

# TOKOLOGO SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

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FREE STATE PROVINCE

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# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1.	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	6
1.1.	<b>PURPOSE OF THE SDF</b>	6
1.2.	<b>LEGAL STATUS OF THE SDF</b>	7
2.	<b>SPATIAL OVERVIEW</b>	7
3.	<b>ALIGNMENT WITH LEGISLATION</b>	10
3.1.	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act	10
3.2.	Municipal Systems Act	11
3.3.	Summary of other Acts	13
4.	<b>ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER PLANS</b>	14
4.1.	<b>ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL PLANS</b>	14
4.1.1.	National Development Plan	14
4.1.2.	National Spatial Development Perspective	18
4.1.3.	Medium Term Strategic Framework	21
4.2.	<b>ALIGNMENT WITH PROVINCIAL PLANS</b>	22
4.2.1.	Free State Growth and Development Strategy	22
4.2.2.	Provincial Spatial Development Framework	22
4.2.3.	Free State Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill	23
4.3.	<b>ALIGNMENT WITH DISTRICT PLANS</b>	24
4.3.1.	Lejweleputswa SDF	24
4.3.2.	Rural Development Plan	24
4.4.	<b>ALIGNMENT WITH REGIONAL PLANS</b>	24
4.4.1.	Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework	24
4.5.	<b>ALIGNMENT WITH ABUTTING PLANS</b>	25
4.5.1.	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	25
4.5.2.	North West Provincial Spatial Development Framework	25
4.5.3.	Tswelopele Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework	25
4.5.4.	Masilonyana Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework	26

4.5.5.	Letsemeng Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework.....	26
4.6.	<b>ALIGNMENT WITH MUNICIPAL PLANS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
4.6.1.	Tokologo IDP .....	26
4.6.2.	Land Use Scheme .....	27
4.6.3.	Bylaw .....	27
5.	<b>SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION STATEMENT OF TOKOLOGO .....</b>	<b>28</b>
6.	<b>TOKOLOGO ENVIRONMENTAL VISION AND SPC A &amp; SPC B .....</b>	<b>29</b>
6.1.	Water Resources .....	29
6.1.1.	River Conservation Status .....	30
6.2.	Biodiversity.....	31
6.2.1.	Biomes.....	31
6.2.2.	Vegetation Types.....	32
6.2.3.	Vegetation Status .....	33
6.3.	Conservation and Heritage.....	34
6.3.1.	Biodiversity Conservation.....	34
6.3.2.	Heritage.....	34
7.	<b>TOKOLOGO SOCIAL VISION AND SPC D.....</b>	<b>37</b>
7.1.	General Population Statistics .....	37
7.2.	Population Growth Estimates .....	39
7.3.	Poverty .....	40
7.4.	Crime.....	46
7.4.1.	Crime Control Facilities .....	50
7.5.	Education .....	52
7.5.1.	Education Facilities.....	55
7.6.	Health Care.....	56
7.6.1.	HIV Prevalence .....	58
7.6.2.	Maternal Mortality.....	61
7.6.3.	Disability.....	63
7.7.	Housing Backlog .....	69

7.8.	Water Backlog .....	72
7.9.	Sanitation Backlog .....	76
7.10.	Electricity Backlog .....	79
7.11.	Land Reform .....	82
7.12.	Cemeteries .....	83
8.	<b>TOKOLOGO ECONOMIC VISION AND SPC C, SPC E &amp; SPC F</b> .....	85
8.1.	Economy.....	85
8.1.1.	Economic Growth.....	87
8.2.	Employment and Unemployment Levels .....	90
8.2.1.	Formal and Informal Employment .....	90
8.2.2.	Unemployment .....	94
8.3.	Agriculture.....	96
8.3.1.	Renewable Energy.....	97
8.3.2.	Contribution to GVA.....	98
8.3.3.	Land Capability .....	98
8.4.	Tourism .....	99
8.5.	Transportation .....	101
8.5.1.	Major Roads .....	101
8.5.2.	Rail Routes.....	102
8.5.3.	Non-Motorised Transport .....	102
8.5.4.	Air Transport .....	102
8.5.5.	Public Transport .....	102
8.6.	Mining .....	102
8.7.	Solid Waste Management .....	104
8.8.	Water Infrastructure .....	106
8.9.	Waste Water Treatment .....	109
9.	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN</b> .....	112
9.1.	Focus Regions.....	112
10.	<b>AGRICULTURAL MASTER PLAN</b> .....	116

11.	<b>BIODIVERSITY PLAN</b> .....	120
12.	<b>PROPOSALS</b> .....	125
13.	<b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b> .....	144
14.	<b>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN</b> .....	145

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1. PURPOSE OF THE SDF**

The spatial management of growth in urban and rural environments was previously done through the Guide Plans and Structure plans. These plans took the form of rather inflexible master plans which were underpinned by the principles of discrimination and separate development. The new democratic government, post 1994, adopted a new system of spatial planning described in principle in the Development Facilitation Act, 67 of 1995 and Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000. This new system had two components to it. The first is the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) intended guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP. The aims of the SDF are to guide decision making; promote sustainable, functional and integrated human settlements; maximise resource efficiency and enhance regional identity and unique character of a place. Additionally, the SDF provides the following:

- Clear strategic framework
- Interprets relevant national and provincial spatial principles and policies
- Give spatial expression to the economic, social and cultural aims of the overarching Municipal vision
- Guided medium and short term proposals
- Provide policy guidance to direct decision making
- Establish a policy framework for more detailed plans

It should be noted that the impact of the SDF is limited to providing policy to guide and informing land development and management, as it does not change or confer real rights on land. The Land Use Scheme (LUS) similar to a Town Planning or Zoning Scheme have a binding effect on the development rights attributed to land and confer real rights on properties. The LUS will be discussed in detail in the subsequent sections.

## **1.2. LEGAL STATUS OF THE SDF**

The Tokologo Spatial Development Framework is guided by a number of legislation such as Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, 2016 (Act 16 of 2013); Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000); Free State Spatial Planning and Land Use Bill and the Tokologo Municipal Land Use Planning Bylaw. The SDF comes into operation upon Council approval and publication in the Provincial Gazette and media. The SDF is a guiding and informing document and does not confer real rights on land. Therefore, it is intended that the SDF should be a binding document endorsed by the Municipal Council. The current legal SDF was adopted by Council on 31 August 2018.

## **2. SPATIAL OVERVIEW**

The Tokologo Local Municipality is a Category B municipality located within the Lejweleputswa District Municipality in the western part of the Free State Province. It is bordered by the North West Province in the north, the Xhariep District in the south, Tswelopele and Masilonyana in the east, and the Northern Cape Province in the west (Map1). It is one of five municipalities in the district, making up almost a third of its geographical area. Boshof, the capital town, is situated in the centre, Dealesville is further east, and Hertzogville is situated in the north of the municipal area. Tokologo is a Setswana word meaning 'freedom', emanating from the relentless struggle of the oppressed people, culminating in their freedom on 27 April 1994. The geography extent of the municipality is 9 326km<sup>2</sup>. The geographic location of each town within Tokologo Local Municipality is discussed as follows:

Map1: Spatial Overview



### **Boshof**

- The population of the town is approximately 9 200 people. The town was established in 1855 on the farm Vanwyksvlei and was named after Jacobus Boshoff, the second president of the Orange Free State.
- Boshof is the main administrative town within the jurisdiction of the municipality.
- Boshof is a farming community focusing on sheep, cattle and game farming and produces some of the finest red meat in South Africa
- The township of Seretse is situated approximately 3km from the centre of Boshof. This distance has transport implications for people living in Seretse who commute to and from the town.
- The portion west of the main road connecting Seretse to Boshof town via the A-Re-Yeng Street has not been fully occupied. These erven have been registered and pegged but services have not been provided.

### **Dealesville**

- The population of the town is approximately 6 100 people. The town was established in 1899 on the farm Klipfontein, owned by John Henry Deale.
- Dealesville is a mixed farming town with salt pans and springs surrounding the town, most notably Florisbad

(35km from the town) and Baden Baden (14km from the town).

- Dealesville is located around a currently inactive salt pan which has no economic opportunities
- A new residential area is currently being developed between Dealesville town and Tswaraganang, to integrate the two components of the town, namely Dealesville and Tswaraganang.

### **Hertzogville**

- The population of the town is approximately 9 600 people. Hertzogville was established in 1915 on the farm Donkerfontein, named after South Africa's longest-serving Prime Minister James Barry Munnik Hertzog.
- The town serves a small cattle and sheep farming community.
- Geographically the town is located almost in the centre of the maize triangle known as the "bread basket" of South Africa.
- Similar to Dealesville, Hertzogville is also located next to an inactive salt pan.
- Malebogo has limited social facilities primary such as school, a clinic and a community hall. Therefore the current growth direction is to fill in the undeveloped land between Hertzogville and Malebogo. Properties in this

infill area have been registered but not yet developed. Once this is completed it is assumed that growth will take place in a westward direction.

- There are also undeveloped erven in the northern most part of Malebogo.

### **3. ALIGNMENT WITH LEGISLATION**

#### **3.1. Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act**

##### **Spatial Development Framework**

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) was accented by the President on 02 August 2013 as a single inclusive legislation that will provide for uniform, effective and comprehensive system of spatial planning and land use management for the Republic of South Africa. The Tokologo SDF is aligned with SPLUMA in terms of adhering to the requirements of Section 21 of the said Act that is outlined in the IDP/SDF Assessment Template. Chapter four of SPLUMA is dedicated to the preparation, content and status of the SDF. The Act states that each sphere (national, provincial and local) of government must compile, determine and publish a SDF applicable to their respective jurisdictional areas. Each sphere of government has specific spatial implications and functions; for this reason the contents and specifications pertaining to preparation of SDFs for each sphere are stipulated. Section 12

of SPLUMA refers to the content of SDFs whilst Section 20 refers specifically to the preparation, publishing and status of the municipal spatial development framework.

Chapter two of SPLUMA is dedicated to the development principles, norms and standards. The principles apply to all organs of state and other authorities involved in land development, not only municipalities. All organs of state are legally compelled to be guided by the principles in the sustainable use and development of land, the formulation of SDFs, land use schemes, consideration of applications and any other legislation regulating spatial planning and land use management. The principles apply to spatial planning, land development and land use management and they are outlined in Section 7 of SPLUMA as follows:

- **"Spatial justice"** – past spatial and other developments imbalances must be redressed through improved

access to and use of land. The historic policy of confining particular groups to limited space, as in segregation, and the unfair allocation of public resources between areas, must be reversed to ensure that the needs of the poor are addressed first rather than last.

- **"Spatial sustainability"** – promotes land development that is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means. Furthermore, sustainable patterns of consumption and production should be supported; ways of living promoted that do not damage the natural environment and the protection of prime and unique agricultural land is crucial.
- **"Efficiency"** – land development must optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure and decision making procedures are to be designed to minimise negative financial, social, economic or environmental impact.
- **"Spatial Resilience"** – flexibility in spatial plans is accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihood in communities mostly likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks. Reduction of vulnerability to environmental degradation, resource scarcity and climatic shocks.
- **"Good Administration"** – all government departments must provide sector inputs during the preparation or amendment of the SDF. There must be transparent

public participation processes for land development applications, land use schemes and any other spatial plans.

SPLUMA is significant because it legislates for the link between, development principles, planning instruments and processes that form part of the spatial planning and land use management. The principles mentioned above do not solely apply to municipalities but to all organs of state and other authorities involved in land development. In the formulation of SDFs, land use schemes, consideration of applications, and any other legislation regulating spatial planning and land use management, the organs of state are legally compelled to be guided by the principles. The principles have the ability to provide guidance on integrating rural and urban areas, broaden the economic base of cities, enhance community involvement and ensure the delivery of efficient decision making in governance.

### **3.2. Municipal Systems Act**

The Local Government Municipal Systems Act (MSA), 32 of 2000, introduced the concept of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) as a core component of the mandatory Integrated Development Plan (IDP) that every municipality has to adopt. In 2001, the Minister for Provincial and Local Government (currently the Department Of Cooperative Governance and

Traditional Affairs) issued the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations. Within these regulations, section 2(4) prescribes the minimum requirements for a municipal SDF. Chapter 5 of the MSA deals with integrated development planning and provides the legislative framework for the compilation and adoption of IDPs by municipalities. Within the Chapter, Section 26(e) specifically requires an SDF as a mandatory component of the municipal IDP, which is noted as follows:

*“An integrated development plan must reflect a spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guideline for a land use management systems”.*

The remainder of Chapter 5 outlines the provisions on IDPs however these provisions can also apply to SDF. Of importance in the said chapter is when the SDF is approved as part of an IDP, the SDF will attain statutory status. This will allow the SDF to prevail over other plans and will rationalize the system of municipal planning into a 5 year planning cycle, subject to annual monitoring and review.

