER REGION



<sup>2</sup>Note: Rural nodes in the Mt. Fletcher region were determined during the review of Elundini SDF 2008



**Rural Settlement Nodes**

In order for there to be effective and efficient service delivery, it is important to define a hierarchy of rural settlements. Higher order settlements (Level 2) are settlements with higher population densities and accessible to other settlements. It is in these settlements that higher order services such as clinics, police stations, secondary schools, storage warehouses etc. should be focused.

**Level 2 Settlement Nodes**

Level 2 Nodes are nodes that will attract priorities public sector investment, in order to build capacity and develop these areas into service nodes.

The following nodes have been identified as Level 2 Nodes in the Sterkspruit region<sup>1</sup>

- > Ndogela
- > Qoboshane/ Telle- B
- > Hillside - E
- > Herschel

The following nodes are proposed Level 2 Nodes in the Mt. Fletcher region<sup>2</sup>:

- > Mangolaneng
- > Ngcele,
- > Katkop

**Level 1 Settlements**

Level 1 Settlements are all those settlements not classified as Level 2. In Level 1 Settlements emphasis should be on the provision of basic infrastructure to "unlock" the latent development potential in these areas by creating linkages and facilitating access to and from these areas.

MAP 2: STERKSPRUIT REGION



**Legend**

**Rural Nodes**

- Level 2

**Urban Nodes**

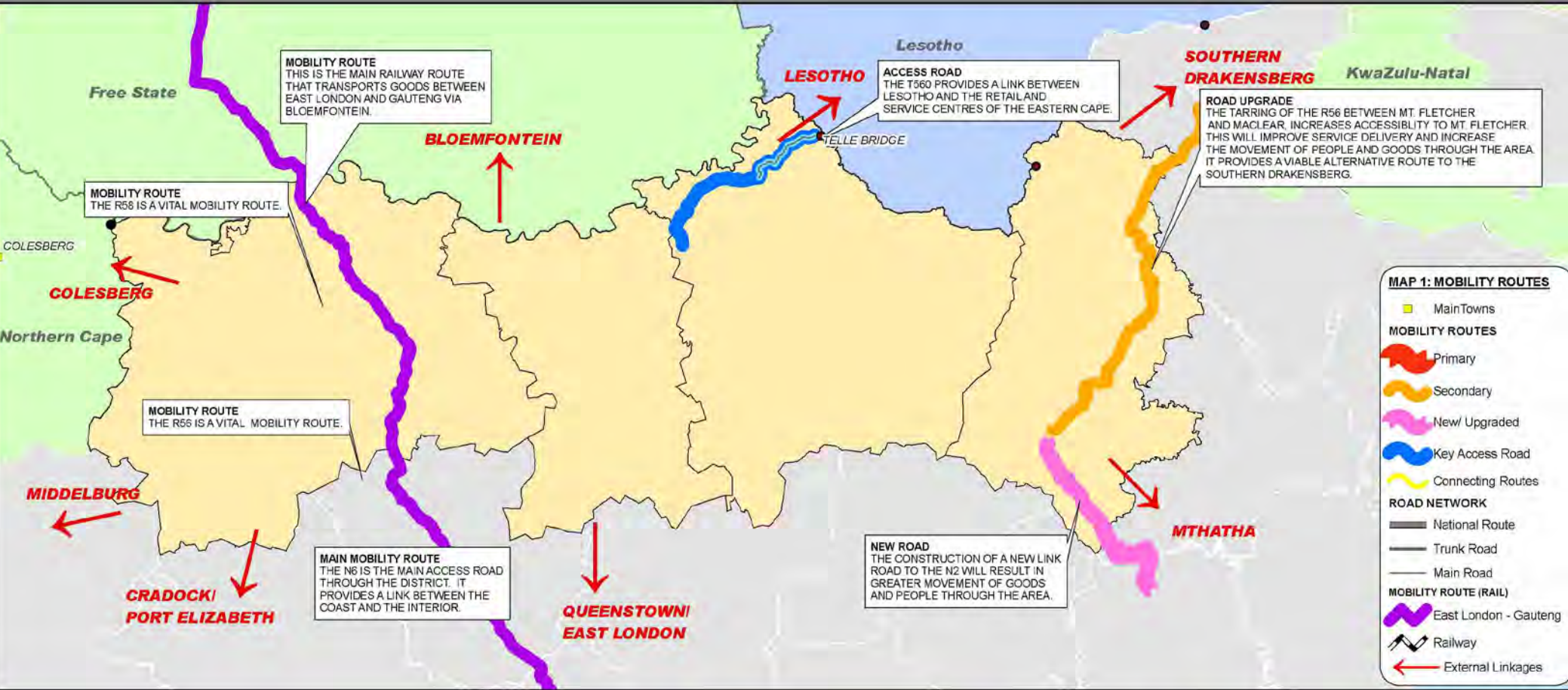
- Primary Node
- Secondary Node (Major)
- Secondary Node (Minor)
- Tertiary Node

National Route  
 Trunk Road  
 Main Road  
 District Road  
 Ukhahlamba DM  
 Settlements  
 Police Stations  
 Health Facilities  
 Secondary Schools

<sup>1</sup>Note: Rural nodes in the Sterkspruit region were determined through consultation with the Senqu Municipality during the Local SDF process







**CORRIDORS**

An efficient and accessible transportation network is vital for successful spatial development.

**Mobility Routes -Road**

These are roads with limited access that principally carry traffic between major nodes.

Road Name	Description of Locality	Function
N6	East London - Queenstown - Aliwal North - Bloemfontein	These routes carry passing traffic and provide access between local areas in
R58	Colesburg - Aliwal North - Elliot	Ukhahlamba and centres further afield.
R56	Middleburg- Steynsburg - Maclear - Matatiele	Important access road to Lesotho. Opens up Sterkspruit as a retail and service centre.
T560	Lesotho - Telle B- Sterkspruit - Lady Grey	

**Upgraded or New Mobility Routes**

The upgrading and construction of mobility routes impacts on settlement dynamics and flow of goods and people.

Road Name	Description of Locality	New / Upgraded
MR00715	Ugie - Langeri- Mthatha	Construction of new road.
R56	Maclear - Mt. Fletcher	Tarring of the road between Maclear and Mt. Fletcher.

**Mobility Route - Rail**

The main railway route from East London to Gauteng via Bloemfontein passes through the Ukhahlamba District, with a station in Burgersdorp. There is potential for greater usage of this line, if the section from Burgersdorp to Bloemfontein is upgraded from diesel to electrical and if the railway system is properly managed (i.e. sufficient locomotives available). Rail transport has the capacity to be more cost efficient than road transport and lessen the burden currently placed on the road.

**Special Routes - Tourism Focus**

These are routes related to both tourism destination and the harnessing of tourism travellers through the area.

**Tourism Routes**

It is proposed that the R58 be marketed as a tourism route, providing a link between the N2 and N1. This route is 119km longer from Durban to Cape Town than following the N2. The scenic beauty is the attraction of the route. The tourism route can link up and be marketed in conjunction with other tourism routes such as the Madiba Corridor, the Wild Coast route, Maloti route etc.

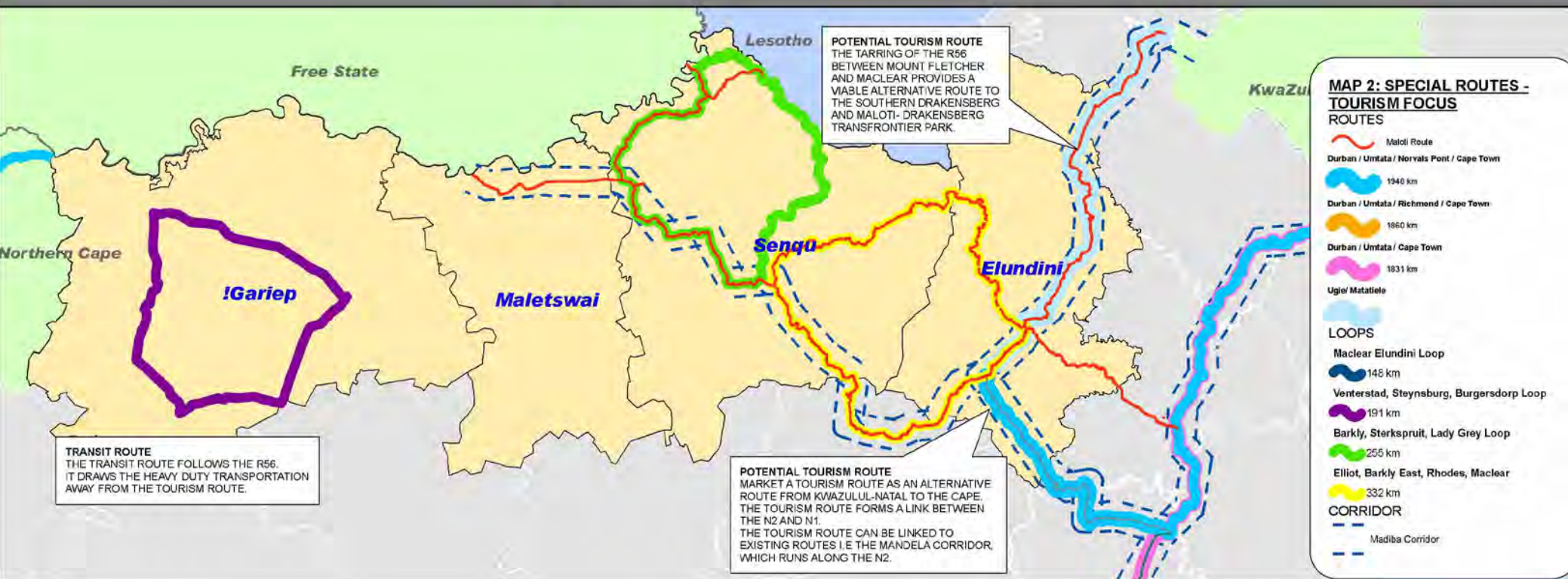
The R56 links Matatiele to the above mentioned tourism route along the R58. This can also be marketed as an alternative route to the Southern Drakensberg and the Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Park.

**Tourism Loops**

A number of tourism loops are proposed. These loops provided access to a number of tourist attractions such as the ski resort, rock art, and areas for hiking, mountain biking, fly-fishing etc. These can be explored from a tourism destination point.

**Trucking Routes**

It is proposed that the R56 be marketed as a trucking route, drawing the heavy traffic off the R58, making the tourism route more attractive.



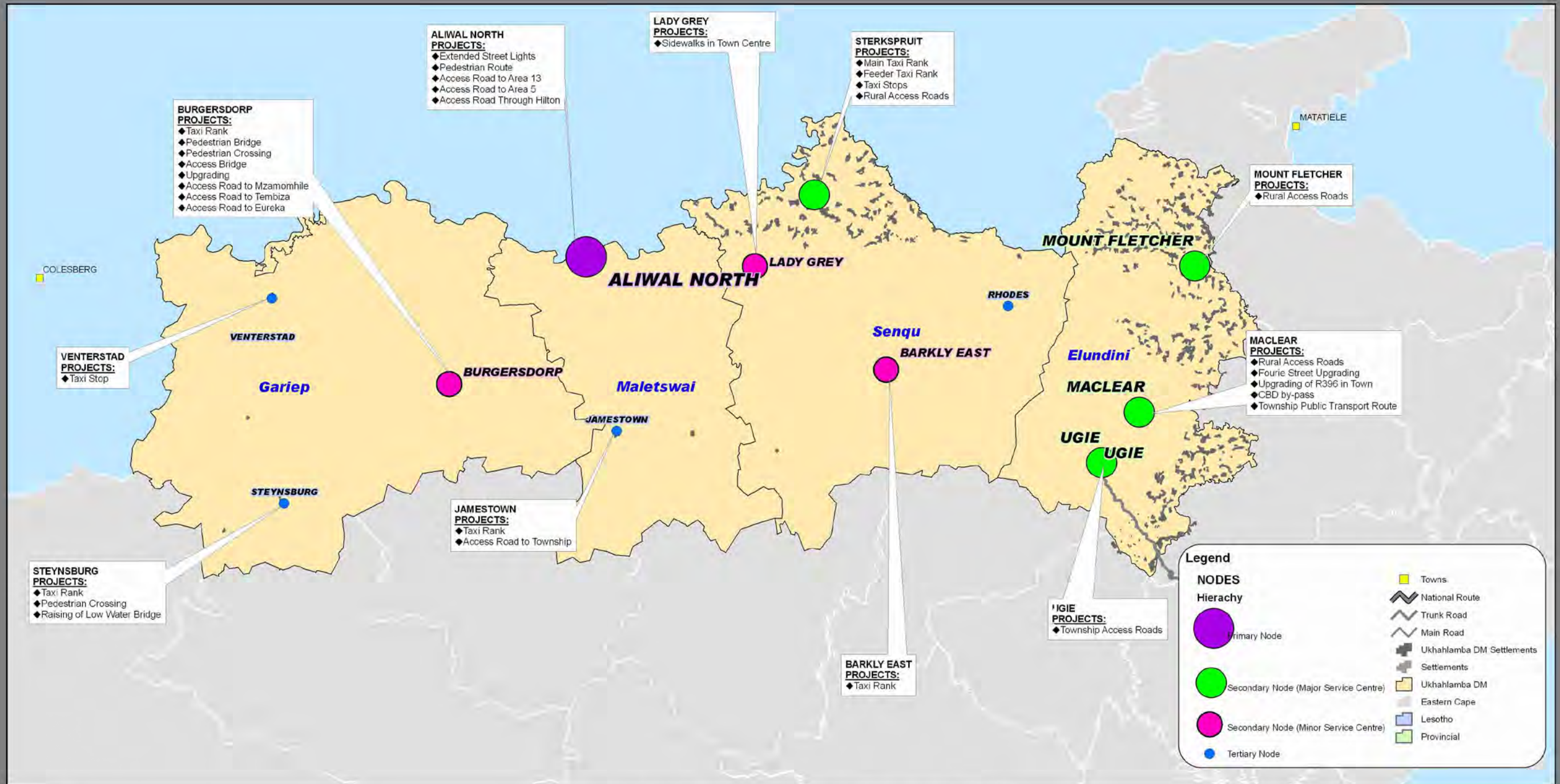




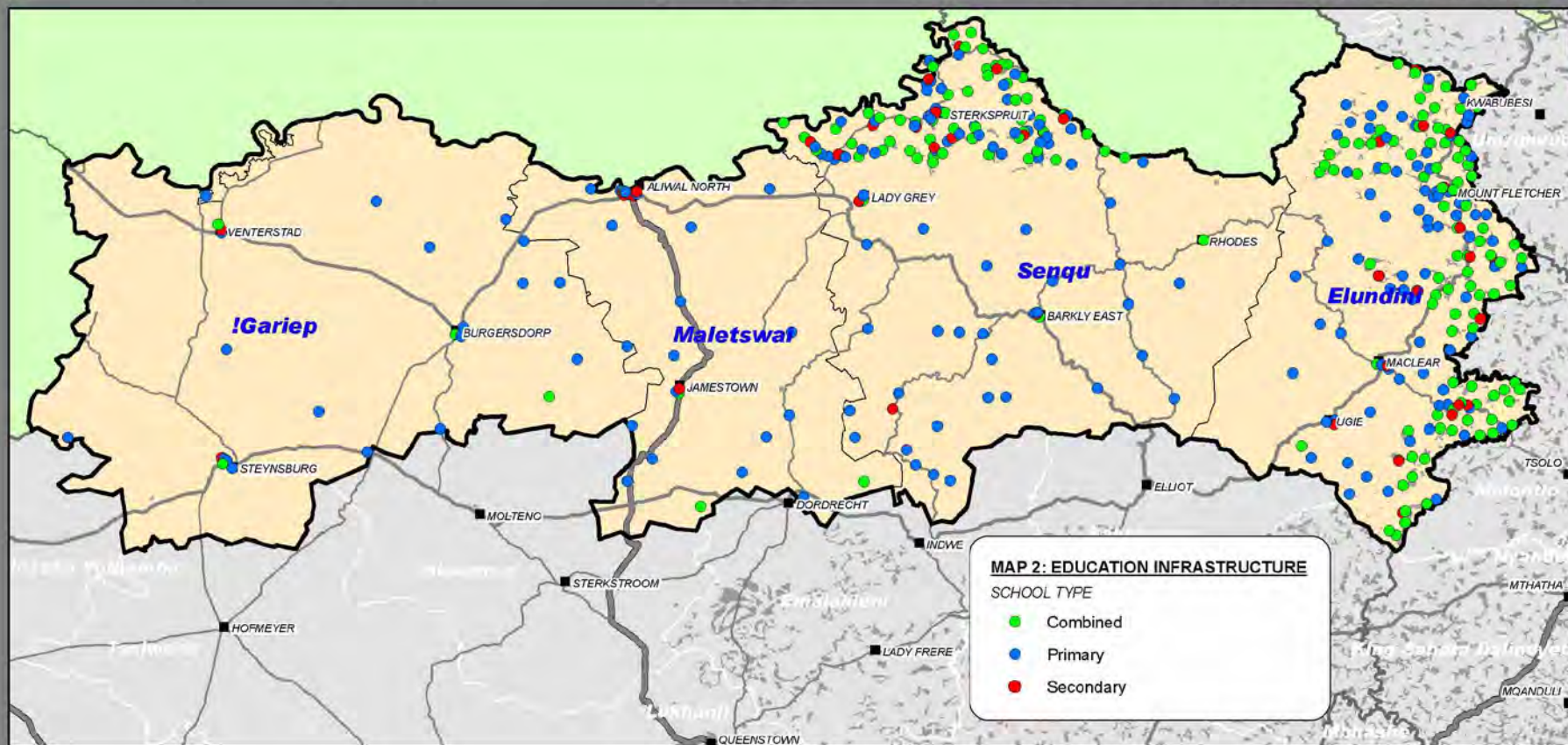
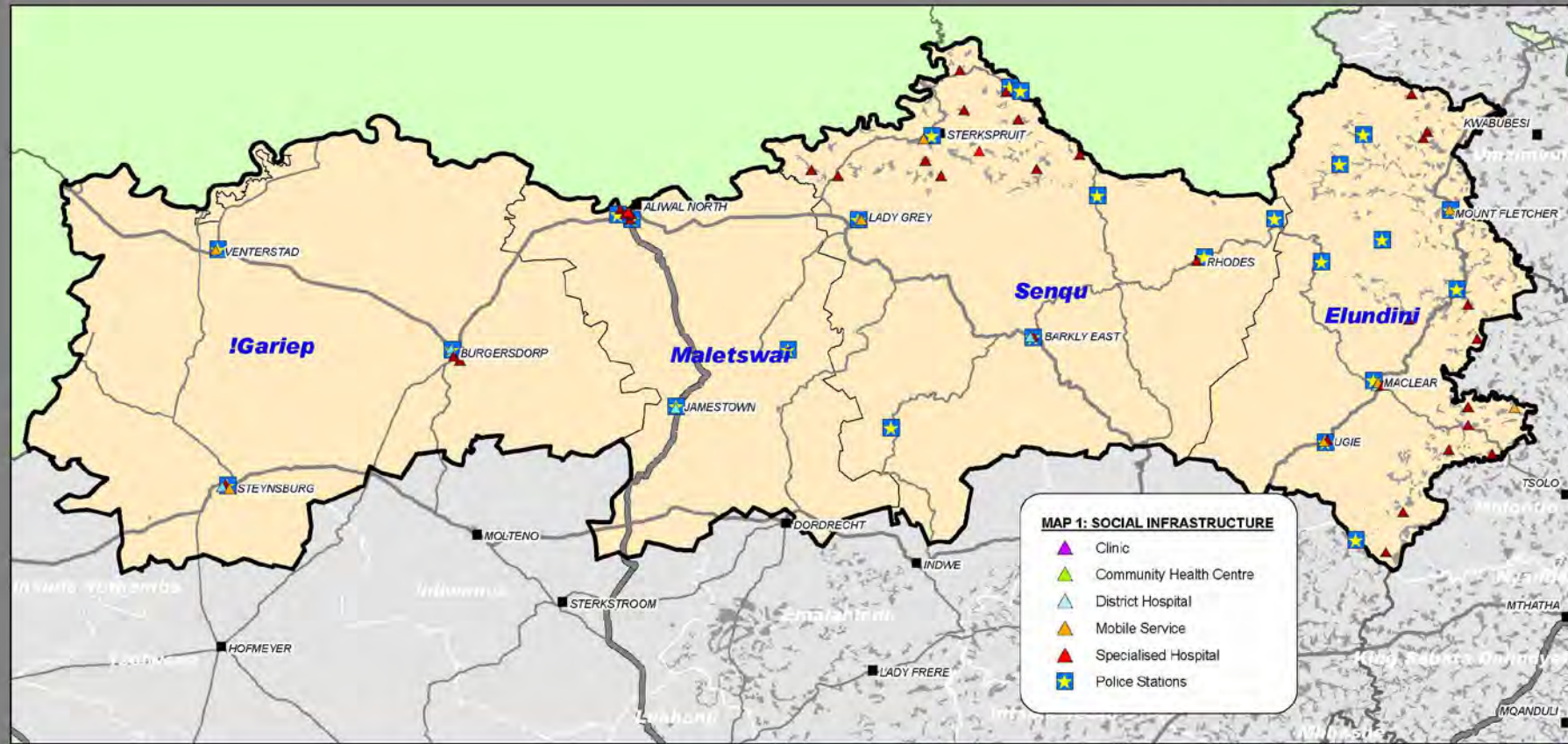
**Integrated Transport Plan**

An Integrated Transport Plan is an implementation tool of defined transport policy. The following strategic objectives have been defined for the period 2005-2015 for Ukhahlamba.

- By 2010 all identified public transport infrastructure projects (taxi ranks etc) must be implemented
- By 2015 at least 50% of the communities must be connected with proper access roads to the primary road network.
- By 2015 at least 50% of the public transport routes within the communities must be upgraded to surfaced roads.
- By 2015 pavement management systems must be developed and maintained







**THE SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROGRAMME**

This Programme relates directly to Strategic Goal 3 (Labour-intensive and pro-poor programme development) as well as to Strategic Goal 6 (meeting basic needs). The aim of the programme is to strengthen support for the most marginalized members the District population and to create a social programme that is able to provide a safe and secure net for the community of Ukhahlamba.

Key components of this Programme are:

- Full implementation of EPWP in the District. This will require DM and DoPW to develop a District EPWP Plan as soon as possible.
- Full implementation of the provincial draft HIV-AIDS Plan in the District (school meals, gardensetc) involving DoA, DoSD, DoE, DoH
- Provision of equitable primary health care services across the district as well as a coordinated plan around hospitals, emergency care and targeted programmes
- Improved safety and security in the area, and as part of this victim empowerment
- Implementation of social development programmes that support the stability of communities.







**Tourism Development Areas**

The Ukhahlamba District has a number of tourism assets which need to be developed.

**Southern Drakensberg – Nature Based Tourism**

The scenic landscape of the Southern Drakensberg lends itself to nature-based tourism such as mountain biking, hiking, fly-fishing and skiing etc.

**Dams**

The !Gariep and Holo Hlahatsi dams provide opportunity for water-based tourism such as boating and fishing.

**Hot Springs**

The tourism potential of the Hot Springs in Aliwal North has not been fully realised.

**Heritage/ Cultural Tourism**

Battlesites, Memorials and Monuments in and around Burgersdorp have tourism significance. Rock Art sites found in Maletswai, Elundini and Senqu have historical value and attract local and foreign tourism.