### 3.3. Summary of other Acts

RELEVANT ACT OR POLICY	APPLICABLE SECTIONS	COMMENTS
<b>The Constitution of SA 1996</b>	Chapter 6	Salient principles for development.
<b>National Strategy for Sustainable Development- Action Plan 1 (2011)</b>	All, but especially chapters 3 and 4	A frame of reference for <i>business unusual</i> , but also giving clarity on some Sustainable Development objectives.
<b>Green Economy Accord (2011)</b>	Commitments 2, 4, 5, 6 and 11	Specific action plans committing all role-players to green initiatives roll-out, leading to the diversification of local economies.
<b>NEM Biodiversity Act (10/2004)</b>	Chapter 3	To provide for the sustainable use of our natural capital
<b>NEM Protected Areas Act (57/2003)</b>	Mainly chapter 4	Provides for the conservation of ecologically viable areas (reserves)
<b>National Heritage Resources Act (25/1999)</b>	Mainly chapter 2	Provides for the conservation of heritage resources.
<b>National Environmental Management Act (107/1998)</b>	Chapter 1 and Section 16(4)(b)	Base principles on how we nurture nature – mandatory.
<b>National Water Act (36/1998)</b>	Chapters 3, 4, 5, 13, and 14	Provides for the sustainable use of our water resources.
<b>Conservation of Agricultural resources Act (43/1983)</b>	Sections 5, 6, 7, 12 and 29	Provides for the control over the utilisation of natural agricultural resources.
<b>Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) 2016</b>  Although the IUDF is city-biased and the policy levers nevertheless has relevance for the SDF.	Nine policy levers, which are discussed in various levels of detail, as applicable	This SDF aims to address most of the stated policy priorities Policy Lever 1- Policy Lever 9
<b>Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (70/1970)</b>		Applicable outside of towns, on farm land. This Act is being replaced

## **4. ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER PLANS**

### **4.1. ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL PLANS**

#### **4.1.1. National Development Plan**

An alignment of the Tokologo SDF with the National Development Plan is established by focusing on specific elements from the challenges, priorities, targets, milestones, guiding principles and spatial objectives as set out in the NDP. These elements are investigated in the economic, social, and environmental vision sections. A summary, in broad, of the vision for 2030 will be discussed, followed by a summary of the vision of transforming human settlements and the space economy as outlined in the NDP. The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. A commission was established in 2010 to draft the NDP and it compiled a Diagnostic Report which identified a failure to implement policies and an absence of broad partnerships as the main reasons for slow progress, and set out nine primary challenges:

- Too few people work
- The quality of school education for black people is poor
- Infrastructure is poorly located, inadequate and under-maintained

- Spatial divides hobble inclusive development
- The economy is unsustainably resource intensive
- The public health system cannot meet demand or sustain quality
- Public services are uneven and often of poor quality
- Corruption levels are high
- South Africa remains a divided society

The nine primary challenges translated into a principal challenge of rolling back poverty and inequality. Raising living standards to the minimum level proposed in the plan will involve a combination of increasing employment, higher incomes through productivity growth, a social wage and good-quality public services. All of these challenges are interlinked. Improved education, for example, will lead to higher employment and earnings, while more rapid economic growth will broaden opportunities for all and generate the resources required to improve education. The plan focuses on the critical capabilities

needed to transform the economy and society. Progress over the next two decades means doing things differently. Given the complexity of national development, the plan sets out six interlinked priorities:

- Uniting all South Africans around a common programme to achieve prosperity and equity
- Promoting active citizenry to strengthen development, democracy and accountability
- Bringing about faster economic growth, higher investment and greater labour absorption
- Focusing on key capabilities of people and the state
- Building a capable and developmental state
- Encouraging strong leadership throughout society to work together to solve problems

While the achievement of the objectives of the National Development Plan requires progress on the six interlinked priorities which are on a broad front, three direct priorities stand out:

- Raising employment through faster economic growth
- Improving the quality of education, skills development and innovation
- Building the capability of the state to play a developmental, transformative role

The plan presents a long-term strategy to increase employment and broaden opportunities through education, vocational

training and work experience, public employment programmes, health and nutrition, public transport and access to information. While there are “quick wins” to be achieved in each of these areas, the strategies will take time to have a large-scale effect on poverty. To reduce the acute effects of poverty on millions of South Africans over the short term, the plan proposes to amongst other things:

- Promote mixed housing strategies and more compact urban development to help people access public spaces and facilities, state agencies, and work and business opportunities.
- Invest in public transport, which will benefit low-income households by facilitating mobility.
- Introduce active labour market policies and incentives to grow employment, particularly for young people and in sectors employing relatively low-skilled people.
- Expand public employment programmes to 1 million participants by 2015 and 2 million by 2020. As the number of formal- and informal-sector jobs expands, public work programmes can be scaled down.
- Strengthen primary health-care services and broaden district-based health programmes, such as the community health worker and midwife programmes, and health education. Improve the quality of education in underperforming schools and further education and training colleges.

The milestones set by the plan are as follows:

- Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030
- Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 by 2030
- Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40 percent from 6 percent to 10 percent
- Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks
- Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup
- Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups
- Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 3 can read and write
- Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health and wellbeing.
- Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport
- Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third

- Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes
- Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices
- Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.
- Ensure household food and nutrition security.
- Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other groups in need, such as children and people with disabilities.
- Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.
- Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.
- Broaden social cohesion and unity while redressing the inequities of the past.
- Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights.

The critical actions that the nation needs to follow to achieve the desired goals are as follows:

- A social compact to reduce poverty and inequality, and raise employment and investment.
- A strategy to address poverty and its impacts by broadening access to employment, strengthening the

social wage, improving public transport and raising rural incomes.

- Steps by the state to professionalise the public service, strengthen accountability, improve coordination and prosecute corruption.
- Boost private investment in labour-intensive areas, competitiveness and exports, with adjustments to lower the risk of hiring younger workers.
- An education accountability chain, with lines of responsibility from state to classroom.
- Phase in national health insurance, with a focus on upgrading public health facilities, producing more health professionals and reducing the relative cost of private health care.
- Public infrastructure investment at 10 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans and focused on transport, energy and water.
- Interventions to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience to future shocks.
- New spatial norms and standards – densify cities, improving transport, locating jobs where people live, upgrading informal settlements and fixing housing market gaps.
- Reduce crime by strengthening criminal justice and improving community environments.

The NDP aims to transform human settlements and the space economy, through spatial planning, in order to create an enabling environment to enhance the economy. Apartheid planning consigned the majority of South Africans to places far away from work, where services could not be sustained, and where it was difficult to access the benefits of society and participate in the economy. Addressing the challenges of apartheid geography, creating more humane living and working conditions and reducing the distances of places where people work and live are important in achieving the 2030 vision. Since 1994 the government has been working towards restructuring planning implemented during Apartheid through the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) by focusing on land reform, more compact cities, decent public transport and the development of industries and services that use local resources and/or meet local needs. Despite reforms to the planning system, colonial and apartheid legacies still structure space across different scales. As a result, the commission has proposed a strategy to undo apartheid planning, which is aligned to the constitution based on the following guiding principles:

- Respond systematically, and over time, to entrenched spatial patterns across all geographic scales that exacerbate social inequality and economic inefficiency.

- Implement strategically chosen catalytic interventions to achieve spatial transformation in a manner that supports locally driven spatial governance.
- Achieve a creative balance between spatial equity, economic competitiveness and environmental sustainability.
- Expand personal freedoms by providing the residents of South Africa with greater choice of where to live.
- Support individuals, communities and the private sector in engaging with the state on the future of the spaces and settlements in which they live and work while streamlining processes to enable local governments to implement strategic spatial interventions.

The spatial vision for the year 2030 is one that advocates for spatial transformations supported by strong policies, consistent implementation, active citizenry and political will. The commission has highlighted the challenges in the country according to chapters, provided objectives and targets of each chapter and proposals which would need to be achieved to realise the vision for 2030 on the road to 2050.

#### **4.1.2. National Spatial Development Perspective**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) is brought about by the normative principles applied in sections 10 and 15 respectively. These principles are driven by government's key priority to increase economic growth and to promote social inclusion by establishing a set of spatial priorities and criteria as a mechanism through which government links the strategies and plans of the three spheres and agencies of government. The ultimate purpose of the NSDP in the South African setting is to fundamentally reconfigure apartheid spatial relations and to implement spatial priorities that meet the constitutional imperative of providing basic services to all human settlements and alleviating poverty and inequality.

The NSDP provides:

- A set of principles and mechanisms for guiding infrastructure investment and development decisions;
- A description of the spatial manifestations of the main social, economic and environmental trends that should form the basis for a shared understanding of the national space economy;
- An interpretation of the spatial realities and the implications for government intervention.

Given government's objectives of growing the economy, creating jobs, addressing poverty and promoting social cohesion; the NSDP assists government in confronting three fundamental planning questions:

- Where should government direct its investment and development initiatives to ensure sustainable and maximum impact?
- What kinds of spatial forms and arrangements are most conducive to the achievement of the objectives of democratic nation-building and social and economic inclusion?
- How can government as a whole capitalise on complementarities and facilitate consistent decision making and move beyond focusing on integration and coordination procedures to establishing processes and mechanisms that will bring about strategic coordination, interaction and alignment?

The NSDP is based on a set of normative principles with the objective to focus on government action and investment, and enabling the development in the country to achieve maximum social and economic impact within the context of limited resources. The five principles are as follows:

- Principle 1: Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, among which poverty alleviation is key.

- Principle 2: Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside.
- Principle 3: Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private-sector investment, to stimulate sustainable economic activities and to create long-term employment opportunities.
- Principle 4: Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places. In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and demonstrated economic potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, government should, beyond the provision of basic services, concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing education and training, social transfers such as grants and poverty-relief programs. It should also reduce migration costs by providing labour-market intelligence to give people better information, opportunities and capabilities, to enable them to gravitate - if they choose

to - to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment and economic opportunities.

- Principle 5: In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centres. Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region to create regional gateways to the global economy. The main challenge faced by the government in terms of spatial economy and human settlements is brought about apartheid spatial planning that ensured many people were located far from social and economic opportunities, denying them access to opportunities for employment, wealth creation and social progress. Spatial marginalisation from economic opportunities and social amenities continues to be a significant feature of the space economy and must be addressed in order to reduce poverty, inequality and to ensure shared growth.

These principles are aimed at focusing government action and investment, avoiding misuse and enabling a governmental state to achieve maximizing social and economic impact with limited resources. The NSDP notes that different regions have different economic potential and the spatial variations in the

incidence of poverty are also different. Hence in areas with low or no economic potential, the path of development and poverty reduction should be through a focus on investment in human capital (education, training, agrarian reform etc.) In terms of spatial variations, the impact of poverty depends critically on the proximity of the poor to centres of economic activities and the extent of connectivity to such activities. The following points have an effect on spatial disparities:

- Location is critical for the poor to exploit growth opportunities;
- The poor that are concentrated around economic centres have greater opportunity of gaining from economic growth;
- Areas with demonstrated economic potential provide greater livelihood and income protection because of a greater diversity of income sources;
- Areas with demonstrated economic potential are most favourable for overcoming poverty;
- The poor make rational choices about relocating to areas with greater economic opportunities; and
- Government must ensure that policies and programmes are in place to ensure the poor are able to benefit fully from growth and development opportunities in such areas.

The areas with low economic potential land high densities of poor people have an average per capita income of about 9% of the national average, with a huge reliance on welfare transfers, grants and remittances. These areas are generally experiencing a net out-migration towards towns and cities. In accordance with NSDP principles, government should provide basic services in localities with low economic potential, as in all other areas. In addition to this, important interventions that support and enhance livelihood have to be identified and implemented. These may include (1) sound rural development planning policies and programs; (2) far more aggressive land and agrarian reform initiatives; and (3) significant expansion of agricultural extension services. Where viable and practicable, functional linkages could be developed between various small nodes to create opportunities for the achievement of scale of economies with respect to key services as well as access to markets, skills and financial capital. This could lead to the development of a polycentric network/grid of service nodes where communities can access key health, education, welfare, financial and other social services. Linking the strategies and plans of the three spheres and agencies of government would drive towards the objectives of NSDP. This will require each sphere of government to coordinate and strategically align development frameworks.

### **4.1.3. Medium Term Strategic Framework**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is through the identified priorities that are incorporated into the plans and programmes of the municipality. In 2019, the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), in consultation with the rest of government, developed the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024 as the implementation plan for the Sixth Administration. The MTSF is government's strategic plan that sets out the actions that government will undertake and targets to be achieved over a 5 year period. It reflects the commitments made in the election manifesto of the governing party, including the commitment to implement NDP and delivering on its electoral mandate as well as its Constitutional and statutory obligations. It also provides a framework for the other plans of national, provincial and local spheres of government. The MTSF is structured around 7 priority outcomes identified as follows:

1. Building a capable, ethical and developmental state
2. Economic transformation and job creation
3. Education, skills and health
4. Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services
5. Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
6. Social cohesion and safe communities

7. A better Africa and the world

## **4.2. ALIGNMENT WITH PROVINCIAL PLANS**

### **4.2.1. Free State Growth and Development Strategy**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the Free State Growth and Development Strategy is through the application of the strategies linked to the 6 identified priorities. The Free State provincial government has developed the Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (FSGDS), Free State Vision 2030. The PGDS is the fundamental policy framework for the provincial government. It is a critical instrument to shape and coordinate the allocation of national, provincial and local resources, and private sector investment to achieve sustainable development outcomes based on provincial development needs and priorities. The Strategy embodies broad strategic policy goals and objectives of the province in line with national policy objectives. The Strategy addresses the key and most fundamental issues of development, spanning the social, economic and political environment. It constantly takes into account annual provincial priorities and sets broad targets in terms of provincial economic growth and development, service delivery and public service

transformation. The Strategy has identified six priority areas of intervention by the Province, namely;

1. Inclusive Economic growth and sustainable job creation;
2. Education innovation and skills development.
3. Improved quality of life.
4. Sustainable Rural Development.
5. Efficient Administration and Good Governance.
6. Building social cohesion.

Importantly, the FSGDS provides a situational analysis of the province which includes the opportunities and challenges, identifies drivers, strategies and measurable performance targets (5, 10, 15 and 20 year targets) to ensure the implementation of the identified six priority areas.