**Game Farms/ Hunting**

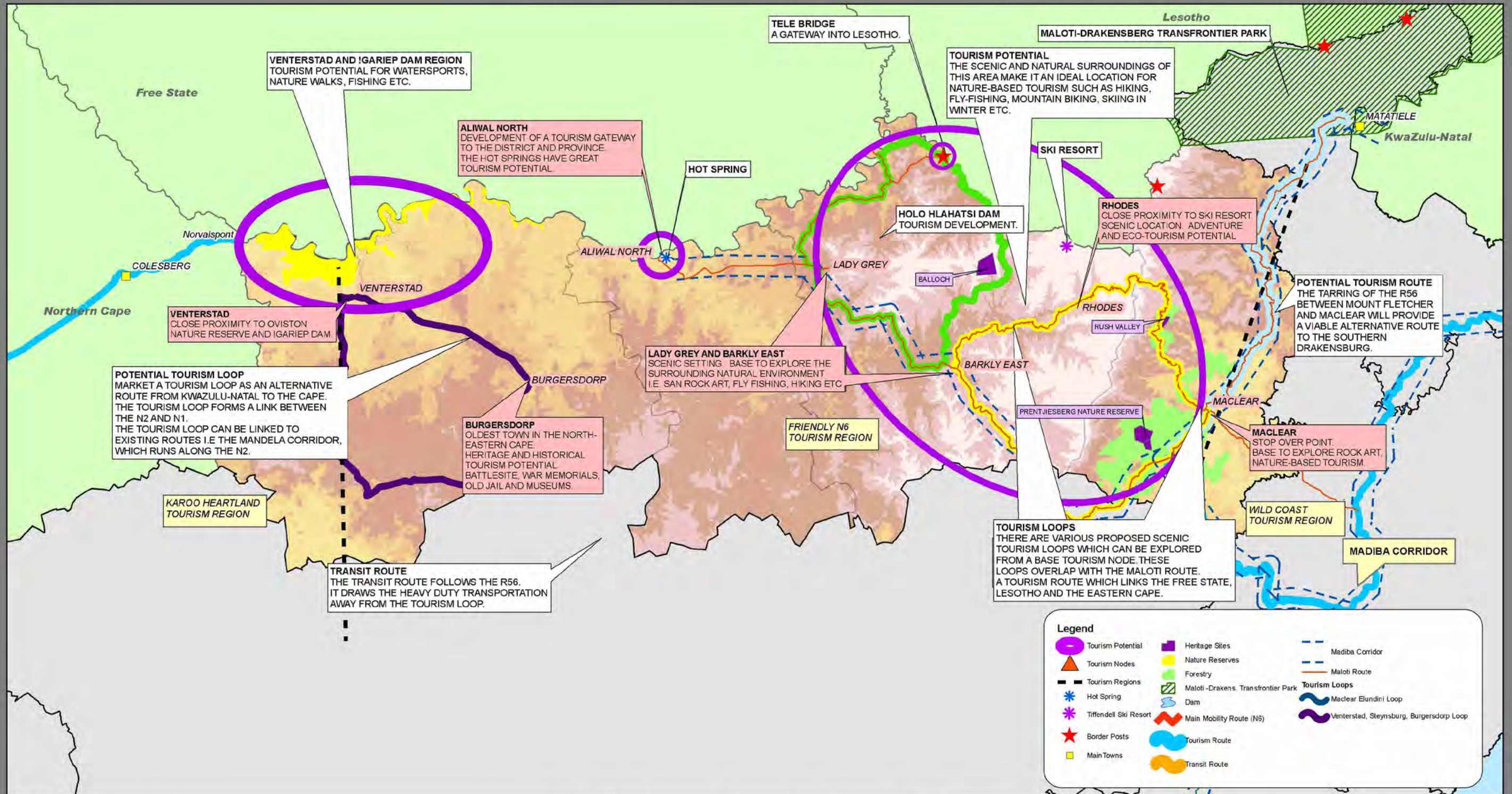
There is potential for game farming around the Venterstad/ Steynsburg region.

**Tourism Nodes**

Towns along the tourism loops and routes offer tourists accommodation, tourism information and facilities such as restaurants and banks. The towns may also house tourism attractions such as the Hotsprings in Aliwal North, the Old Jail in Burgersdorp. It is important that these tourism nodes are aesthetically pleasing in order to attract tourism.

**Loops and Routes**

To increase Ukhahlamba's appeal as a tourism destination, tourism routes are proposed, to draw in passing travellers. There is also potential for destination tourism, with tourists staying at tourism nodes and from there exploring the various tourism loops or specific tourism products. The loops take in the scenic mountainous region of the Drakensberg.







**Agriculture**

Agriculture has been identified as a focus area that can make major contributions to economic development through the production of surplus food and fibre, in the utilizations of labour as well as the creation of capital and rural welfare.

The plan below illustrated the areas of Agricultural Potential in the Ukhahlamba District Municipality.

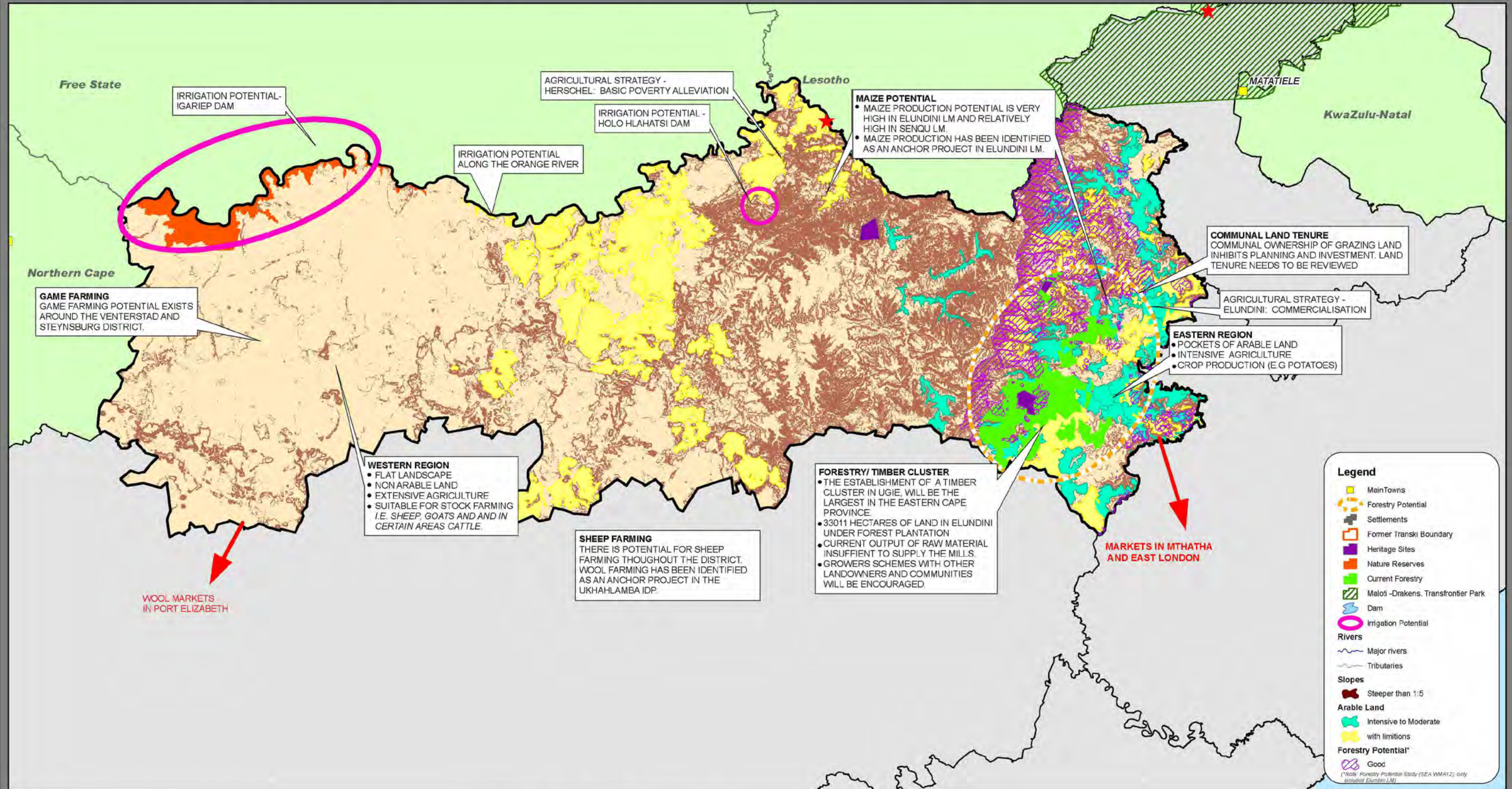
**DECLINING IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE**

It is important to note that although Elundini has the highest percentage of arable land, its agricultural sector has the lowest (4%) GGP contribution. This is due to the subsistence nature of agriculture in the area and highlights the physical potential for commercial agriculture growth.

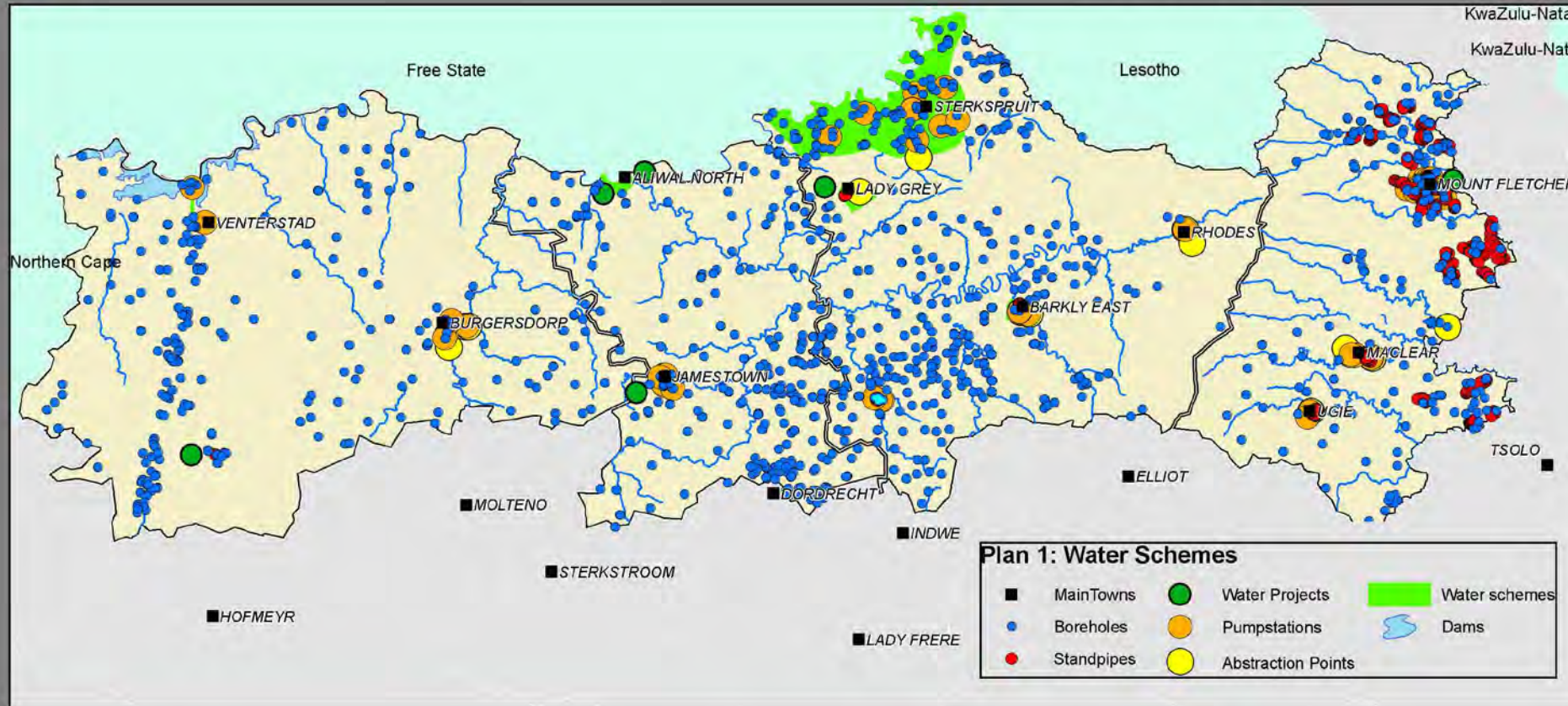
Based on the declining number of people being employed in agriculture over time coupled with a decline in its contribution to the GGP, this might indicate that Agriculture is a declining sector in the district.

**POTENTIAL FOR AGRICULTURE**

Agro tourism has become a bit of buzzword and can provide welcoming and comfortable guest houses on agricultural estates that will bring a tourist in contact with traditional ways of farming in the region. Agro tourism can become one important service economy and can even create experience economy.







**Water**

Although more water is available than the requirements, it is not spread in such a manner as to satisfy the need everywhere. Thus some place has surplus water while other has water shortages.

The towns that are currently experiencing water shortages are:

- Herschel
- Lady Grey
- Rossouw
- Maclear
- Mt Fletcher
- Ugie

The towns that have just enough water to satisfy the demand and might experience water shortages in the near future are:

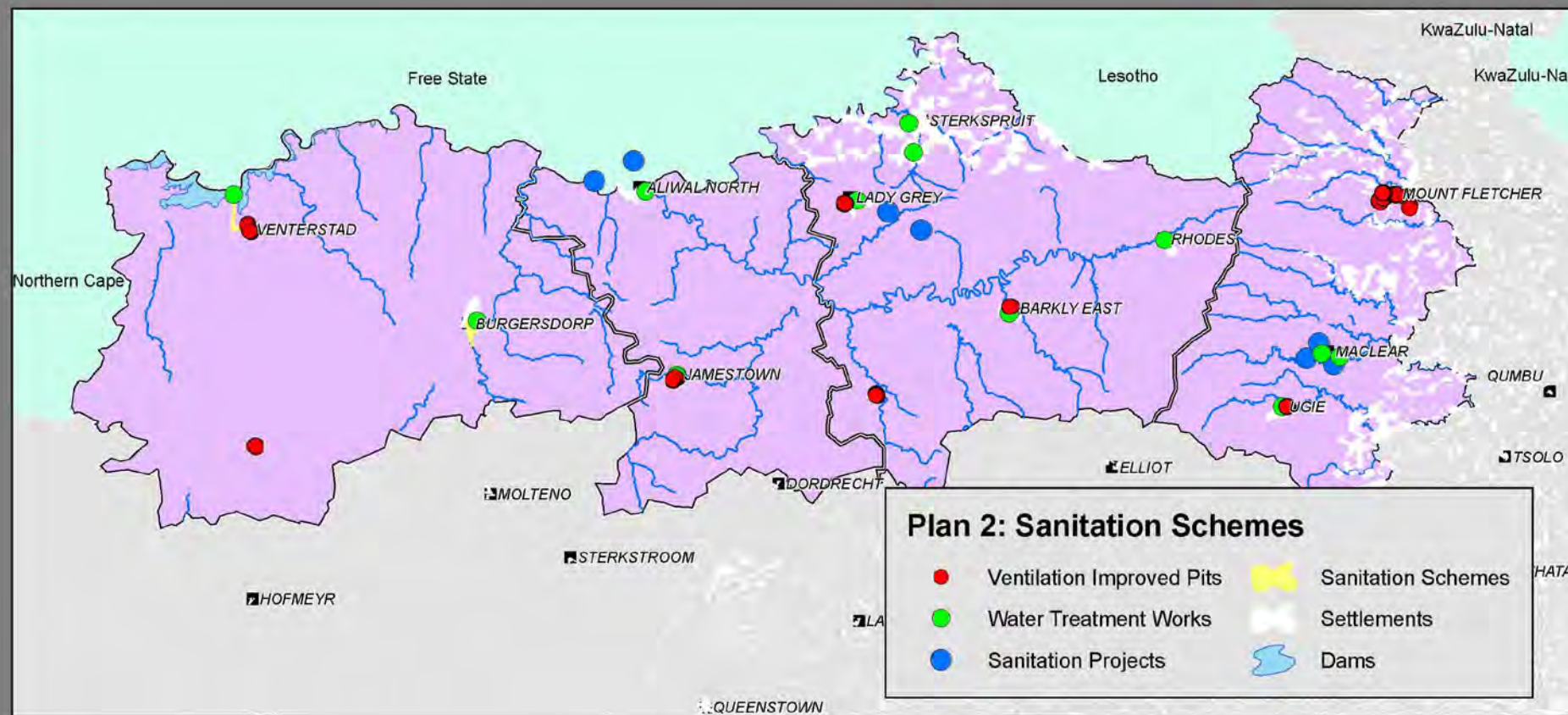
- Venterstad/Oviston
- Sterkspruit RWS

It has been estimated that water losses of as high as 60% are experienced in UkDM.

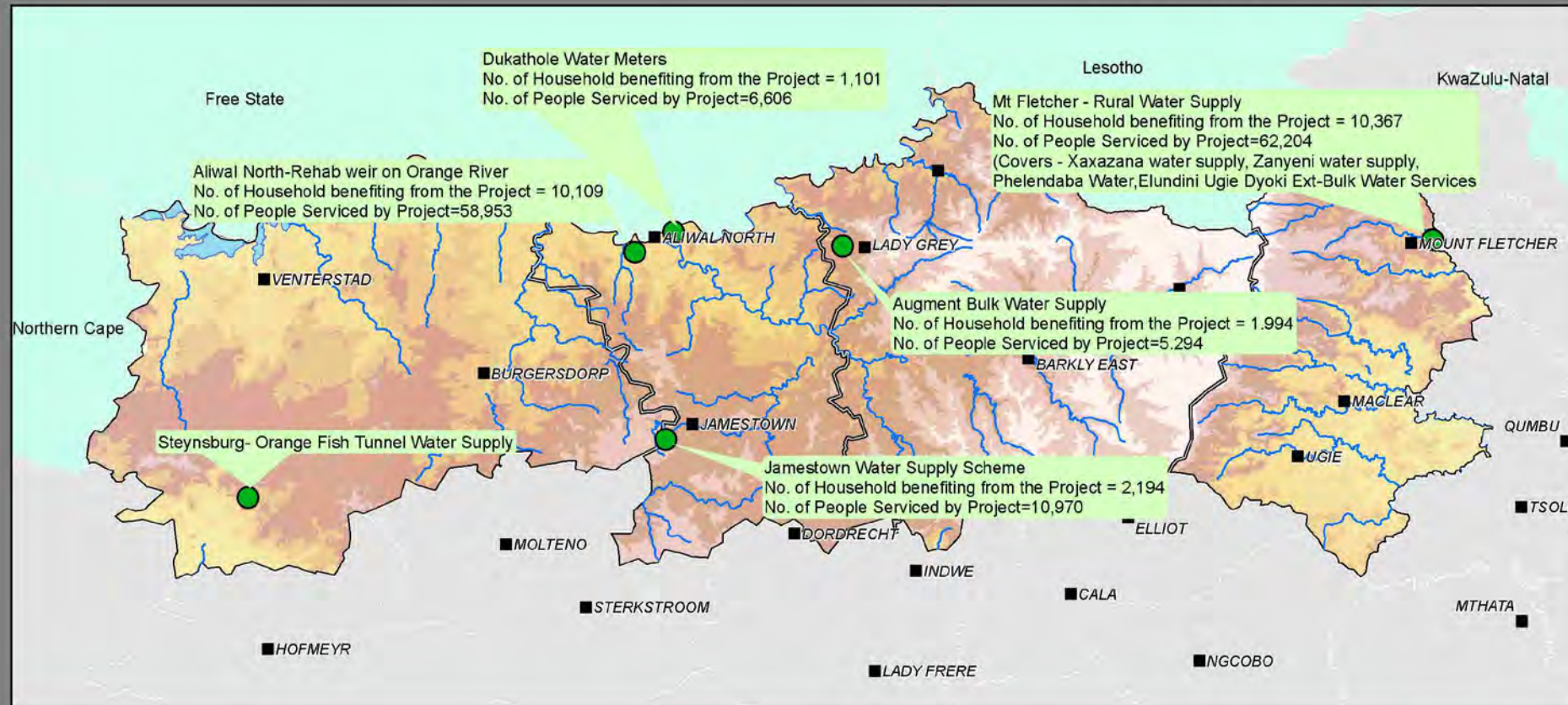
There are also a number of backlogs in terms of water delivery. Water backlogs may be eradicated by means of the development of borehole stand alone schemes. A hydro census has been done for the Elundini Local Municipality. It is anticipated to utilise this information to implement a basic water supply system for areas that currently do not have access to any form of safe water. It is anticipated to use the DWAF term tender for geohydrological services to identify high potential boreholes that can be developed for water supply. A consultant (per LM) will be appointed to do designs of the various stand alone schemes. Once the designs have been completed boreholes will be developed and equipped to deal with the first phase of the programme (namely to provide some/safe water). Contractors will be appointed to implement water supply systems with standpipes that will meet RDP level of water supply. Water supply to Senqu will follow the same process as above.

**Sanitation**

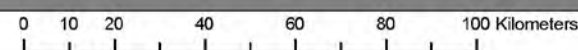
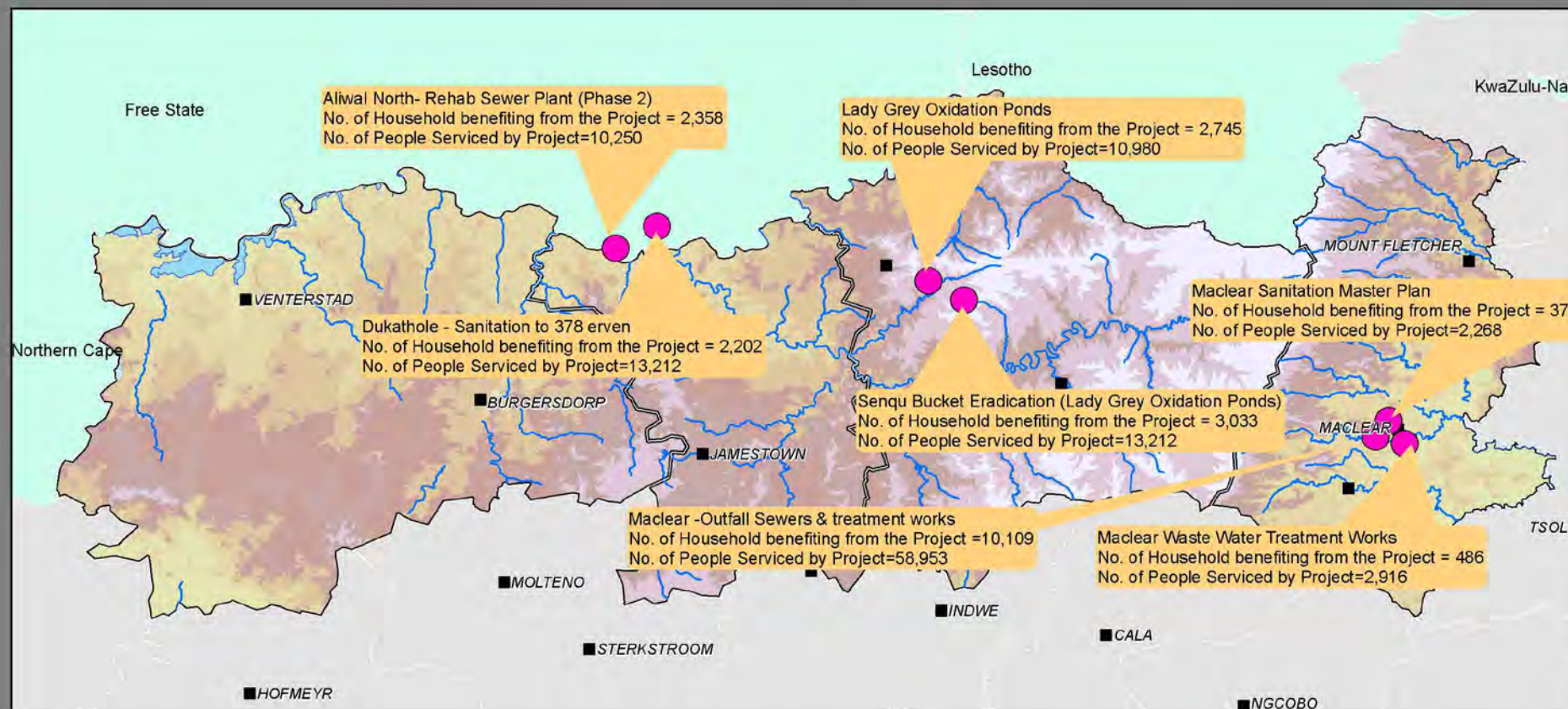
Wastewater schemes are currently restricted to the urban centres with isolated schemes restricted to the rural areas being restricted to a few local "hospital" schemes. This is influenced by limited water supply and affordability constraints in the rural areas. At present there are no plans to develop waterborne sanitation in the rural areas. Sanitation backlogs will be eradicated by means of implementing Ventilation Improved Pits. Projects will be prioritised by focussing on villages with the highest sanitation concern first. It is anticipated that a regional construction approach will be followed to maximise the benefit of scale in terms of price, timeframes and quality.







The following areas were identified for Water and Sanitation Projects to be implemented.