### **4.2.2. Provincial Spatial Development Framework**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the provincial spatial development framework is through the application of the strategies mentioned in Section C and D of the PSDF. The Free State Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) is the first provincial SDF to be prepared in

terms of SPLUMA. It is an integral part of a national, provincial, and municipal plan-led system that aims to bring coherency to spatial planning and land-use, and allow long-term public interests to guide the development process. The PSDF was drafted to create a 'developmental state' as advocated by Constitution and simultaneously gives effect to global obligations pertaining to social, economic and environmental sustainability. The PSDF is premised upon and gives effect to the NDP stipulations that spatial planning and development are to be guided by normative principles; and that policy and plans should explicitly indicate how they would meet the requirements of such principles. The PSDF is a provincial spatial and strategic planning policy which, together with the Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (FSGDS), aims to guide land-use in the province up to 2030 and beyond. The PSDF provides policies intended to remedy gaps in action and implementation at all applicable spheres of government. The PSDF does not create, or remove, land-use rights. The approval of the PSDF in terms of the SPLUMA indicates that the PSDF has statutory status as the common spatial vision and strategy to align the future development and management of the province. Compliance with the PSDF in this regard is therefore mandatory. The strategies discussed in the PSDF will be elaborated in the Tokologo SDF.

#### **4.2.3. Free State Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill**

SPLUMA was enacted as national framework legislation with supplementary provincial legislation required from provinces in accordance with Schedule 1 of the said Act. The provincial government, Free State COGTA, compiled the Free State Spatial Planning and Land Use Bill to inter alia regulate land development; land use management; spatial planning; to provide a hierarchy of regional, provincial, municipal and local spatial development frameworks; to outline the public participation process in a land use scheme process; to provide for the adoption, publication and public participation process of a land use schemes as well as other matters related to provincial planning and municipal planning. The provincial legislation has not been enacted as yet, but it is necessary to include it because all Bylaws within the Free State province needs to adhere to its prescripts. Section 8 of the provincial legislation outlines the process for the compilation, review or amendment of municipal spatial development framework as well as committees that may be established. The provincial legislation outlines 2 committees with their respective roles and functions. Due to the fact that all planning legislation must be guided by SPLUMA, the provincial legislation as well as the Tokologo Municipal Land Use Planning Bylaw both outlines

similar processes for the compilation, review or amendment of the municipal spatial development framework.

#### **4.3. ALIGNMENT WITH DISTRICT PLANS**

##### **4.3.1. Lejweleputswa SDF**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the Lejweleputswa SDF will be elaborated in the Social, Economic and Environmental Visions of the SDF.

##### **4.3.2. Rural Development Plan**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the Lejweleputswa Rural Development Plan is through the 5 Drivers outlined. The Lejweleputswa Rural Development Plan is essential as it identifies key rural development and land reform issues in the district and ensures continuous development and improvement of rural areas through the drivers. Six functional regions (protein, game, cereal, fats and oils, fruit and vegetables and poultry) have been identified as economic and sustainable enablers toward the vision, strategy and drivers. Furthermore, the plan identified focus regions with proposed projects for each local municipality in the district.

#### **4.4. ALIGNMENT WITH REGIONAL PLANS**

##### **4.4.1. Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework**

Tokologo Local Municipality is one of the numerous municipalities identified as forming part of the Karoo Region which is spread across four provinces, i.e. the Eastern, Northern and the Western Cape Provinces and the Free State Province. The Karoo Region is known for being awe-inspiring ecologically, physically, socially, culturally and economically; as well as being unique. The Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework aims to apply regional scale thinking, conceptualisation and planning to a region in order to address shared and regional challenges, poverty inequality, climate change and unequal access as well as harnessing the development potential of the Region in a sustainable and transformative way. The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework is through the regional development vision of achieving the 2023, 2040 up to the 2025 planning horizon. Additionally, alignment will be achieved through the regional objectives, strategies and the spatial proposals.

## **4.5. ALIGNMENT WITH ABUTTING PLANS**

### **4.5.1. Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the Mangaung Metropolitan Spatial Development is due to the small portion of the north western boundary of the Mangaung Municipality that abuts the Tokologo Municipality. The area that abuts the Tokologo Municipality should be designated for Metropolitan Open Space. The Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS) includes major physiographic features, which include rivers, dams and hillocks that describes the topography of the area. However, no proposals are made which could impact on the Tokologo Municipality.

### **4.5.2. North West Provincial Spatial Development Framework**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the North West PSDF is through a small portion of the southern boundary of the North West Province Provincial Spatial Development Framework abuts the Tokologo Municipality. Christiana, a town situated in the North West province, on the boundary is identified as a tertiary regional centre this means that it will be serving the northern portion of Tokologo's higher order needs especially if it offers more services than Hertzogville. The PSDF

noted that this area that abuts the Tokologo Municipality be designated as Extensive Agriculture for mixed, cattle, game, wheat and maize farming.

### **4.5.3. Tswelopele Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the Tswelopele Local Spatial Development Framework is due the area that abuts the Tokologo Municipality to be designated as **Core Areas, Intensive Agricultural Areas** and **Buffer Areas**. The **Core areas** including existing conservation areas such as pans, wetlands and rivers. Maintenance of the conservation status of the Sandveld Nature Reserves around Bloemhof dam, and along the banks of the Vet and Vaal Rivers is of utmost importance as they attract tourists. All wetlands, pans, rivers and tributaries should be declared as ecological buffer zones.

Land along the north eastern boundary has been identified for **Intensive Agriculture** (dryland and borehole irrigated farms) therefore conservation tillage, animal traction and low input cost agricultural methods should be promoted. All land not situated in Core Areas, Intensive Agricultural or within Urban Edges should be managed as **Buffer Areas**. Further south along the eastern boundary land has been identified as Buffer areas in which extensive agriculture, conservancies, livestock or game

farming can occur and which should be properly managed. These areas should be used solely for bio-diversity conservation purposes in the form of private nature reserves or conservancies. Lastly, alignment of the Tokologo Municipality to Tswelopele Municipality is due to the R59 which links Hertzogville directly to Hoopstad respectively is an important transport axis for the Tokologo Municipality.

#### **4.5.4. Masilonyana Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the Masilonyana Local Spatial Development Framework is due to the small portion of the north eastern boundary of the Masilonyana Municipality that abuts the Tokologo Municipality. Given the importance of agriculture areas identified for sheep, wheat and maize farming are to be protected and optimised. Wheat and maize farming areas have been identified along the south eastern boundary of the Tokologo Municipality. Additionally, eastwards from Dealesville is the town of Soutpan which is promoted as a mining node and service centre.

#### **4.5.5. Letsemeng Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the Letsemeng Local Spatial Development Framework is through the main proposals affecting the abutting municipalities such as to:

- Protect existing intensive agriculture from demands to convert it to urban development, and biodiversity conservation including ecological river corridors beyond that proposed in this SDF;
- Priority tourism routes linking from surrounding municipalities to be carried through into the Tokologo Local Municipality.

#### **4.6. ALIGNMENT WITH MUNICIPAL PLANS**

##### **4.6.1. Tokologo IDP**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF alignment with the Tokologo Local Municipality IDP is through the different sections in the IDP. The Status-Quo Assessment, Demographic Profile, Municipal Challenges, Sector Plans and Development Strategies and Projects are sections in the IDP that will be

elaborated in the Social, Economic and Environmental Visions of the SDF.

#### **4.6.2. Land Use Scheme**

The Land Use Scheme (LUS) is similar to a town planning or zoning scheme. The previous Town Planning Scheme will be replaced by the LUS. The previous schemes were mainly confined to urban areas but now apply across an entire Municipality, “wall to wall”, governing the use of rural land as well. In contrast to SDF, the LUS has a binding effect on the development rights attributed to land and confer real rights on properties. Because development in municipalities is dynamic and responds to changing socio-economic and environmental circumstances, it is impossible to predict the exact requirements of development rights in every instance. Therefore, Schemes may be amended from time to time to take into account these changing circumstances. This is normally achieved through the processing of rezoning, subdivisions and removal of title deed restrictions applications. It is in these instances where SDF's play an important role in guiding appropriate future change and providing motivations as to the need and desirability, or not, of proposed land use changes. Because of their guiding and informing nature SDF's also have a number of other important roles in addition to guiding Schemes. The LUS will be developed

according to prescribed spatial planning categories which will be elaborated in Section 7.

#### **4.6.3. Bylaw**

The National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) and the Provincial Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) proposed as a support mechanism the development of the Bylaw to aid municipalities with spatial planning and land use management. SPLUMA does not explicitly mention the compilation of the Bylaw. However, the Bylaw was compiled in accordance with Section 9(2) of SPLUMA, noted as follows:

*“The national government must, in accordance with SPLUMA and the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, develop mechanisms to support and strengthen the capacity of provinces and municipalities to adopt and implement an effective spatial planning and land use management system”.*

The Tokologo Municipal Land Use Planning Bylaw (Section 4) outlines the processes for the compilation, review or amendment of the municipal spatial development framework.

## **5. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION STATEMENT OF TOKOLOGO**

Tokologo local municipality's spatial development vision stems from the IDP as follows:

*"A progressive municipality, which through cooperative governance, creates conditions for economic growth, social development and meet the basic needs of the community and improve the quality of life of all residents." (Tokologo IDP, 2017-2021)*

The spatial development vision emanates from the Tokologo spatial development framework of 2012 as follows:

*"To optimize the historic and wildlife tourism, farming and educational assets inherent in the Place of Freedom's location in the Western Free State's grain and grasslands to achieve economic growth and social development for the betterment of the communities."*

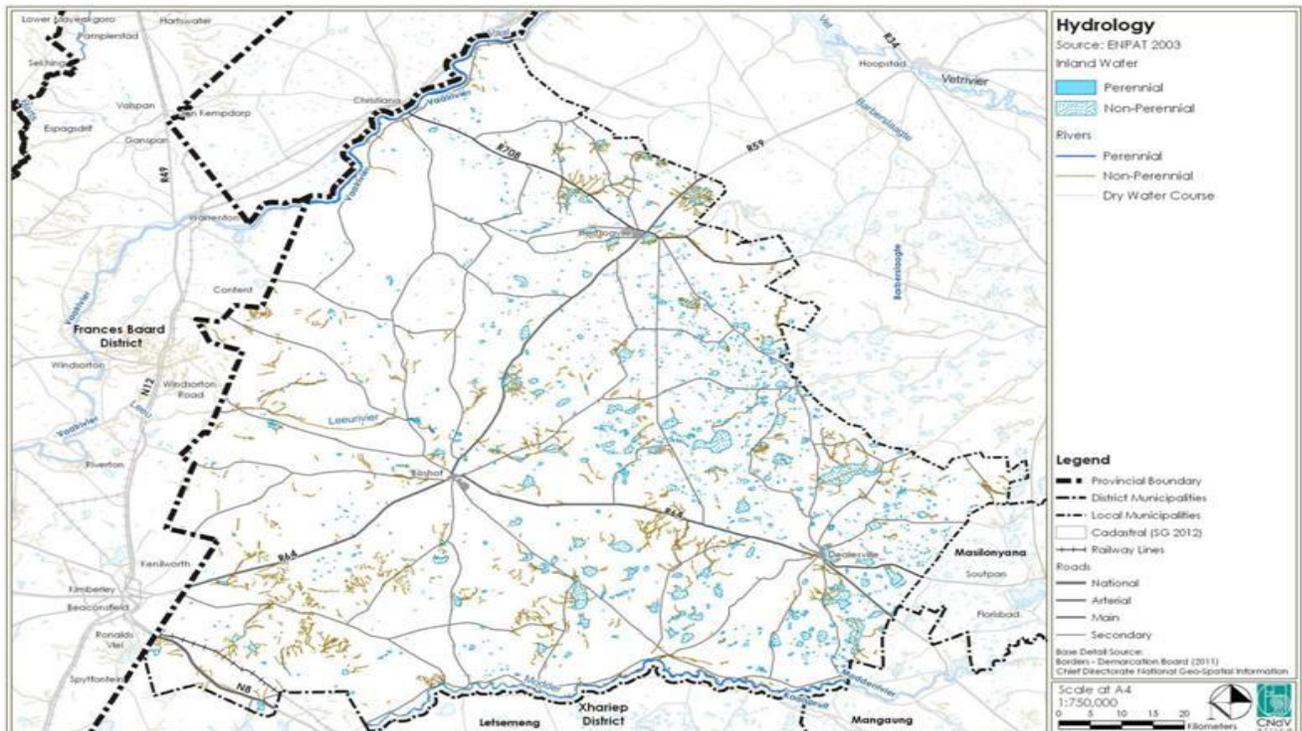
## 6. TOKOLOGO ENVIRONMENTAL VISION AND SPC A & SPC B

In this section of the SDF, an investigation of the environmental characteristics of the Tokologo L Local municipality were undertaken in order to determine the status of the critical biodiversity areas, river condition and conservation and heritage areas. These environmental areas must be protected and conserved.

### 6.1. Water Resources

Figure 6.1 depicts the distribution of the rivers and tributaries throughout the municipality. There are no perennial rivers located in the municipality. The Vaal River forms a section of the north-western boundary and the Modder River forms the southern boundary of the municipality. The Leeu River, a non-perennial river rising near Boshof, connects to the Vaal River east of the municipality. A number of non-perennial pans and wetlands are found throughout the municipal area, especially around Dealesville.

**Figure 6.1 Hydrology: River and Wetland Systems**



(Source: Tokologo Spatial Development Framework, 2012)

### 6.1.1. River Conservation Status

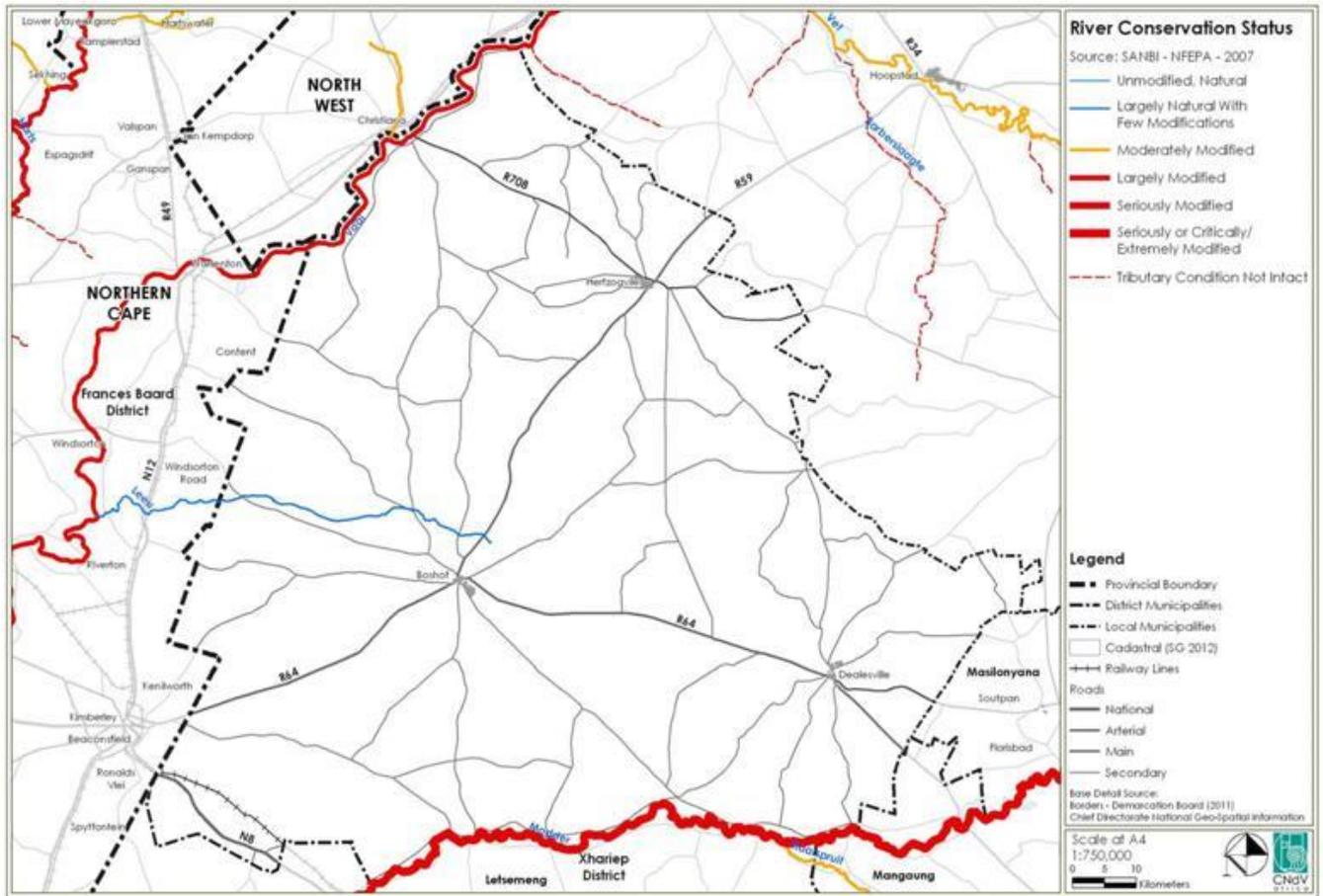
The National Freshwater Priority Areas (NFPA) (Kleynhans, 2000) defines rivers based on whether their natural conditions have been modified and their ability to contribute to the river ecosystem. Rivers that are classified Unmodified, Natural or Largely Natural with Few Modification are considered intact and able to contribute towards the river ecosystem. Previously these rivers would have been classified as Least Threatened. Modified Rivers would have been classified as Vulnerable and Largely Modified would have been endangered. Rivers that are classified as seriously modified or critically/ Extremely Modified would have been previously classified as Critically Endangered.

Figure 6.1.1 shows the SANBI river conservation status of the rivers in the Tokologo Local Municipality. In terms of the SANBI: National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (2007) the Vaal River is Largely Modified, the Modder River is seriously or critically modified and the Leeu River is Largely Natural with only a few modifications. The classifications of the Vaal and Modder Rivers indicate that these rivers have been greatly impacted on by human processes. Interventions to improve the condition of these rivers should thus be a priority.

#### ***Implications for the Municipality***

- Rivers in the municipality are in a poor state.
- Improving the poor state of the Vaal and Modder Rivers should receive high priority.
- Appropriate policies should be formulated to achieve the above goal with specific emphasis on urban development and agricultural practices.

**Figure 6.1.1 River Conservation Status**



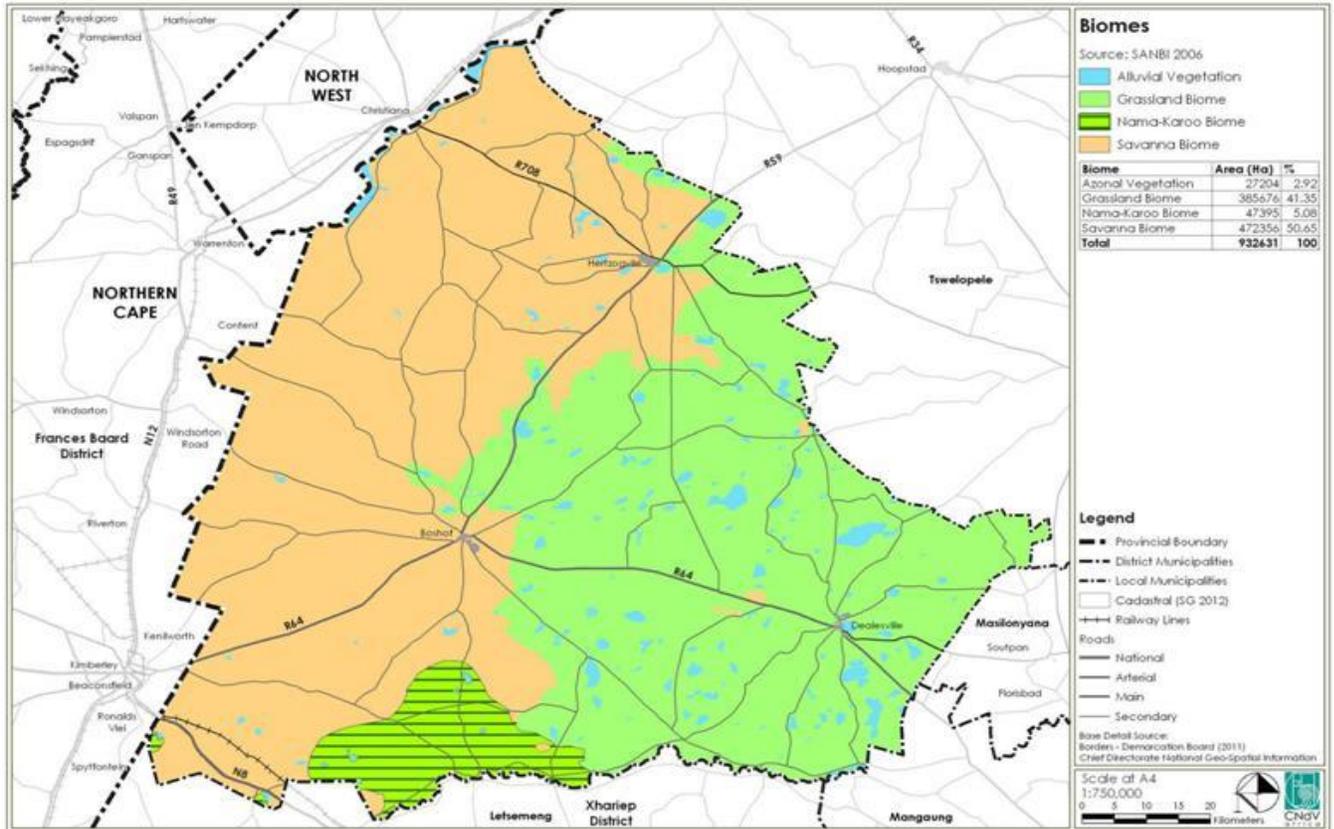
Source: (Tokologo Spatial Development Framework, 2012)

## 6.2. Biodiversity

### 6.2.1. Biomes

Figure 5.2.1 depicts the different biomes which are present in the Tokologo Municipality. There are two distinct biomes in the Municipality. Eastern Kalahari Bushveld (Savannah) biome covers most of the central and western parts, covering about 50% of the land area. The Dry Highveld Grassland biome found in the central and eastern parts covers about 40% of the land area. Small amounts of Inland Saline Vegetation are scattered across the municipality. The upper Karoo intrudes into the southern part of the municipality.

**Figure 6.2.1 Vegetation: Biomes**



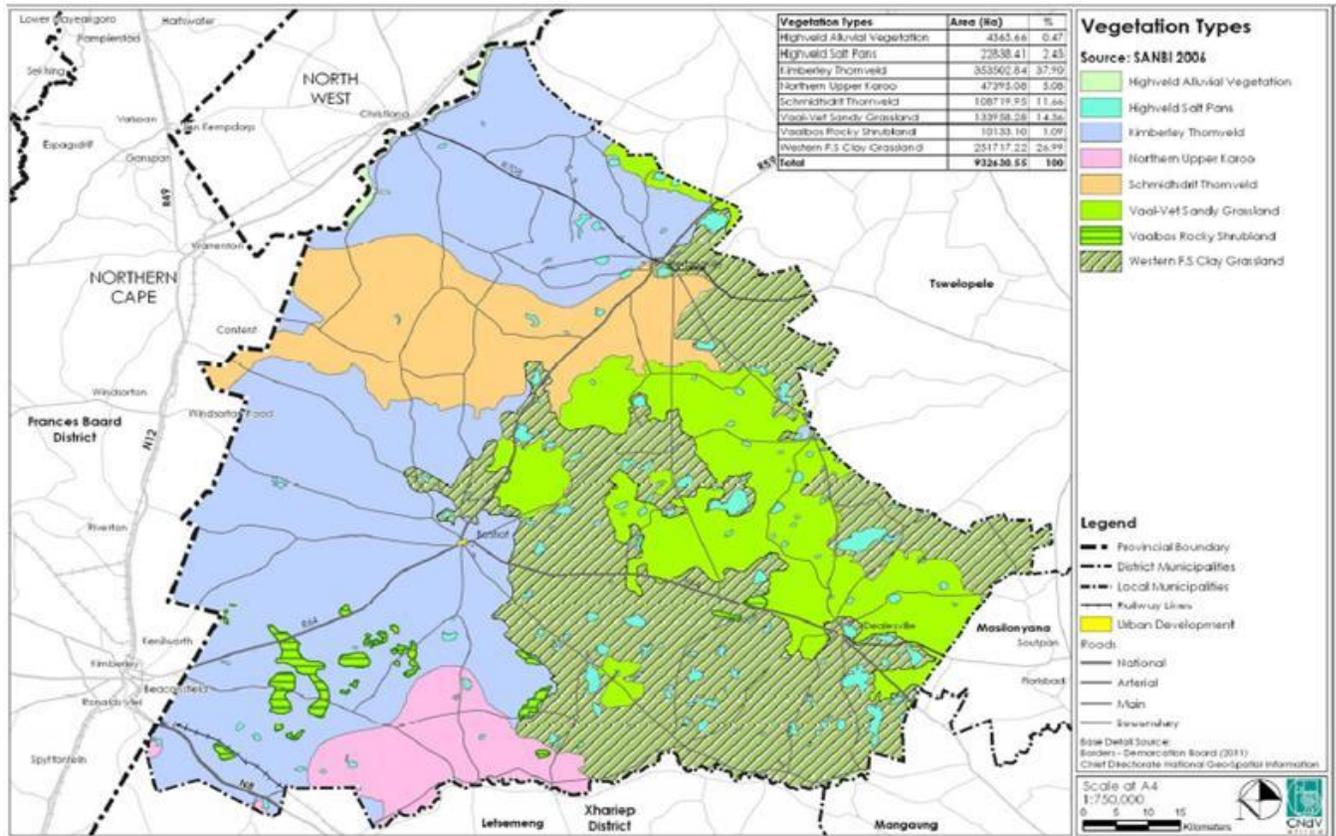
Source: (Tokologo Spatial Development Framework, 2012)

### 6.2.2. Vegetation Types

The various vegetation types found throughout the Tokologo Municipality are shown in Figure 5.2.2. The majority of the municipality is covered by Kimberley Thornveld (37.9%) and Western Free State Clay Grassland (26.99%). The remainder of the municipality contains:

- Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland (14.36%)
- Schmidtsdrif Thornveld (11.66%)
- Northern Upper Karoo (5.08%)
- Highveld Salt Pans (2.45%)
- Vaalbos Rocky Shrubland (1.09%)
- Highveld Alluvial Vegetation (0.47%)

**Figure 6.2.2 Vegetation Type**



Source: (Tokologo Spatial Development Framework, 2012)