**The Timber Programme**

This Programme is directly linked to Strategic Goal 1 of the 8 priority programmes as outlined in the IDP. Elundini has potential for new afforestation and PG Bison has constructed a major (R1.5 billion) particle-board plant at Ugie.

According to the Monitor Report, based on information from 2004, the largest contributors to employment were General Government Services at 24.4%, followed by Agriculture, forestry and fishing at 22.2%. There is therefore a need for forestry to play a greater role in providing employment for Ukhahlamba.

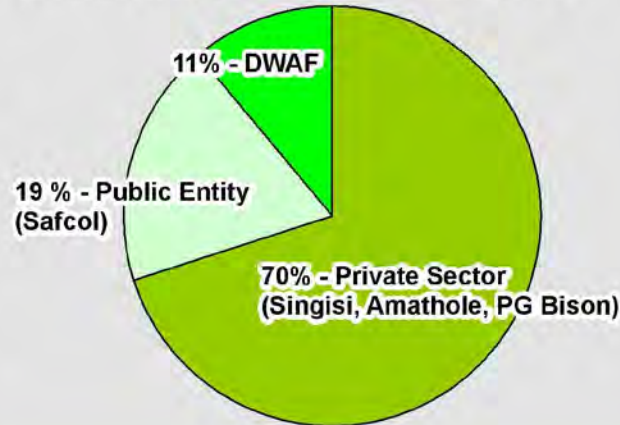
**Timber Programme Objectives**

- To expand afforestation (where economically and environmentally optimal); and
  - To ensure that the jobs potential of the PG Bison investment are optimized
- A Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Umzimvubu Basin indicates that a further 30,000 hectares could be planted to forestry in Elundini. PG Bison are committed to creating 3,000 direct and 10000 indirect jobs over the next five years.

The provincial government and municipalities committed R8, 5m for the installation and commissioning of water and sanitation to PG Bison and for residential needs.

**Ownership of Commercial Forrestry**

Commercial forestry plantations make up 157953 ha in extent. They consist of predominantly softwood (pine). Ownership is represented by the pie chart below



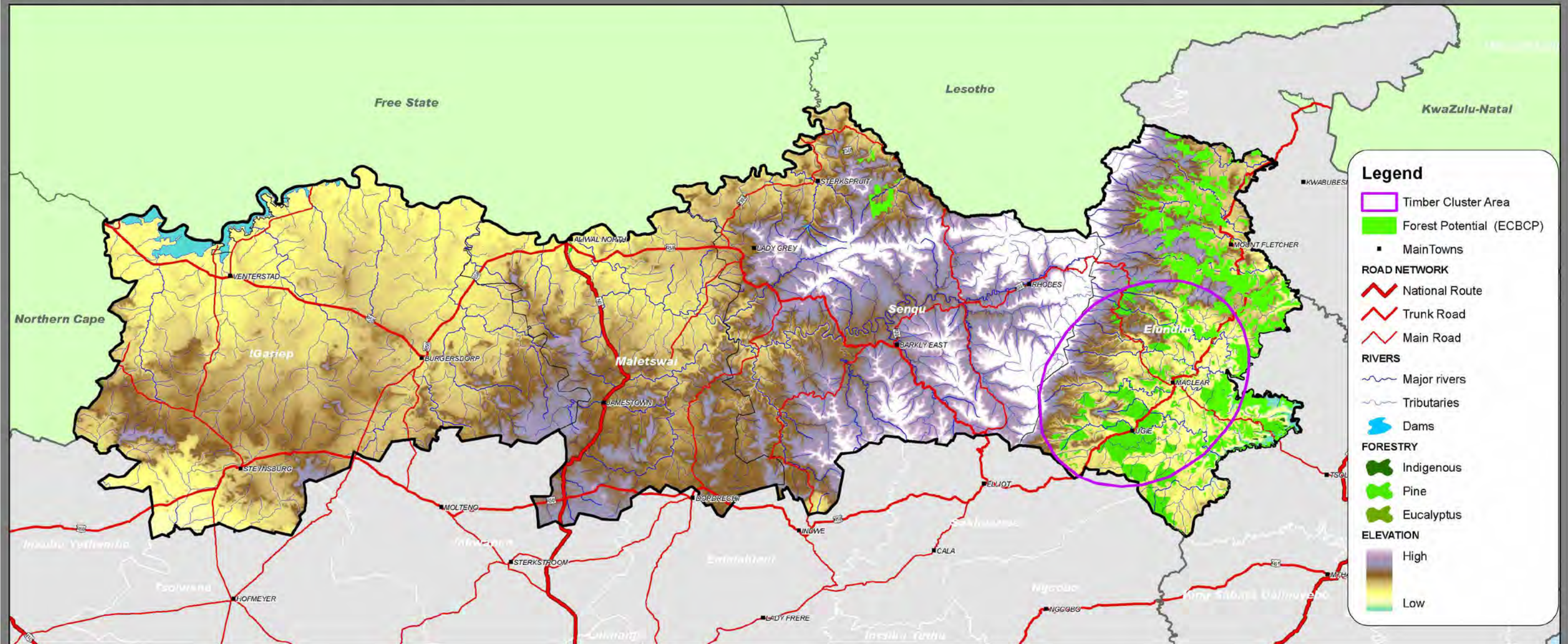
Manufacturing is declining in Ukhahlamba, yet Ukhahlamba could be classed as an area with a large manufacturing base. Most of the manufacturing has been based on agriculture, but many of the manufacturing enterprises have down-sized and are now depots for processing taking place in the larger economic centres of Queenstown and Bloemfontein.

This is a direct result of as well as a cause of the decline in agriculture in the District. This apparent decline in manufacturing will, of course be reversed by the new PG Bison plant.

**Links to Other Sectors**

Many government programmes will not have a specific focus on the timber industry but, the likely increase in population will require increased services from other programmes. This programme has close links to all the other programmes, but is expected to impact mainly on Elundini and through transport links possibly on some of the other municipalities.

Communities need to protect the forests in order to attract tourists. Forests also can be used as picnic venues, and to display the overwhelming diversity of plant and insect life. Communities use wood for fire, charcoal, crafts. There are medicinal plants to heal the sick. In a partnership with DWAF communities can be allowed to cut wood in designated areas for their own personal use.







Introduction

The Environment is a Dynamic System and therefore cannot be approached in a prescriptive manner. Environmental Guidelines and Principles must be outlined in order to facilitate responsible and environmentally sustainable development and highlight potential high-risk areas where further investigation (in the form of an EIA or Scoping report) is required. The merit and desirability of each development needs to be individually assessed.

Legislation

The importance of the natural environment has been realized by the present government and over the past 10 years many new policies and laws have been adopted in order to better manage and conserve our environment. The following governmental legislation and policies are the key informants in the management and protection of the Environment.

1 Development Facilitation Act (DFA)	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 7 (CARA)
2 The Constitution Act 108 of 1996	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Bill (2003)
3 National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (NEMA)	9 National Water Act 36 of 1998 (NWA)
4 Environment Conservation Act No. 73 of 1989 (ECA)	10 National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004
5 National Forest Act 84 of 1998 (NFA)	11 National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Bill (2003)

It is vital that Government Departments and Local Municipalities are familiar with the legislation in order to comply with and implement the legislation.

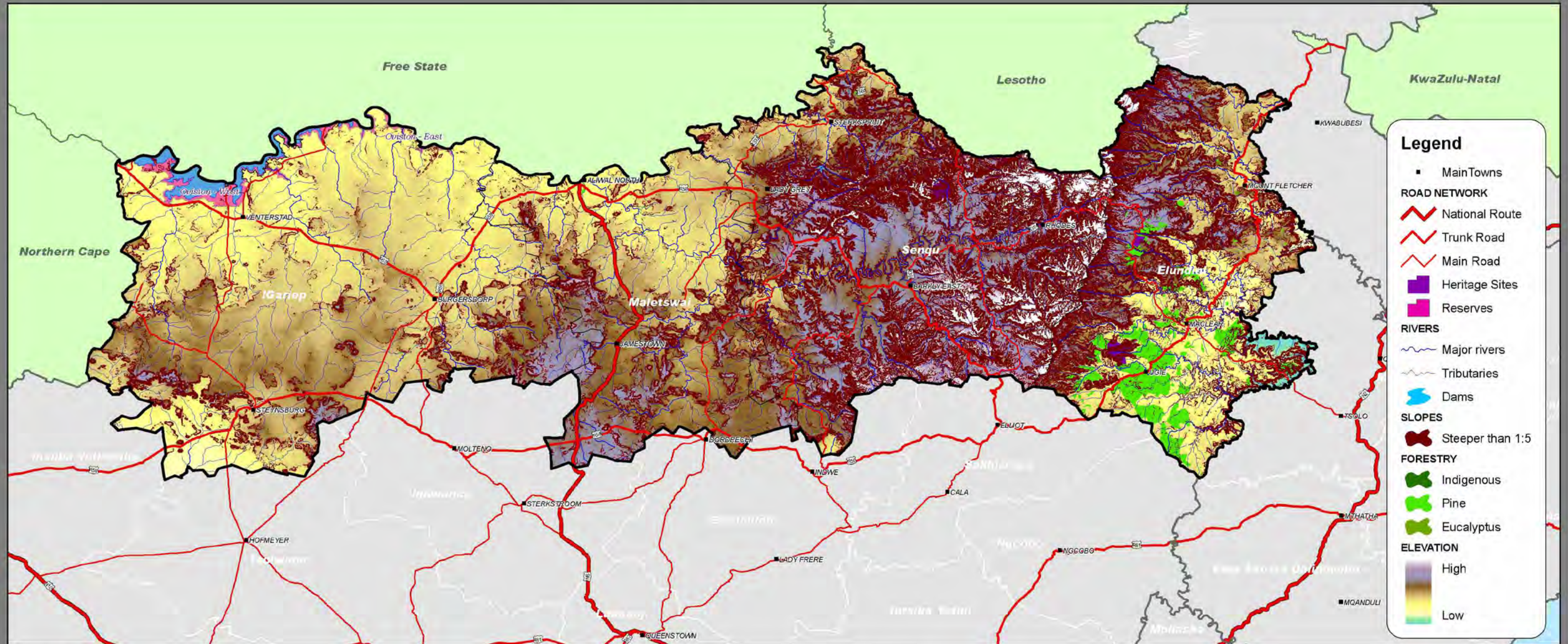
High Risk Areas

The following are high-risk areas where development is discouraged.

Topography	Slopes with a gradient greater than 1:5. This is due to the ecological impacts which may result e.g. soil erosion; slope failure etc.
Rivers/ Water Source	Development within the 1:100 year flood line or within 100m of the high flood level. Development within 50m of riverbank, with 100m being the preferred distance.
Vegetation	Afromontane Forest Wetland Areas Specific Grassland areas Areas containing Plants and Vegetation of Conservation Importance
Heritage Sites	Rush Valley Blackwoods Balloch Rock Art Sites Galberg Vle Kuntribzinzi Vle
Nature Reserves	Prantjesberg Nature Reserve Ovison Nature Reserve
Other Areas	The habitat of endangers animals and birds e.g. the Wattled Crane, Cape Vulture, Blue Crane and Lammergeyer.

Environmental Concerns

- Land Degradation including Soil Erosion
- Depletion of Natural Resources
- Loss of Habitat and Biodiversity e.g. wetland areas.
- Lack of basic infrastructure leading to various environmental problems e.g. lack of sanitation facilities, formal waste removal etc
- Water Pollution
- Alien and Invasive Plant Species
- Commonage Management
- Lack of Environmental Policy and Policing



**Legend**

- Main Towns
- ROAD NETWORK**
  - ▬ National Route
  - ▬ Trunk Road
  - ▬ Main Road
- Heritage Sites
- Reserves
- RIVERS**
  - ▬ Major rivers
  - ▬ Tributaries
  - Dams
- SLOPES**
  - Steeper than 1:5
- FORESTRY**
  - Indigenous
  - Pine
  - Eucalyptus
- ELEVATION**
  - High
  - Low







**SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS**

In order to give a focus for the organisational activities of the Municipality as it strives to achieve its developmental goals, several specific areas have been identified as **Special Development Areas (SDAs)**. These are areas where the Municipality would need to prioritise its development efforts and capital expenditure in order to realise its integrated development objectives.

**Priority Basic Needs**

The rural settlements of the former Transkei are worst off in terms of basic infrastructure and service delivery. These areas require poverty alleviation programs and basic infrastructure investment. The socio-economic importance of social investment should not be underestimated, although clearly this must be effectively managed.