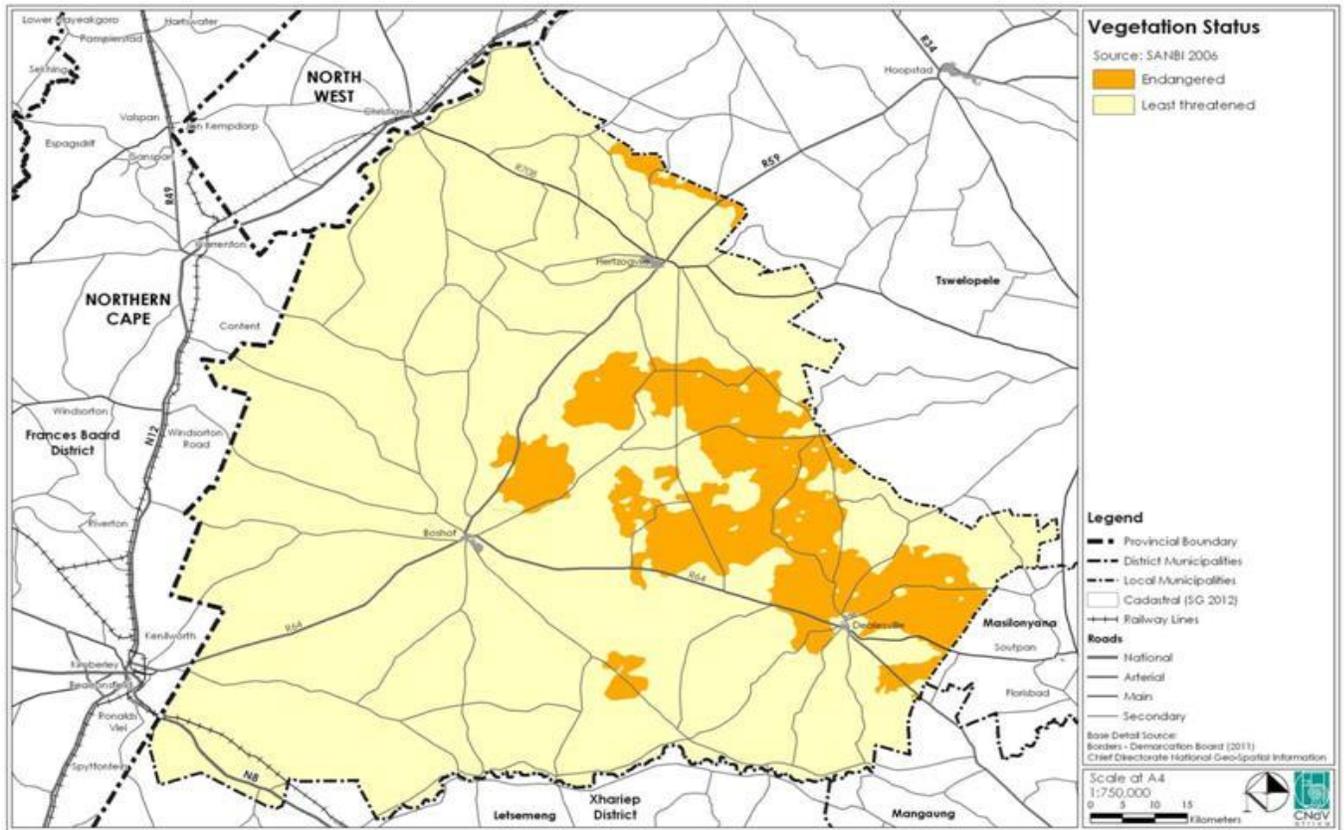
### 6.2.3. Vegetation Status

Figure 6.2.3 indicates the status of vegetation based on the SANBI classifications (2006). All the Vaal Vet Sandy Grassland has been classified as Endangered. The remainders of vegetation types are all Least Threatened.

#### **Implications for the Municipality**

- Almost 14% of all the vegetation was classified as Endangered (Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland). This is the second worst classification. Where possible this vegetation type should be given conservation status.
- A policy is required to address the poor state of vegetation in the municipality.
- As part of this policy agricultural practices and urban activities need to be addressed.

**Figure 6.2.3 Critical Biodiversity Areas**



Source: (Tokologo Spatial Development Framework, 2012)

### **6.3. Conservation and Heritage**

#### **6.3.1. Biodiversity Conservation**

The Boshof Nature Reserve which boasts antelope and other wildlife is managed by the Municipality. This is the only nature reserve in the municipality.

#### **6.3.2. Heritage**

Figure 5.3.2 shows the heritage sites outside of the main settlements of the Tokologo Municipality (ENPAT, 2003). The most notable is the location of the Battle of Poplar Grove (7 March 1900) and the San Rock Art findings outside Boshof on the farms Rondefontein and Merriesfontein and in the south west of the municipality. The battle of Poplar Grove saw the failure of both an attempt of the British to capture the main Boer army and for the Boer to attempt to defend Bloemfontein. Another battle site located  $\pm 10$ km east of Boshof on the farm Middelkuil is where General de

Villebois-Mareuil was killed by a canon shell after a three hour encounter with British forces during the Anglo Boer War. He was the General of International Forces for the Boer forces.

Sol Plaatje, an intellectual, journalist, writer and politician as the first secretary-general of the ANC, was born on the farm Doornfontein, north-west of Boshof. Hence the significant location of Boshof. Sol Plaatje translated jmworks of William Shakespeare into Tswana and was the first Black to write an English novel named Mhudi.

**Image 6.3.2 DR Church Building**



**Image 6.3.3 Voortrekker Monument (1938)**



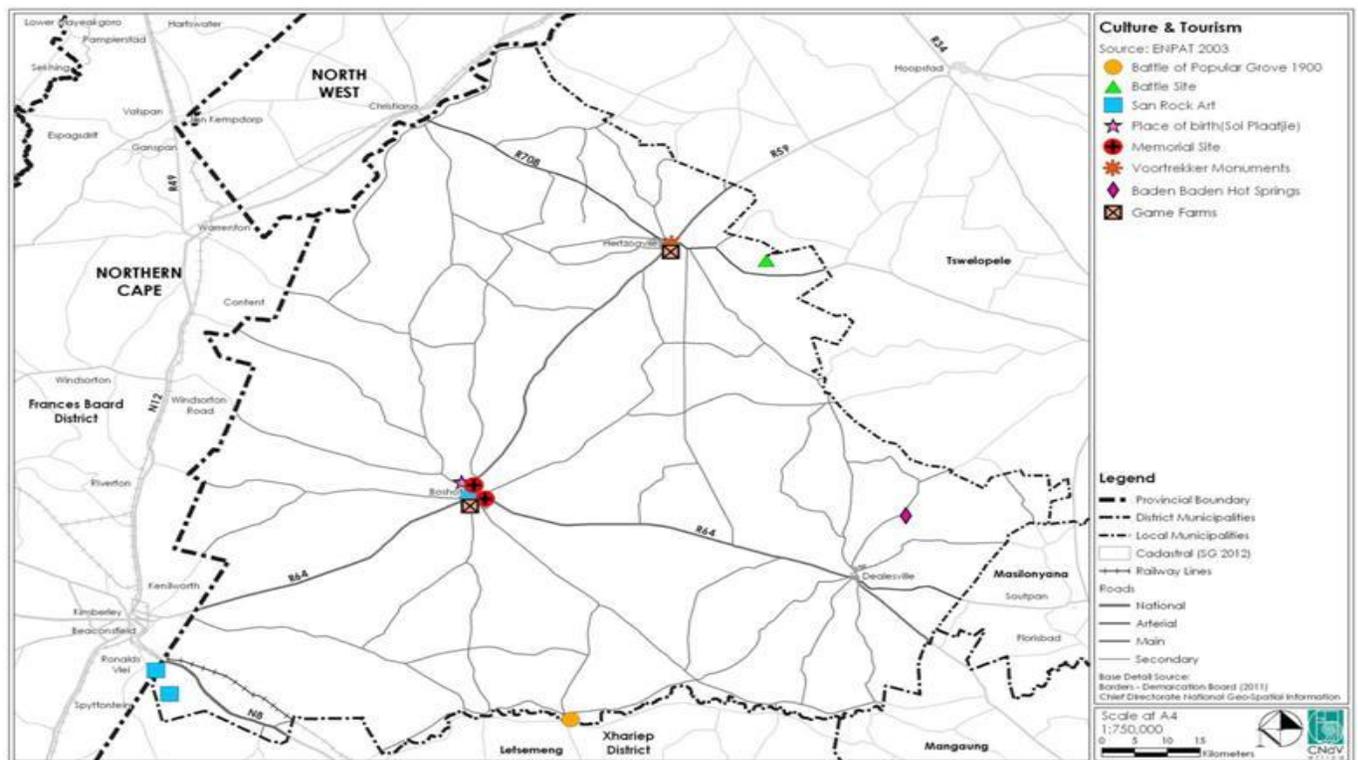
(Source: Tokologo Spatial Development Framework, 2012)

In the town of Boshof the most prominent **places of interest** are:

- The DR Church building dating back to 1874 which also contains an Anglo Boer War memorial site. Statues of DR S H Pellisier (known as the father of "volkspele") and General Gideon F Joubert are also located here.
- The Chris van Niekerk Museum containing historical items of Boshof's history and volkspele.
- Boshof prison (1891).
- Gunpowder House (national monument) near the cemetery.
- Volkspele memorial, the place where volkspele was performed for the first time on 28 February 1914. Volkspele ("folk-games") is a South African folk dance tradition.

- Gen. Comte de Villebois-Mareuil (French Legion commander) memorial on the farm Middelkuil.
- Boshof cemetery containing graves of people such as Assistant Chief Commandant CCJ Badenhorst, the French soldier General Comte de Villebois-Mareuil, Sergeant Patrick Cambell and Charles Gerhardus Marais, elder brother of Eugene Marais.
- The Voortrekker Monument inaugurated in 1938 at the centenary celebrations of the Great Trek of 1838.
- A number of sites have been highlighted by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) as important. Within the Tokologo Municipality the following sites have been listed, see Figure 8.2.3:
  - British Military Cemetery, Vendusiedrift, Boshof
  - Paardeberg Battlefield, Boshof District
  - Powder Magazine, Town Commonage, Boshof
  - Rock engravings Stowlands on Vaal, Boshof District
  - Site where General De Villebois-Mareuil was killed, Middelkuil, Boshof District; and
  - Town Hall, Voortrekker Street, Boshof.

**Figure 6.3.2 Culture and Tourism**



Source: (Tokologo Spatial Development Framework, 2012)

## **7. TOKOLOGO SOCIAL VISION AND SPC D**

In this section of the SDF, an investigation of the social characteristics of the Tokologo Local Municipality were undertaken in order to determine the status and needs of the towns. Using the statistical data derived from Global Insight, Community Survey and Statistics South Africa, the population trends, unemployment rate, crime statistics, education level and health infrastructure was evaluated to determine the social transformation over the years in the assessment period 2011 -2016. There is currently no updated statistical data that reflects the current status-quo of the Tokologo Local Municipality due to the fact that the data for the Census 2022 has still not been released. Therefore, the statistical data presented throughout the document is not a true reflection of the **status-quo** of the Tokologo Local Municipality.

### **7.1. General Population Statistics**

The total population distribution is identified per local municipality within the Lejweleputswa District Municipality using the statistical data from Census 2011, Global Insight 2015, and Community Survey 2016.

**Table 7.1.1: Population totals per local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district**

<b>Local Municipalities</b>	<b>Population Number</b>	<b>Population Number</b>	<b>Population Number</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
FS184: Matjhabeng	406,461	416,253	428,843
FS185: Nala	81,220	78,135	78,515
FS181: Masilonyana	63,334	64,572	66,084
FS183: Tswelopele	47,625	46,918	47,373
FS182: Tokologo	28,986	28,578	29,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>627,626</b>	<b>634,456</b>	<b>649,964</b>

Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011; Global Insight 2015; Statistic South Africa, Community Survey 2016)

Table 7.11 presents the population statistics of the five local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district. The Matjhabeng local municipality indicated a steady growth from the period 2011 to 2016. The statistics data from the period 2011- 2016 indicates a population of 28 986, 28 578 and 29 149 respectively for the Tokologo local municipality. In 2015 the population of Tokologo local municipality declined but a 2% growth was experienced in 2016. The statistics data additionally indicates that the Tokologo local municipality had the lowest population numbers as compared to other local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district thus contributing less than 5% to the total population in the district.

**Table 7.1.2: Population totals per town in the Tokologo Local Municipality in 2011**

<b>Town</b>	<b>Population Number 2011</b>	<b>Percentage of total population (%)</b>
Malebogo	8,445	29%
Tokologo NU	5,609	19%
Dealesville	5,447	19%
Seretse	4,651	16%
Boshof	3,858	14%
Hertzogville	978	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,986</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

Table 7.1.2 is a representation of the population sizes of the towns within the jurisdiction of the Tokologo Local Municipality. The hierarchy depicts Malebogo with the highest population and Hertzogville with the lowest. The Census data of 2011 indicates that Malebogo had the highest population with 8 444 people, contributing 29% of the total population of the Municipality. Tokologo rural areas has the second highest population with 5 609 people which constitutes to 19% of the municipality's total population. The town with the least population size is Hertzogville with 978 people, constituting 3% respectively to the total population of the municipality.

## 7.2. Population Growth Estimates

In accordance with SPLUMA, section 21(e) a municipal spatial development framework must include population growth estimates for the next five years. In relation to the Tokologo local municipality, the population growth estimates should be estimated for the next 5 years (2022-2027). Without the updated statistical data, the Community Survey data which recorded the statistics for the year 2016 was used to calculate the population growth estimates for the Tokologo local municipality with a projected population for the year 2021.

**Table 7.2.1: Population growth and projections per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality**

Local Municipalities	Population Number 2011	Population Growth	Population Number 2015	Population Growth	Population Number 2016	Projections for 2021
FS184: Matjhabeng	406,461	2.4	416,253	2.9	428,843	<b>495,599</b>
FS185: Nala	81,220	-3.9	78,135	0.5	78,515	<b>80,433</b>
FS181: Masilonyana	63,334	1.9	64,572	2.3	66,084	<b>73,999</b>
FS183: Tswelopele	47,625	-1.5	46,918	1	47,373	<b>49,692</b>
FS182: Tokologo	28,986	-1.4	28,578	2	29,149	<b>32,183</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>627,626</b>		<b>634,456</b>		<b>649,964</b>	

Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011; Global Insight 2015; Statistic South Africa, Community Survey 2016)

**Table 7.2.1** is a representation of the population growth of municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district municipality. From the year 2011 till 2015, Tokologo local municipality experienced a negative growth rate (-1.4%) with a slight growth rate (2%) for the year 2016, this is an indication

that the municipality is growing at a very slow rate. The slow growth rate could be triggered by the closure of mines. Nevertheless, the municipality fares better in relation to growth rate as compared to Nala and Tswelopele local municipalities which had a negative growth rate of 3.9% and 1.5% respectively for the year 2011 till 2015.

The population growth estimates for Tokologo is projected for the next 5 years. In the year 2021 the population is projected to grow to 32 183 people, this is a 9% increase from the population recorded in the year 2016. The projections indicate that the Tokologo local municipality is growing at a very slow rate. Additionally, these projections have an impact on the future demand for housing, engineering and other infrastructural needs. Due to the Community Survey of 2016 only providing data per municipality and not per ward, the growth rate for each town in the Tokologo local municipality could not be calculated.

### **7.3. Poverty**

DEFINITION:

The number of people in poverty is the number of people living in households that have an income less than the poverty income (Global Insight 2015).

The poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to the size of that household. The larger the household, the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty. This measure allows for economies of scale within larger households (Global Insight 2015). The table below indicates monthly poverty income per household size for the year 2015.

**Table 7.3.1: Monthly poverty income by household size (Rand per month)**

Household size	Minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household
1	1 376
2	1 703
3	2 658
4	3 158
5	3 024
6	3 695
7	4 164
8+	4 930

Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

In terms of the Free State Growth and Development Strategy, the target is to reduce the number of people living in poverty from 44.7% to 0% in 2030. In order to address the above, Pillar 3 and Driver 11 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

- Pillar 3: Improved quality of life
  - Driver 11: Ensure social development and social security services for all citizens

Indicator	(FSGDS) 2010	Five year target	Ten year target	Fifteen year target	Twenty year target
People living in poverty	44.7%	35%	20%	10%	0%

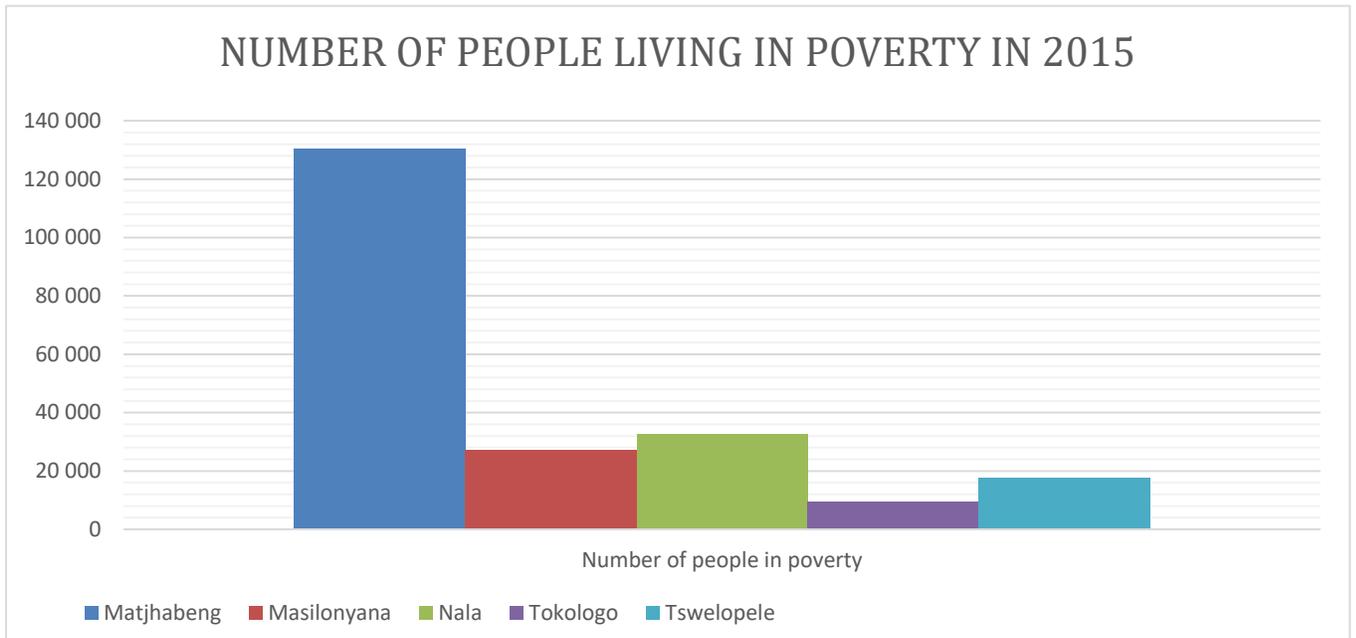
**Table 7.3.2 Intensity of poverty per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa District Municipality in 2016**

Local Municipality	POVERTY			
	2011		2016	
	Poverty Headcount	Intensity of Poverty	Poverty Headcount	Intensity of Poverty
FS181: Masilonyana	5.28%	41.82%	6.50%	41.79%
FS182: Tokologo	7.71%	42.07%	7.37%	43.58%
FS183: Tswelopele	4.80%	41.95%	4.65%	40.98%
FS184: Matjhabeng	5.54%	43.04%	4.26%	41.83%
FS185: Nala	5.61%	42.62%	5.32%	44.21%

Source: (Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016)

**Table 7.3.2** illustrates the poverty levels in the local municipalities of the Lejweleputswa district, of which Tokologo municipality had the third highest level of poverty (42.07%) recorded in 2011. The poverty levels for the Tokologo municipality increased slightly (43.58%) in 2016 as well as for Nala municipality (44.21%). The aim of the Free State Growth and Development Strategy is to reduce the number of people living in poverty by 20% for the 10 year target since 2010 however, this target is not achieved for the Tokologo and Nala local municipalities. Without the updated statistical data for 2022, the 10 year target is also not a true reflection of the current poverty status of the municipality.

**Graph 7.3 Number of people living in poverty per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2015**



Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Graph 7.3** indicates the number of population living in poverty per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district in 2015. The Tokologo Local Municipality for the year 2015 recorded a population of 9 267 people living in poverty which is the lowest as compared with other municipalities in the district, this could be attributed to the fact that the municipality also has a lower number of population as compared to the other municipalities.

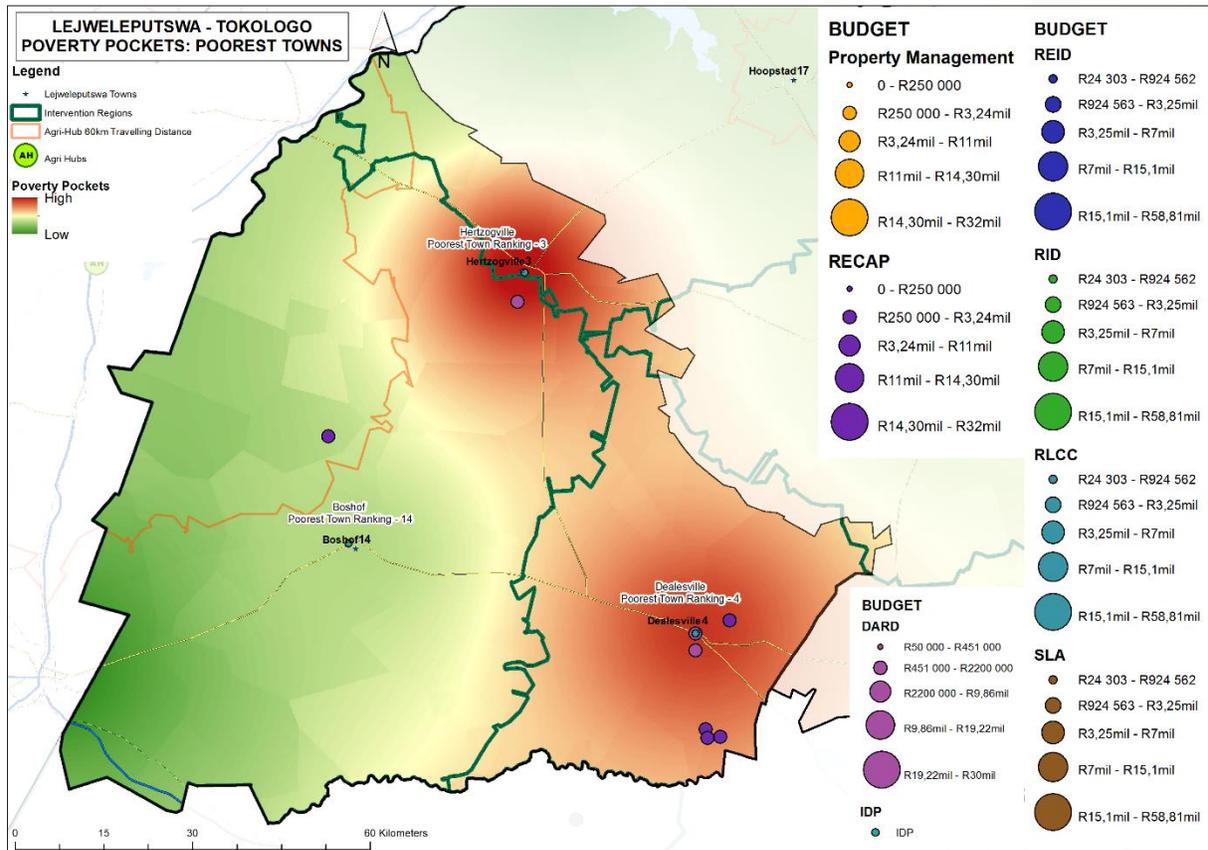
**Table 7.3.3: Intensity of poverty per town in Tokologo Local Municipality**

Town	Poverty			
	2011		2016	
	Poverty headcount	Intensity of poverty	Poverty headcount	Intensity of poverty
Boshof	21.8%	41.3%	8.5%	43.8%
Dealsville	18.9%	44.4%	6.6%	42.0%
Hertzogville	19.5%	41.8%	9.0%	42.5%
Hertzogville	17.1%	39.0%	6.3%	38.2%

Source: (Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016)

**Table 7.3.2** and **Table 7.3.3** respectively indicates the intensity levels of poverty for the municipalities in the district and for the towns within the jurisdiction of the Tokologo Local Municipality. Tokologo municipality is indicated as municipality with the second highest percentage of poverty (43.58%) in the district for the year 2016. Whilst, Hertzogville had the highest poverty headcount (9.0%) of people living below the national poverty line and Boshof recorded the highest intensity of poverty (43.8%) within the Tokologo municipality.

**Figure 6.3 Poverty Pockets in Tokologo Local Municipality**



Source: (Lejweleputswa Rural Development Plan – Tokologo Local Municipality, 2017)

## CONCLUSION

The Tokologo local municipality is regarded as the second poorest municipality in the province. The dominant economy of the municipality is agriculture, thus attention should be devoted to the establishment of agricultural cooperatives to improve community-based economic development. Additionally, municipality should assist the local economies in agricultural beneficiation by means of focusing on value-adding approaches, such as processing, packaging, marketing and distributing farm produce. These approaches have the potential of alleviating poverty and creating employment opportunities for the municipality.

## 7.4. Crime

### DEFINITION:

Crime rate is defined as the ratio of crime in an area to the population of that area, expressed per 100 000 population for a specific year.

Official data from the South African Police Services, reported 27 crime categories ranging from murder to *crimen injuria*, were utilized in the assessments below. The weights for the Index were derived by using two methods, namely the public perception of sentencing (length-of-sentence approach) for the different crime categories, and the average economic costs of an incident (cost-of-crime approach) in each crime category. For the purpose of the Composite Crime Index, the 27 categories were divided into two groups according to the nature of the crime - violent crimes and property crimes (Global Insight, 2012/13 financial year).

Violent Crimes comprises of crimes with an inherent personal violent nature (Murder, Rape, Attempted murder, Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, Common assault, Robbery with aggravating circumstances, Common Robbery, Indecent assault, Kidnapping, Abduction, Neglect and ill-treatment of children, Culpable homicide, Public violence).

Property Crimes comprises of crimes of a less violent nature and involve acts against property (Arson, Malicious damage to property, *Crimen injuria*, Burglary at residential premises, Burglary at Business premises, Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle, Theft out of or from motor vehicle, Stock-theft, Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, Drug-related crime, Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, All theft not mentioned elsewhere, Commercial crime, Shoplifting).

In terms of the Free State Growth and Development Strategy, the target is to reduce the number of contact crimes from 952 per 100 000 to 700 per 100 000 in 2030. In the case of property crimes the target is to reduce them by 800 per 100000 by the year 2030. In order to address the above, Pillar 3 and Driver 7 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

- Pillar 3: Improved quality of life
  - Driver 7: Curb crime and streamline criminal justice performance

Indicator	Current status 2010	Five year target	Ten year target	Fifteen year target	Twenty year target 2030
Contact crimes	952 per 100 000	900	800	850	700
Property crimes	1020 per 100 000	950	900	850	800

**Table 7.4.1: Crime Rate per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality  
(ranked for the financial year 2014/2015 crime rate)**

Province and District Municipality	Total Crime Number 2014/2015	Crime Rate (per 100 000 persons) 2014/2015
FS184 Matjhabeng	20,621	4,980.37
FS181 Masilonyana	3,083	4,801.76
FS185 Nala	3,461	4,396.88
FS183 Tswelopele	1,667	3,543.72
FS182 Tokologo	1,000	3,493.41

Source: (Global Insight, 2014/2015)

**Table 7.4.1** indicates the crime rates per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality for the financial year 2014/2015. The Tokologo municipality is regarded as having the lowest crime rates of 3493.41 per 100 000, this could be attributed to the low population growth in the municipality.