**New/ Upgraded Mobility Routes**

- Ugie/ Langeni Road**  
This road establishes a new link to the OR Tambo District and the Wild Coast. This can impact on settlement dynamics.
- Maclear- Mt. Fletcher Road**  
The upgrading and construction of access roads acts as a catalyst to linear development. Settlements, informal and formal trading will develop along the road. It is important that this development is managed and controlled and strategic retail nodes are identified.

**Investment Nodes**

- Aliwal North**  
Aliwal North should be the focus area for future industrial and economic growth in the region. This area should be the target for;  
> Infrastructure to support the growth (basic services, effective traffic systems, housing etc),  
> Land use management that creates a well structured, compact and efficient urban centre.
- Sterkspruit and Mount Fletcher**  
These towns have a large catchment base and their potential as commercial and trading centres needs to be realised. These areas should be the target for;  
> Basic Infrastructure that supports the retail and commercial sectors,  
> Good access to surrounding support base.

**Land Tenure System**

There is considerable demand for the present land tenure system in the former Transkei region to be reformed. The legal mechanisms for land reform in these areas will be the Communal Land Rights Act (CLARA, Act No. 11 of 2001)

**Tourism Potential**

(Refer to Plan 12)

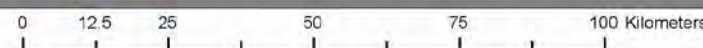
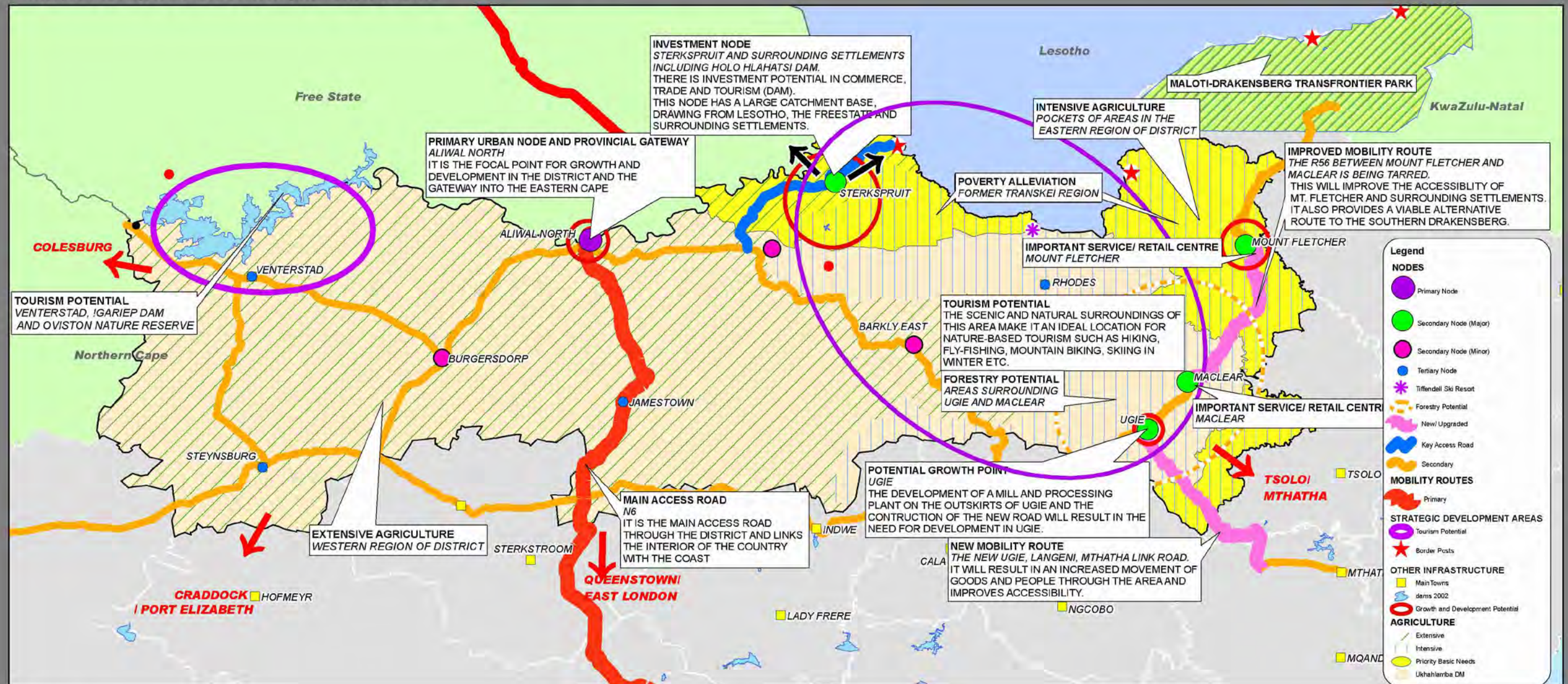
**Agricultural Potential** (Refer to Plan 13)

Agriculture is important to the District's economic base.

- Extensive Stock and Game Farming**  
Due to climatic and physical conditions, the western region of the district is suitable for extensive agriculture i.e. stock farming and game farming.
- Intensive Agriculture**  
There are pockets of intensive agricultural land in the eastern region. If at all possible, this prime agricultural land needs to be used for agricultural purposes. Basic infrastructure and support must be implemented to realise a commercial benefit from this agriculture.
- Irrigation Schemes**  
There is potential for irrigation schemes along parts of the Orange river and in areas surrounding the 'Gariiep and Holo Hlahatsi Dams.
- Forestry Potential**  
There are processes currently underway in the Ugie/ Maclear area to extend ownership of forestry enterprises. The establishment of forestry product processing operations are currently being developed. Ugie is the focal point for current processing plans.

**Environmentally Sensitive Areas**

(Refer to Plan 14)





## SECTION 6

# LAND USE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

*This section sets out broad guidelines for Land Use Management in the Ukhahlamba District, which are aimed at informing land use management practises within the Local Municipalities.*



## 6.1 Introduction

The formulation of land use management guidelines is legislated as an essential component of a Spatial Development Framework. In complying with this requirement, it is important to be clear on what is understood by the term “*land use management*”, and therefore, how this is translated into a set of usable guidelines.

The following excerpt from the White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (Dept Land Affairs, 2001) provides a broad definition of what, *in essence*, a **Land Use Management System** is expected to achieve in the new spatial planning system in South Africa, and how this **differs from the development control approach** that was central to the old planning system in this country: -

“To implement a [Spatial Development Framework] it is clearly necessary... to have mechanisms in place to *encourage* the desired types of land development. This makes the Municipal Systems Act terminology, land use management, that much more appropriate, as it suggests a function that is broader than merely controlling development. [Therefore], the term land use management includes the following activities:

- The regulation of land-use changes such as, for example, the rezoning of a property from residential to commercial use;
- The regulation of ‘green fields’ land development, i.e. the development of previously undeveloped land;
- The regulation of the subdivision and consolidation of land parcels;
- The regulation of the regularization and upgrading process of informal settlements, neglected city centres and other areas requiring such processes; and
- The facilitation of land development through the more active participation of the municipality in the land development process, especially through public-private partnerships.

The last of these five activities is different from the rest in that it requires of local government a more proactive approach to land development, one that moves well beyond that simply of a regulator of market forces. The first four however correspond more closely with the traditional land development regulation role.

Land-use management has two main underlying rationales. The first is the widely felt resistance to the idea of uncontrolled land development and the second is the commonly expressed wish by particular sectors in society to promote various types of desirable land development.

The *resistance to uncontrolled development* is motivated by a number of concerns, the precise mix of which is determined by the particular social, economic and political contexts of different times and places. Essentially however these concerns include the following:

- Environmental concerns: uncontrolled development of land can have adverse effects on natural habitats, cultural landscapes and air and water quality.
- Health and safety concerns: uncontrolled development can lead to overcrowding and unsafe building construction. Certain land uses can also be detrimental to the health and safety of neighbours.
- Social control: the control of land uses and building types has long been a means of exerting social control, particularly through the exclusion of certain types of person, household or economic activity from certain areas through the application of particular development controls limiting, for instance, plot sizes, plot coverage and home industries.
- Efficiency of infrastructure provision and traffic management: increasingly it has become clear that the where the granting of development permissions is not coupled with the provision of adequate infrastructure and traffic management the consequences can be severe. Similarly, where infrastructure is provided, generally at high financial cost, without taking into account likely and relevant land-use and settlement patterns the opportunity costs to society are very high.
- Determination of property values for purposes of rating: the market value of land is the basis on which property valuation is determined and the extent and nature of the development permitted on the land is a key factor in that determination.
- Aesthetic concerns: the control of land development enables government to prescribe certain design parameters for buildings.

The *wish to promote desirable development* is also driven by a number of different concerns:

- The land development needs of the market seldom match precisely the social and political needs of government: government may well want to promote a type of land development in an area that the market neglects. It then has to take certain steps to facilitate that development or provide incentives. The history of land ownership in South Africa also inevitably skews the land market in favour of white people, thus creating a situation where the needs of the market reflect only those of an already privileged minority.
- Investment promotion: changing the applicable land-use management instruments is often seen as a prerequisite for attracting certain types of investment to certain areas. This can take the form of both relaxing controls in those areas and increasing controls in other areas which might be more favoured by the market. These strategies are likely to be linked to local economic development initiatives.”



### 6.1.1 LAND USE MANAGEMENT AND THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

With due regard to the above, the setting of Land Use Management Guidelines in a *District Spatial Development Framework* poses some complex challenges, given the fact that the District Municipality is not, in the first instance, the primary Land Use Regulator charged with reviewing land development applications. Rather, it is understood that the function of Land Use Regulator falls within the broadly applicable term “Municipal Planning” and is the responsibility of a Local Municipality unless this function has expressly been assigned to the District Municipality. It is further understood that all of the Local Municipalities in the Ukhahlamba district perform the Municipal Planning function themselves (or, in certain instances, make use of service providers).

Therefore, and in line with the direction of national policy, it is accepted that the Ukhahlamba District Municipality would ultimately seek to support the four Local Municipalities in the district to formulate appropriate Land Use Management Systems applicable across the full extent of the Municipal area, when the proposed Land Use Management Bill is enacted.

Consequently, the land use management guidelines set out herein are intended to provide the Local Municipalities with a set of Preferred Outcomes or Approaches to general issues, which may be used by the Local Municipalities when reviewing or compiling their own Spatial Development Frameworks and associated Land Use Management Guidelines.

## 6.2 Land Use Management: Main Areas of Concern

A generally unspoiled environment characterizes the Ukhahlamba district and its towns, with some valuable natural/aesthetic assets that undoubtedly can contribute to local economic development, poverty alleviation and social upliftment in the area. These environmental assets have significant potential to promote tourism and, to a degree, agricultural development (including forestry and related processes).

Acknowledging this, therefore, and furthermore emphasising the importance of retaining and/or enhancing those features of the district and its towns that are most attractive, the need for land use management becomes clear.

The following are highlighted as the main areas of concern or “themes” for land use and environmental management in the Ukhahlamba district: -

#### **Legal compliance**

- Comply with relevant land use and spatial planning legislation.
- Comply with relevant environmental legislation.

#### **Institutional**

- Establish a sound system for ensuring that spatial planning and land use management is undertaken in a qualitatively sound manner in the district.
  - Given the applicable human resource constraints in the district in this regard (within the District Municipality as well as the Local Municipalities), it is possible that a “Shared Service” approach to this issue may be most fruitful as a way forward.
- Ensure environmental issues considered in the decision making process, as it relates to spatial planning and consideration of projects and developments
- Provide aesthetic and architectural guidelines for urban development in order to inform building control function.

#### **Conservation**

- Generally promote the conservation of environmental assets.

#### **Infrastructure**

- Link development approvals to provision of appropriate level of water services (water supply and sanitation/sewerage system) and waste management services
- New development should not be permitted where services availability are limited.



**Tourism**

- Promote eco (nature reserves and game farms) and cultural tourism opportunities.
- Promote tourism destinations as a foundation for tourism development and ensure that aesthetic guidelines are incorporated into land use management procedures in these areas.

**Emerging farmers**

- Where feasible, explore opportunities and identify land suitable for expansion of community-based agriculture in the Senqu and Elundini areas.
- Agricultural activities should be focused on areas of high agricultural potential.
- Agricultural projects should preferably not be located in natural areas or other environmentally sensitive areas.