**Table 7.4.2: Violent Crime Rate by per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality (ranked for financial year 2014/2015 crime rate)**

<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>Total Contact Crime Number 2014/2015</b>	<b>Contact Crime Rate (per 100 000 persons)  2014/2015</b>
FS184: Matjhabeng	14,109	3,401.15
FS181: Masilonyana	2,104	3,270.22
FS185: Nala	2,483	3,152.73
FS183: Tswelopele	1,213	2,577.43
FS182: Tokologo	597	2,082.20

Source: (Global Insight, 2014/2015)

**Table 7.4.3: Property Crime Rate per local municipality in Lejweleputswa district municipality (ranked for financial year 2014/2015 crime rate)**

Province and District Municipality	Total Property Crime Number 2014/2015	Property Crime Rate (per 100 000 persons) 2014/2015
FS184: Matjhabeng	6,539	1,579.23
FS181: Masilonyana	983	1,531.54
FS182: Tokologo	404	1,411.21
FS185: Nala	979	1,244.15
FS183: Tswelopele	454	966.29

Source: (Global Insight, 2014/2015)

**Table 7.4.2 and 7.4.3** indicates the violent crime and property crime rates per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district for the financial year 2014/2015. The Tokologo local municipality recorded the lowest crime statistics for violent crimes. The property related crimes were recorded the third highest for the Tokologo local municipality, it could be attributed to its agricultural dominance. The highest crime statistics were recorded in the Matjhabeng local municipality for both violent and property related crimes.

**Table 7.4.4: Weighted Crime Rate by district municipality (ranked for financial year 2012/2013 weighted overall crime rates)**

District Municipality	Overall Crime Index (weighted average/ 100 000 people)			Violent Crime Index (weighted average/ 100 000 people)			Property Crime Index (weighted average/ 100 000 people)		
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
FS181: Masilonyana	157.58	169.22	157.03	151.58	164.15	149.67	223.47	224.95	237.87
FS182: Tokologo	171.27	170.11	127.08	172.54	169.26	124.08	157.30	179.46	160.08
FS183: Tswelopele	178.99	168.08	150.50	179.10	167.31	151.10	177.77	176.51	144.00
FS184: Matjhabeng	191.31	182.77	168.30	183.33	175.71	163.24	278.94	260.28	223.84
FS185: Nala	205.46	194.64	180.33	204.84	193.13	180.05	212.36	211.18	183.35

Source: (Global Insight, 2014/2015)

**Table 7.4.4** indicates the overall crime index per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district for the financial year 2012-2015. The property crime rate for the Tokologo municipality was the second lowest in 2014/2015. However, the overall crime index affirms that the Tokologo municipality performed very well with a 25% reduction in the crime index from 2012/13 (171.27) to 127.08 in 2014/15. All the municipalities in the district have reduced their crime rates which indicates that the targets of the Free State Growth and Development Strategy are been achieved.

#### **7.4.1. Crime Control Facilities**

The Tokologo Local Municipality SDF for 2012 indicates that the highest crimes in the municipality between 2004 and 2011 were contact crime and property related crime. The town with the highest instances of these crimes is Hertzogville with 2084 instances of contact related crimes and 1368 instances of property related crimes being recorded. These crimes are very serious in nature

and need to be significantly reduced to improve the quality of life in Tokologo Municipality more specifically in Hertzogville. There is currently one police station in each town namely Hertzogville, Boshof and Dealesville.

## CONCLUSION

The Tokologo local municipality had the lowest crime rate (3 493.41) for both property and violent crimes when compared with other local municipalities in the district. The low crime statistics is one of the positive attributes of the municipality that may attract potential investors. However, attention need to be focused on Hertzogville that has mushrooming residential development to reduce the rate of contact related crimes. Strategies such as improving the relationships between the SAPS and communities, intensify and expanding the Community Policing Forum programme (CPF) and improve consultation and communication between communities and SAPS can assist in reducing contact crimes in the town of Hertzogville. Increased lighting in high hotspot areas such as Public Open Spaces can also assist in decreasing the level of contact crimes.

## 7.5. Education

DEFINITION:

According to the Department of Education, the Grade 12 pass rate investigates the percentage of candidates who wrote and passed grade 12 examinations. For an investigation on no schooling, Global Insight utilized population with age 20 and above in their count of no schooling.

In terms of the Free State Growth and Development Strategy, the target is to improve the Grade 12 pass rate from 73% to 90% in 2030. In order to address the above, Pillar 2 and Driver 6 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

- Pillar 2: Education, innovation and skills development
  - Driver 6: Ensure an appropriate skills base for growth and development

Indicator	Current status	Five year target	Ten year target	Fifteen year target	Twenty year target
Grade 12 pass rate	73%	78%	80%	85%	90%

**Table 7.5.1: Grade 12 Pass rate per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality**

District Municipality	Candidates Wrote	Candidates Passed	Pass Rate (%)
FS181: Masilonyana	467	400	85.63
FS182: Tokologo	199	168	84.32
FS183: Tswelopele	302	263	87.05
FS184: Matjhabeng	3 506	2 861	81.61
FS185: Nala	462	398	86.11

Source: (Department of Education, 2012)

**Table 6.5.1** indicates the Grade 12 pass rate in the Lejweleputswa district for the 2012 financial year, of which all the local municipalities achieved a Grade 12 pass rate of above 80%. Tokologo Local Municipality for the year 2012, is the fourth highest (84.32%) in the district as compared to Matjhabeng local municipality with a pass rate of 81.61%. Of significance is the Tswelopele local municipality which had the highest Grade 12 pass rate with only 302 candidates that wrote the Grade 12 exams.

**Table 7.5.2: Population with no schooling per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality**

District Municipality	Number of people (age 20 or more)	Percentage (%) (age 20 or more)
FS182 Tokologo	2,625	15.34
FS183 Tswelopele	2,665	9.70

FS185 Nala	2,619	5.67
FS181 Masilonyana	2,183	5.51
FS184 Matjhabeng	9,401	3.51

Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Table 7.5.3: Population with no schooling per town in Tokologo Local Municipality**

Town	Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	No schooling
<b>Malebogo</b>	734	1056
<b>Hertzogville</b>	177	65
<b>Tokologo NU</b>	629	1074
<b>Boshof</b>	525	374
<b>Seretse</b>	431	636
<b>Dealesville</b>	614	677
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 110</b>	<b>3 882</b>

Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

**Table 7.5.2** and **7.5.3** indicates the population with no schooling in the Lejweleputswa district as well as the towns within the Tokologo Local Municipality. Tokologo municipality had 2 625 people under the age of 20 with no schooling for the year 2015 which contributes 15.34% of the district. This classifies the municipality as the highest in terms of the rate of no schooling in relation to other local municipalities in the district. Malebogo with 1 056 people and the rural areas with 1074 people constitutes the highest number of people with no schooling within the municipality for the year 2011.

### 7.5.1. Education Facilities

In the town of Boshof there are two combined schools and an intermediate school. In Dealesville two primary schools and a secondary school and in Hertzogville two primary schools and a combined school. In the rural areas there are a large number of primary schools. The lack of compact urban areas has resulted in access to schools being problematic.

**Table 7.5.1.1: Distribution of schools in the Tokologo Local Municipality**

Town	Population	Type of School	Number
<b>Boshof</b>	9009	Primary	2
		Secondary	2
<b>Dealesville</b>	8150	Primary	2
		Secondary	1
<b>Hertzogville</b>	11991	Primary	2
		Secondary	1
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>10</b>

Source: (Community Survey, 2016)

In theory, there is a need to locate additional schools in those locations where people are located a considerable distance from an existing school. There are Early Childhood Development Centres in Boshof and Hertzogville and Dealesville. The implications for the Municipality is as follows:

- **Secondary schools are needed in Tswaraganang and Malebogo.**
- Low education levels in the rural areas require specific interventions to provide education in these locations.
- Ensure that new schools are erected in line with the CSIR Guidelines for the Provision of Social Facilities in South African Settlements i.e. in places that show signs of economic growth potential and where there is a high concentration of people.
- Alternatively, methods to improve access to existing schools should be investigated including locating new residential development closer to these social facilities and/or improving transport, for example, promoting cycling.

## CONCLUSION

According to the Department of Education, Lejweleputswa district had the lowest Grade 12 pass rate (85.7%) in 2022 when compared with other district municipalities in the province. High schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 85% for 3 consecutive years (2020-2022) is Aramela and Boshof High situated in Boshof and Senzile in Hertzogville. The pass rate in the municipality contributed positively towards the targets outlined by the Free State Growth and Development Strategy.

On the other hand, the population with no schooling in the Tokologo municipality is alarming with 2 625 youth (in 2011) that have no prospects of furthering their studies or being employed in the secondary and tertiary sector. Additionally, Malebogo and the rural areas of the municipality had collectively the highest number of people (2130) with no schooling. As already mentioned, the municipality must improve the accessibility to existing schools for the learners in the rural areas or alternatively establish schools in the rural areas.

### **7.6. Health Care**

The Tokologo Municipality has a population of 29,150 people as previously mentioned. Given the small population sizes only small, medium and large clinics would be a requirement in such a municipality as compared to those of district and regional healthcare facilities. Two health facilities should be sufficient for each settlement, given the small population. However, due to the facilities being located far from the catchment population, additional health facilities are needed in those locations where people are located a considerable distance from an existing health facility. Additionally, mobile clinics are also needed for accessibility to reach the populations that

are located far from the health facilities. The placement of the newly planned facilities should be located where the greatest need exists in terms of accessibility, especially where people have to travel more than the 1km to get to the health facilities. The following can be deduced:

- The Municipality's distribution of health facilities appear to be rationally located in relation to its population concentrations. However, the service that these facilities provide needs to be improved;
- Accessibility for rural communities to get to health facilities in the urban areas should be facilitated; and
- New health facilities erected should be in line with the Guidelines for the Provision of Social Facilities in South African Settlements, i.e. where there is economic growth potential and where people are located.

**Table 7.6.: Distribution of clinics in the Tokologo Local Municipality**

<b>Town</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Type of Clinic</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Boshof</b>	9009	Small-medium	2
		Large	1
<b>Dealesville</b>	8150	Small-medium	2
		Large	1
<b>Hertzogville</b>	11991	Small-medium	1
		Large	0
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>7</b>

Source: (Community Survey, 2016)

### 7.6.1. HIV Prevalence

**BACKGROUND:**

Estimates on HIV-prevalence in 2015 by Global Insight are used as main source in this investigation.

Global Insight used the following variables:

- Number of people receiving Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Treatment
- Percent of children who are receiving ART
- Percent of children born to HIV positive mothers on Cotrimoxazole
- Adults with advanced AIDS to estimate the HIV-positive population.

All of the above variables are fed into a demographic model, which balances with life expectancies, fertility and death rates, population growth, etc. Each of the variables is benchmarked to a number of sources, including academic articles by demographic researchers, the Actuarial Society of South Africa, and other prevalence surveys.

The Free State Growth and Development Strategy aims to improve the quality of life through reducing the rate of HIV prevalence from 22.6% to 14% in 2030. In order to address the above, Pillar 3 and Driver 10 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

- Pillar 3: Improved quality of life
  - Driver 10: Provide and improve adequate health care for citizens

Indicator	Current Status (FSGDS) 2010	Five year target	Ten year target	Fifteen year target	Twenty year target
HIV prevalence	22.6% of population  *30.6% per population	20%	18%	16%	14%

(Source: Antenatal Survey, 2010)

\*Data from Health Department

**Table 7.6.1: Number and percentage of HIV-prevalence per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2015**

<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>Population Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
FS181 Masilonyana	8,521	13.20
FS184 Matjhabeng	54,485	13.09
FS185 Nala	9,812	12.56
FS182 Tokologo	3,471	12.15
FS183 Tswelopele	5,664	12.07

Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Table 7.6.2: Number and percentage of HIV-prevalence per local and metropolitan municipality in 2015 in the Free State province**

Local Municipality	Population Number	Percentage
<b>Thabo Mofutsanyane</b>		
FS191: Setsoto	14,313	12.73
FS192: Dihlabeng	17,456	13.14
FS194: Maluti A Phofung	44,310	13.20
FS193: Nketoana	7,694	12.49
FS195: Phumelela	6,178	12.77
FS196: Mantsopa	5,981	11.72
<b>Fezile Dabi</b>		
FS201: Moqhaka	21,170	13.01
FS203: Ngwathe	15,252	12.20
FS204: Metsimaholo	20,917	12.67
FS205: Mafube	7,532	12.66
<b>Xhariep</b>		
FS161: Letsemeng	4,194	10.79

FS162: Kopanong	5,331	10.91
FS163: Mohokare	4,277	12.41
<b>Mangaung Metropolitan</b>		
FS164: Naledi	2,870	11.96

(Source: Global Insight, 2015)

## CONCLUSION

According to the information sourced from Global Insight, Tokologo Local Municipality recorded an HIV prevalence of 12.15% and was the fifth lowest in relation with other local municipalities in the district municipalities in the Free State province in 2015. More initiatives are required to reduce the level of HIV infection in the municipality through improving and expanding health care programmes in order to obtain the 14% target set by the Free State Growth and Development Strategy.