**6.3 General Guidelines for Land Development**

In general it is noted that spatial planning and environmental legislation and principles are relevant in all land areas in the Ukhahlamba District. However, in accordance with established principles, consolidated development and densification should be promoted within defined urban edges (as opposed to promoting ribbon development and urban sprawl) and the provision of bulk infrastructure and services should be focussed in these areas.

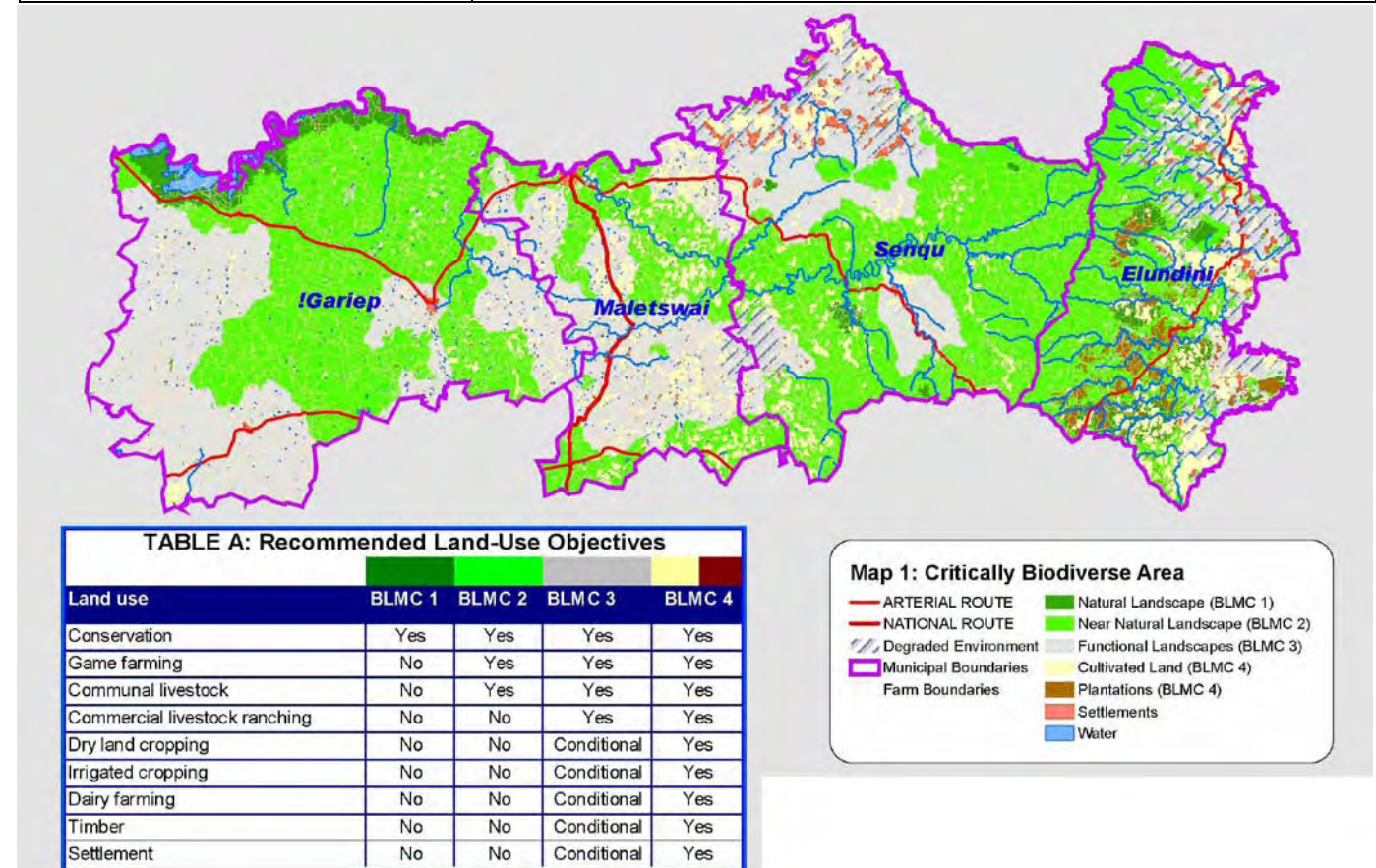
**Land Use Objectives for Terrestrial Biodiversity Land Management Classes (BLMCs)**

(Taken from the Handbook to the EC Biodiversity Conservation Plan)

In the first instance, any decision to approve a proposed land use change should be guided by the objective of the BLMC for that land area as set out in the EC Biodiversity Conservation Plan. Similarly, forward planning in an area should also be guided by the objectives of the BLMCs for that area.

The Table below sets out Terrestrial BLMCs and the recommended land use objective for each class.

BLMC	Recommended Land Use Objective
BLMC 1: Natural landscapes	Maintain biodiversity in as natural state as possible. Manage for no biodiversity loss.
BLMC 2: Near natural landscapes	Maintain biodiversity in near natural state with minimal loss of ecosystem integrity. No transformation of natural habitat should be permitted.
BLMC 3: Functional landscapes	Manage for sustainable development, keeping natural habitat intact in wetlands (including wetland buffers) and riparian zones. Environmental authorisations should support ecosystem integrity.
BLMC 4: Transformed landscapes	Manage for sustainable development.





### Urban/Settlement Nodes

The following guidelines should be used to guide development within development nodes with the proviso that any deviation from the guidelines must be motivated on compelling technical grounds:

- No new housing developments should be permitted on slopes greater than 1:5 metres
- No development should occur within a 1:50 year flood line or within 30m of watercourses; including reclamation of land from rivers; and bank stabilization unless evidence of significant erosion is available.
- No development should be permitted within potential areas of conservation significance within defined urban edges or development nodes.
- No development should be permitted on publicly owned land zoned as Open Space (POS) without recourse to due process in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act and relevant provisions of the Land Use Planning Ordinance.
- No development should be permitted without adherence to the requirements of Environmental legislation.
- No development should be permitted to disturb declared (or potential) cultural/heritage areas within development nodes.
- No development should be permitted within development nodes if water is required to be abstracted from pristine or near pristine surface waters or stressed surface and groundwater sources.
- No development should be permitted to be visually obtrusive or break the primary skyline unduly.
- Aesthetically appropriate development should generally be promoted.

### Bulk Infrastructure

- Densification within defined urban edges should be promoted provided that the required water services for a development are in line with the municipality's water sector plan (WSP) which includes both water and sanitation services.
- In the event that the water service requirements for the development are likely to stress the municipal water supply, densification should only be encouraged within nodes provided:
  - Plans exist and funding is available to upgrade the water services infrastructure in the near future.
  - Abstraction of water from natural sources (surface and ground) may not occur from stressed or pristine or near pristine (surface) sources without following prescribed registration processes.
- New development located in close proximity to existing service infrastructure should be promoted to facilitate service provision, while areas within nodes situated further away from points of service delivery should only be developed once the infrastructure plans have been completed. In other words the principle of densification within nodes should adhere to the concept of "building on strengths" – that is, moving outward from points of supply rather than "leapfrogging".
- The provision of roads and infrastructure servitudes within environmentally sensitive areas is subject to compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Appropriate provision should be made for storm-water management.



### Rural Settlement Areas

The rural settlement areas in the Senqu and Elundini municipal areas are subject to the following recommended guidelines: -

New land developments, including the extension of existing settlements should be subject to an appropriate spatial and environmental planning exercise, including: -

- Land allocation processes and beneficiary identification
- Land identification and suitability assessment
- Procedures in terms of the EIA process
- Environmental constraints
- Service provision capacity assessment

### Subdivision of Agricultural Land

The subdivision of farms into multiple individual farms to avoid the rezoning process and/or to achieve *de facto* residential development is **not** considered desirable, as it negates the intention and spirit of the zoning categories provided in the LUPO Zoning Scheme Regulations.

The Land Use Planning Ordinance 25 of 1985, Scheme 8 regulations indicate that the minimum subdivision of agricultural land is 0,8 ha. Where no subdivision is involved, a density of 1 dwelling unit for every 10 ha up to a maximum of five dwelling units is permitted **subject to consent and proof that the farming programme is sustainable and economically viable.**

## 6.4 Important Environmental Principles

In general, when considering applications for land development, the following environmental principles should be considered:

- **Landscape quality:** All development proposals must be evaluated in terms of their affects on the landscape quality of the surrounding area. This must consider the visual absorption capacity of the surrounding land and the visual intrusion, which will result from the development.
- **Urban sprawl:** The development should not contribute to urban sprawl as a result of “leap-frogging” thereby promoting secondary development.
- **Carrying capacity:** New tourism developments outside of the urban edge must evaluate the impacts of the proposed influx of tourists on the immediate natural surrounding areas as well as neighbouring natural and urban areas. A value judgement may be required to determine if the development will exceed the ecological carrying capacity of the surrounding area. This should not promote secondary development (service station; shopping centres etc.) thus creating the need for new a development node.
- **Waste disposal and sanitation:** Any developments outside the urban edge must be self-sufficient and have a detailed plan for solid waste disposal and on-site sanitation. Developments outside of nodes must not be reliant on the municipal sewage systems as these are planned and designed to accommodate treatment volumes from the defined nodal development areas and may not have sufficient capacity to accommodate additional volumes. In all cases the environmental impacts associated with the waste disposal and sanitation systems will need to be assessed as part of the project EIA.
- **Infrastructure requirements:** The impacts on the natural environment from additional infrastructure requirements must be carefully considered and must be assessed as part of the project EIA.
- **Agriculture:** Developments should preferably not be permitted on land designated as “**prime and unique**” agriculture land or significantly reduce the area of high value agriculture lands, thereby reducing the potential productivity of these areas.
- **Biodiversity corridors:** Development must not impact significantly on biodiversity corridors.
- **Pristine habitats:** Developments must not be situated adjacent to rivers designated as being pristine, near pristine or stressed.



## SECTION 7

### IMPLEMENTATION

*This section sets out important elements of implementing appropriate spatial development programmes and land use management processes in the District, including the elaboration of a Capital Investment Framework, beyond that which is contained herein, and the identification of important actions and/or projects.*



## 7.1 Institutional Arrangements

Operationalising the District Spatial Development Framework represents a challenge in that many of its spatial proposals are directed at guiding investment in the district space economy. However, many specific actions and projects that would ordinarily proceed from the Spatial Development Framework remain the function and responsibility of the various Local Municipalities in the district. Consequently, the main role to be played by the Ukhahlamba District Municipality in this regard is to ensure that local actions are in alignment with the provisions of the District Spatial Development Framework.

At present, the District Municipality does not render any spatial planning or land use management functions within the district. However, it remains a challenge within the Ukhahlamba district – for all the Local Municipalities – to undertake and/or manage their spatial planning and land use management responsibilities in terms of the Municipal planning function. Therefore, as part of the implementation of the District Spatial Development Framework the following is proposed in regard to devising an acceptable institutional arrangement in relation to the provision of the spatial planning and land use management function: -

- *In the coming 5-Year IDP planning cycle, it should be a priority for the Ukhahlamba District Municipality, together with the 4 Local Municipalities in the district, to investigate the feasibility of developing a “Shared Services” approach to providing the necessary capacity to undertake or manage proper spatial planning and land use management within each local municipal area.*
  - *This action is a priority to ensure that each Local Municipality has adequate access to sound technical skills relating to forward planning (planning for future land developments) and land use management (overseeing planning permissions, including rezonings, subdivisions and consolidations, and building plan approvals).*

For the above to take place in an appropriate manner, it is imperative that the District Municipality and the Local Municipalities acknowledge the importance of the spatial planning and land use planning function and structure their inter-relationships in such a manner that the necessary capacity is made available wherever necessary in the district.

## 7.2 A Strategic Approach to Capital Investment

Within the constraints of the current IDP and budget cycle, the present Spatial Development Framework does not contain a fully elaborated Capital Investment Framework (CIF). This does not negate the clear recognition by the Ukhahlamba District Municipality of the importance of IDP and budget alignment. Indeed, the reviewed Spatial Development Framework is intended to be read as a *conceptual* Capital Investment Framework in that it clearly highlights the areas identified as being strategically important and sets in place the following mechanisms that function as strategic inputs into the budgeting process: -

- The identification of key Urban and Rural Nodes within the district;
- The identification of the most important Development Corridors in the district; and
- The identification of broadly defined Special Development Areas, within which specific developmental activities or potential activities are noted.

### 7.2.1 MAPPING INVESTMENT PROGRAMMES

As a step towards moving forward from the present level of development of the IDP, Budget and SDF integration to a more elaborate Capital Investment Framework, the following is illustrated: -

- *An “Investment Map” is provided overleaf, which highlights the following: -*
  - *Spatial illustration of information available to the District Municipality regarding the proposed programmes for implementation by Government Sector departments in the Ukhahlamba area;*
  - *Spatial illustration of the target areas for an Integrated Prioritised Poverty Alleviation Programme in Elundini Local Municipality; and*
  - *Spatial illustration of the target areas for the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant programme (run by National Treasury) in the Senqu Local Municipality.*





**Legend**

	School Safety Forums		Crime Awareness Campaigns
	DEDEA		Elderly Service Centres
	Agricultural Projects		Settlements
	Care and Service to Old Persons		Settlements
	Tada Programme		Poverty Alleviation Zone
	Substance Abuse Programmes		
	Towns		
	Department of Labour		





### 7.3 Key Activities and Projects

The following are identified as specific actions and/or projects that need to be undertaken in order to provide additional detail in respect of the Spatial Development Framework's proposals:

Project Title	Reason for Project's Importance	Est. Cost (ZAR)
<b>1) Development Plan for the Madiba Corridor</b>	<p>The Madiba Corridor is proposed to extend from its current locale focusing on the N2 route and Mthatha and surrounds up via the new Ugie-Langeni-Mthatha route into the heartland of the Ukhahlamba district and through to the Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Park.</p> <p>The proposed Development Plan is important in order to define more clearly the assets within the extended Madiba Corridor and thus to direct investment to strategic localities within the corridor area.</p>	300,000
<b>2) Development Plan for the Tourism Special Development Areas and "Tourism Loop" routes</b>	The Development Plan for the identified Tourism areas is important in order to define more clearly the assets within the se areas and to identify investment opportunities in relation to extending their attractiveness and marketability as destinations within the overall thrust to develop tourism in the Ukhahlamba District.	350,000

Project Title	Reason for Project's Importance	Est. Cost (ZAR)
<b>3) Development of a "Process Manual" on managing spatial planning and land use management processes</b>	<p>The proposed Process Manual is required to assist the Local Municipalities in establishing clear and efficient processes to undertake their responsibilities in terms of spatial planning and land use management.</p> <p>It is intended that the Manual should provide protocols for handling typical land development applications, including applications for land use change (rezonings, special consents and departures), and township development in terms of applicable legislative instruments. The Manual should also provide guidance on the handling of building plan approvals, and the management of environmental requirements in terms of applicable legislation.</p>	75,000



APPENDIX 1

LAND REFORM PROJECTS



**APPENDIX 1: LAND REFORM PROJECTS – UKHAHLAMBA DM**

	DM & Registration Division	Project	File	Legal Entity	Product Type	Beneficiaries	Female	Youth	Disabled	Phase
1	Aliwal North	Aliwal North Area 13	EC/3/9/A12/1	N/A	RS					Approved
2	Aliwal North	Killdare Agricultural Project	Q 6/3/9/A13/27	CPA	RD, SP	13	6	3	0	Transferred
3	Aliwal North	Croxtech Farming	Q 6/3/9/A13/27	CPA	RD	14	8	7	0	Transferred
4	Aliwal North	Bekker vs Dlongwana	Q6/3/10/A13/2	N/A	ESTA	1	0	0	0	Design
5	Aliwal North	Aliwal North Commonage	Q6/3/9/A13/16	N/A	COM					Design
6	Aliwal North	Melkspruit	Q6/3/9/A13/28							Approved
7	Aliwal North	Lanflo Project	Q6/3/9/A13/30	?	RD, SP	29	?	?	?	Design
8	Aliwal North	Konstabel Family	Q6/3/9/A13/31	CPA	RD, SP	20	?	?	?	Design
9	Aliwal North	Colelo	Q6/3/9/A13/42	CC	RD, SP	3	1	0	0	Approved
10	Aliwal North	Oldem vs Occupiers		N/A	ESTA	?	?	?	?	Design
11	Barkly East	Barkely East Settlement	Q6/2/B1/1	N/A	RS	?	?	?	?	Completed
12	Barkly East	B/East Pondopass		N/A						
13	Herschel	Herschel Rural Housing	Q6/3/10/S12/2	N/A	RS	?	?	?	?	Design
14	Hofmeyer	Mutton Destiny	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	No Farm
15	Ida	Mahuzi 2 CC	Q6/3/9/18/20	CC	RD, SP	10	1	5	0	Approved
16	Lady Frere	Mayekiso Family	?	CC	RD, SP	?	?	?	?	No Farm
17	Lady Frere	Masimanyane	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	No Farm
18	Lady Grey	Lady grey Commonage	EC6/3/9/177	N/A	RS	33	8	?	?	Completed
19	Lady Grey	Bata CC	Q6/3/9/L4/4	CC	RD, SP	?	?	?	?	Design
20	Maclear	Ubunye Farmers	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Design
21	Maclear	Mountain View Farming CC	?	CC	RD, SP	?	?	?	?	No Farm
22	Maclear	Ubunye Farmers	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Design
23	Maclear	Monzie CC	Q 6/3/9/E3/29	CC	RD, SP	8	0	4	0	Approved
24	Maclear	Zanenvula CC	Q 6/3/9/M3/11	CC	RD, SP	7	1	2	0	Transferred
25	Maclear	Somjaliso Family	Q 6/3/9/M3/12	CC	RD, SP	9	4	4	4	Transferred
26	Maclear	Khulahlaha CPA	Q 6/3/9/M3/5	CPA	RD, SP	9	3	4	0	Transferred
27	Maclear	Mdaka Family CC	Q 6/3/9/M3/7	CC	RD, SP	6	2	3	0	Transferred
28	Maclear	Dyonase vs Klopper	Q6/3/10/M3/2	N/A	ESTA	4	1	2	0	Design
29	Maclear	Siyazama	Q6/3/9/M3/15	CC	RD, SP	5	2	2	0	Approved
30	Maclear	Makulinywe	Q6/3/9/M3/15	CPA	RS, SP	13	4	2	0	Approved
31	Maclear	Nontso Family	Q6/3/9/M3/17	CC	RD, SP	7	3	3	1	Approved
32	Maclear	Mhlonitshwa Family	Q6/3/9/M3/18	CC	RD, SP	10	4	8	0	Design
33	Maclear	Nxenywe	Q6/3/9/M3/6	CC	RD, SP	8	5	4	0	Approved
34	Sterkspruit	Tubela Family	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	No Farm
35	Sterkspruit	Sterkspruit Rural Housing	Q6/3/10/S12/7	N/A	RS	?	?	?	?	Design
36	Sterkspruit	Mbusi vs State	Q6/3/11/S12/1	N/A	State Land	1	0	0	0	Design
37	Sterkstroom	Zimele Farmers	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	No Farm
38	Steynsburg	Ouplaas Opkomende Boere CPA	Q 6/3/9/S16/2	Trust	RD, SP	13	6	2	0	Transferred
39	Steynsburg	Commonage	Q6/3/9/S16/3	N/A	N/A	50	15	10	5	Approved
40	Ugie	Vision Farm	?	?	?	6	?	?	?	Design

	DM & Registration Division	Project	File	Legal Entity	Product Type	Beneficiaries	Female	Youth	Disabled	Phase
41	Venterstad	Nyathi CPA	Q6/3/9/V2/4	CPA	RD, SP	19	1		2	Approved
42	Xalanga	Sterkspruit Phase 2	Q 6/3/9/S12/3	N/A	RS	?	?	?	?	Approved
43	Xalanga	Xalanga Phase II			RS					Approved
44	Xalanga	Sterkspruit Rural Housing			RS					
45	Xalanga	RA68 Sterkspruit			RS					
46	Xalanga	Herschel Rural Housing								

Product: RD = redistribution, RT = restitution, SP = small project (< 21 households), RS = residential settlement, SL = state land disposal, COM = commonage, EQ = Equity, ESTA = occupier becomes owner,



APPENDIX 2

LAND RESTITUTION PROJECTS



## APPENDIX 2: LAND RESTITUTION PROJECTS – UKHAHLAMBA DM

Name of Claim	District Municipality	Local Municipality		Rural	Urban	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Hectares	Status of Claim	Settlement Date
D. Mafalala	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
N. F. Mehloma	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
Mbihi Community	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		300		Verification	Dec. 2005
L. Sifumba	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
G. Mnotoza	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
T. Ruiters	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
P. Parkies	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
D. Norman	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
P. S. Mateta	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
N. Maraga	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. Shasha	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
N. M. Mill	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. Eland	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
S. Mqala	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
N. E. Shiya	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
N. N. Elant	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. A. Malangabi	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
C. M. Kakudi	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
J. Ruiters	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
N. E. Malangabi	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
N. G. Lubengu	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. P. Oanda	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
A. M. Ndungane	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. L. Setona	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
T. B. Pitso	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
N. A. Lubengu	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
Y. Ruiters	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
S. Smith	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
D. Ruiters	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. R. Mehlomakhulu	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
L. Mafokoane	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
J. Ruiters	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
N. A. Nokhayaletu	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
T. J. Mgobhoza	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
Hahobeng Community	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		300		Verification	Dec. 2005
B. Jacobs	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
Tugela Community	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		435		Verification	Dec. 2005
Skizana Community	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		300		Verification	Dec. 2005
H. Ntambam	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
J. Nompuku	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. Malgas	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
D. De Klerk	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. De Klerk	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
J. Steenkamp	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
D. A. Ruiters	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
P. Jacobs	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
B. De Net	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005

Name of Claim	District Municipality	Local Municipality		Rural	Urban	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Hectares	Status of Claim	Settlement Date
J. M. Ruiters	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
A. Maarman	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
A. A. Booyesen	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
H. W. Zantsi	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
J. H. Botha	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
C. W. Steenkamp	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
D. A. Ruiters	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
B. W. Mafantiri	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
S. H. Gudu	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
Z. Khonto	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
A. Molefe	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
N. Samela	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
P. J. Ncamani	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. R. Mbolekwa	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
L. P. Maarman	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
T. P. Dlokolo	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
Z. J. Ngqaza	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
Z. Nogenga	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
F. S. Harmse	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
N. Ntshwaxu	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
L. M. Ketso	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
R. Sobuza	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. E. Nkophane	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
E. M. Letsoso	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
D. S. Tuntubele	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. Sophazi	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
E. Magadla	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
T. L. Sifumba	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
S. T. Gura	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
S. E. Mbobo	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
D. S. Mondli	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
Bikizana Community	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		400		Verification	Dec. 2005
M. N. Mbonjwa	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		7		Verification	Dec. 2005
V. H. Jafra	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
L. Norman	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		6		Verification	Dec. 2005
P. Mpisana	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		8		Verification	Dec. 2005
Khiba Community	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	HERSCHEL	1		300		Verification	Dec. 2005
N G Mazibu	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	BARKLY EAST		1	1	N/A	Verification	Dec-05
M Letlaka	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	BARKLY EAST	1		1	300 h	Verification	
S C Hayes	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	BARKLY EAST	1		2	500 h	Verification	
N E Marens	Ukhahlamba	Senqu	BARKLY EAST	1		8	520 h	Verification	
S A Swejiya	Ukhahlamba	Gariep	BURGERSDORP		1	400	N/A	Negotiations	2004
N S Mzinzi	Ukhahlamba	Gariep	VENTERSTAD	1		5	4 h	Further research	May-05
V.S. TITUS	Ukhahlamba	Gariep	STEYNSBURG		1	1		Further research	May-05
F.E. MBEBE	Ukhahlamba	Gariep	STEYNSBURG		1	4		Further research	5-May
J M Smith	Ukhahlamba	Malethswai & Senqu	WOODHOUSE	1		1	N/A	Verification	Dec-05
M M Spann	Ukhahlamba	Malethswai & Senqu	WOODHOUSE	1		1	N/A	Verification	
P M Ngqola	Ukhahlamba	Malethswai & Senqu	WOODHOUSE	1		5	N/A	Verification	
K K Nongxa	Ukhahlamba	Malethswai & Senqu	WOODHOUSE	1		6	182 h	Verification	