### **7.6.2. Maternal Mortality**

#### DEFINITION:

Maternal mortality is the death of a woman during or shortly after a pregnancy. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is the number of maternal deaths per 100 000 live births. The MMR is used as a measure of the quality of a health care system.

**Table 7.6.3: Maternal deaths by metropolitan and district municipalities in 2007**

District	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
DC16: Xhariep	2	0	0	2	0	2	2
Mangaung Metro	44	44	58	58	57	63	56
DC18: Lejweleputswa	29	17	26	24	24	27	38
DC19:Thabo Mofutsanyana	25	18	27	35	34	48	27
DC20: Fezile Dabi	15	28	27	31	23	49	42

Source: (Department of Health (Free State): Maternal Death Register, 2007)

## CONCLUSION

The table above displays that the Xhariep district municipality in 2007 recorded 2 maternal deaths and had fewer maternal deaths in relation with other districts and metropolitan municipalities. This can be attributed to better health care facilities or services in the facilities in the Xhariep district. The Lejweleputswa district recorded 65 maternal deaths collectively in 2006 and 2007 respectively; therefore focus should be geared towards establish more clinics or even mobile clinics so that the rural areas can also have access to better health care. It must however be noted that data is facility based as it only cover deaths occurring in facilities (mostly public sector facilities), and not population based.

### 7.6.3. Disability

DEFINITION:

A physical or mental handicap which has lasted for six month or more, or is expected to last at least six month, which prevents the person from carrying out daily activities independently, or from participating fully in educational, economic or social activities (Concepts and Definitions for Statistics, 2010).

**Table 7.6.4: Number and percentage of people with disabilities per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2011**

District Municipality	Population Number	Percentage (%)
<b>Lejweleputswa</b>		
FS181: Masilonyana	9 025	17.68
FS182: Tokologo	3 813	15.66
FS183: Tswelopele	5 779	14.30
FS184: Matjhabeng	62 590	18.13
FS185: Nala	11 329	16.39

Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

**Table 7.6.5: Number and percentage of people with disabilities per local municipality in the Free State province in 2011**

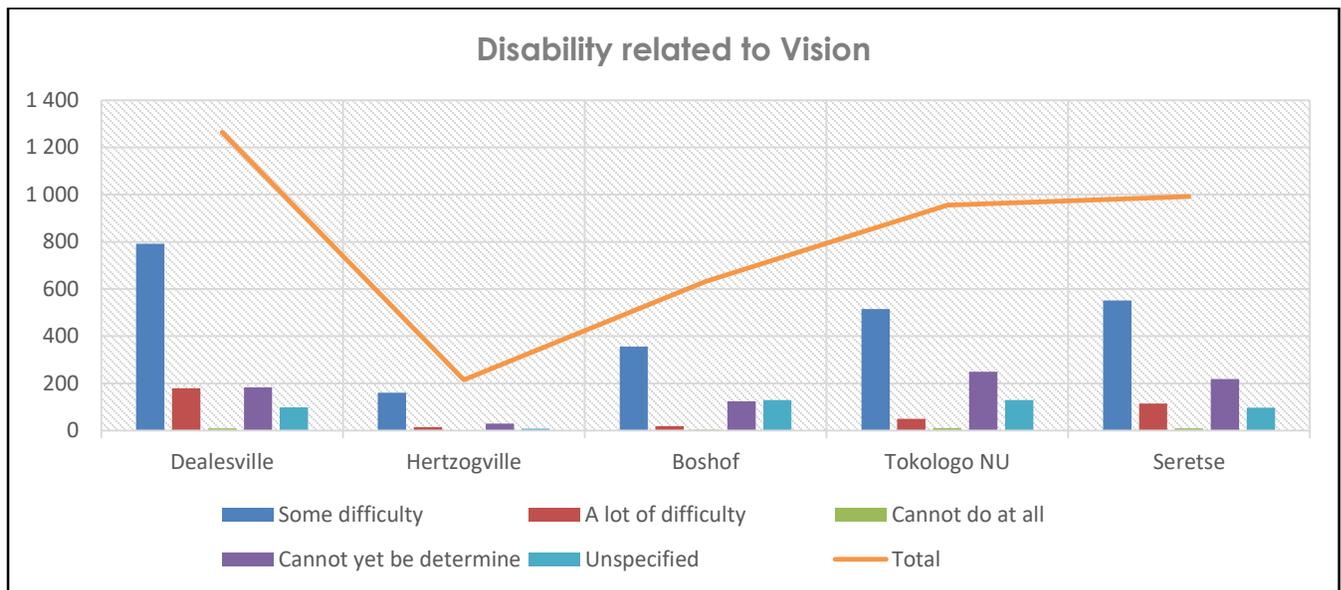
Local Municipality	Population Number	Percentage (%)
<b>Thabo Mofutsanyane</b>		
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	47 141	16.39
FS195: Phumelela	6 242	15.10
FS192: Dihlabeng	15 666	14.29
FS193: Nketoana	7 284	14.04
FS191: Setsoto	15 880	16.48
FS196: Mantsopa	7 283	16.77
<b>Fezile Dabi</b>		
FS201: Moqhaka	24 133	18.58
FS203: Ngwathe	17 654	17.12
FS204: Metsimaholo	18 221	14.49
FS205: Mafube	7 752	15.55
<b>Xhariep</b>		

FS161: Letsemeng	4 749	14.78
FS162: Kopanong	7 722	18.63
FS163: Mohokare	5 009	17.13

Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

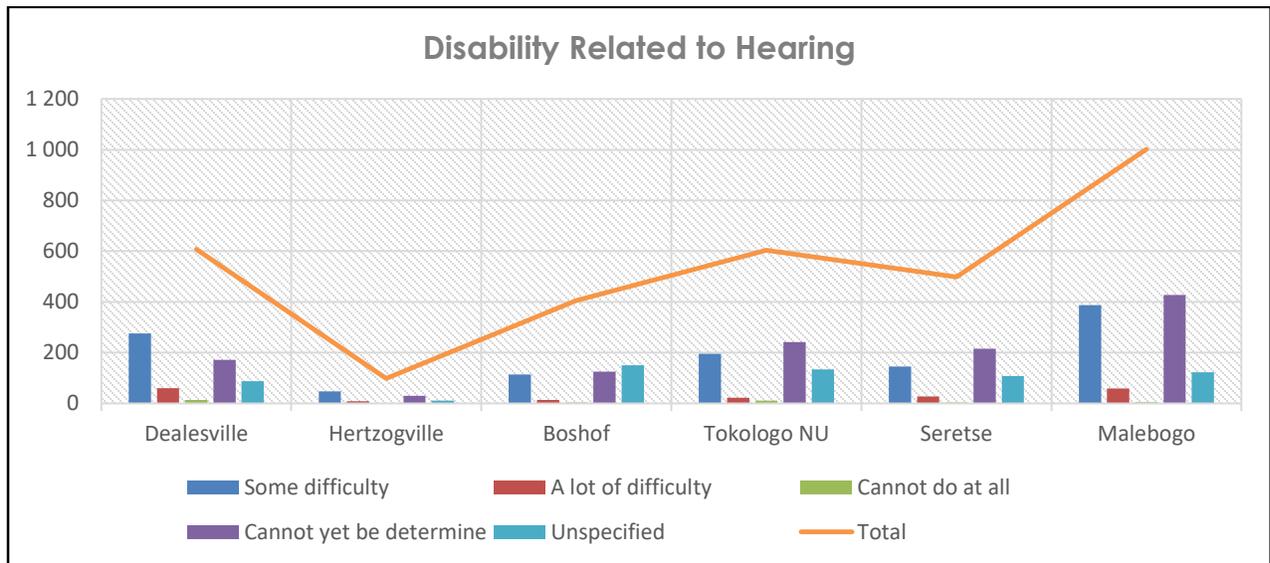
**Table 7.6.4** and **Table 7.6.5** indicates that the Tokologo Local Municipality recorded 3 813 people with disabilities, which is the second lowest (15.66%) in the Lejweleputswa district and was the eighth lowest in relation with other local municipalities in the district municipalities of the Free State in 2011.

**Graph 7.6.3: Number of people with visual impaired disabilities per town in Tokologo Local Municipality in 2011**



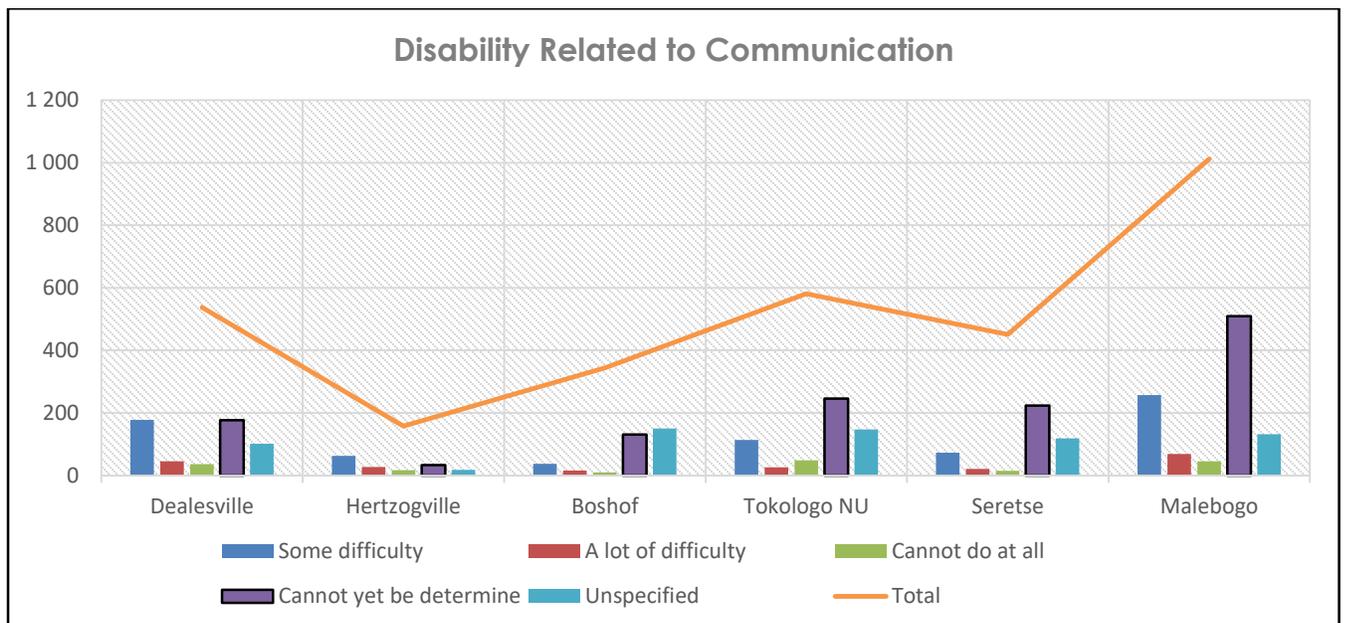
Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

**Graph 7.6.4: Number of people with disabilities in hearing per town in Tokologo Local Municipality in 2011**



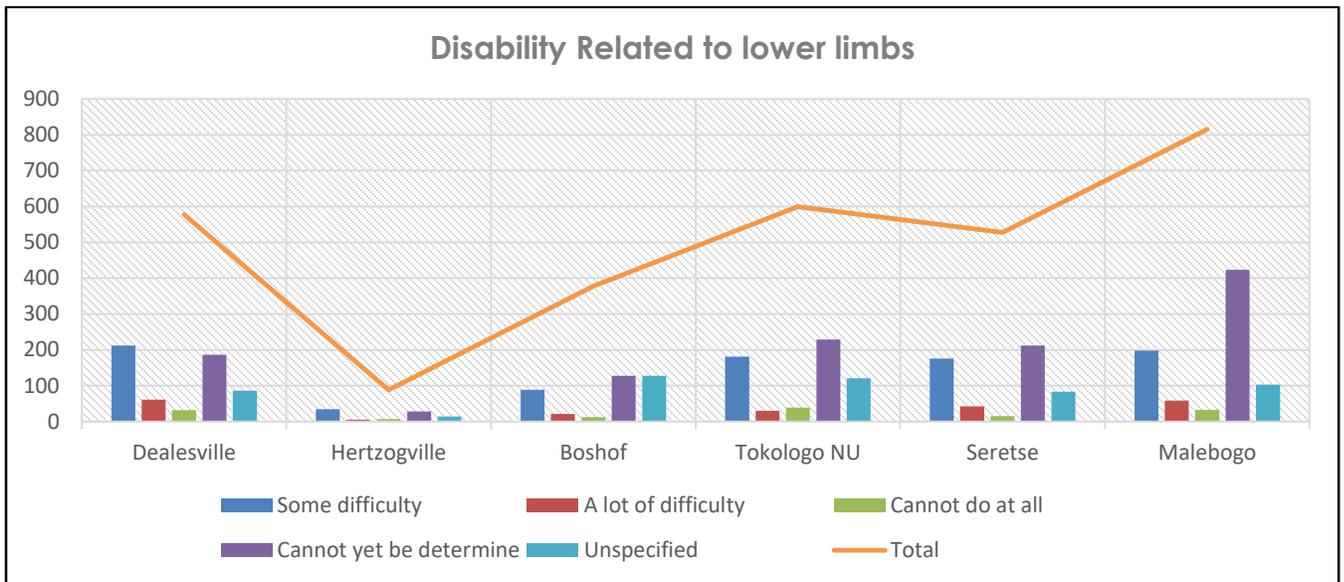
Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

**Graph 7.6.5: Number of people with disabilities in communication per town in Tokologo Local Municipality in 2011**



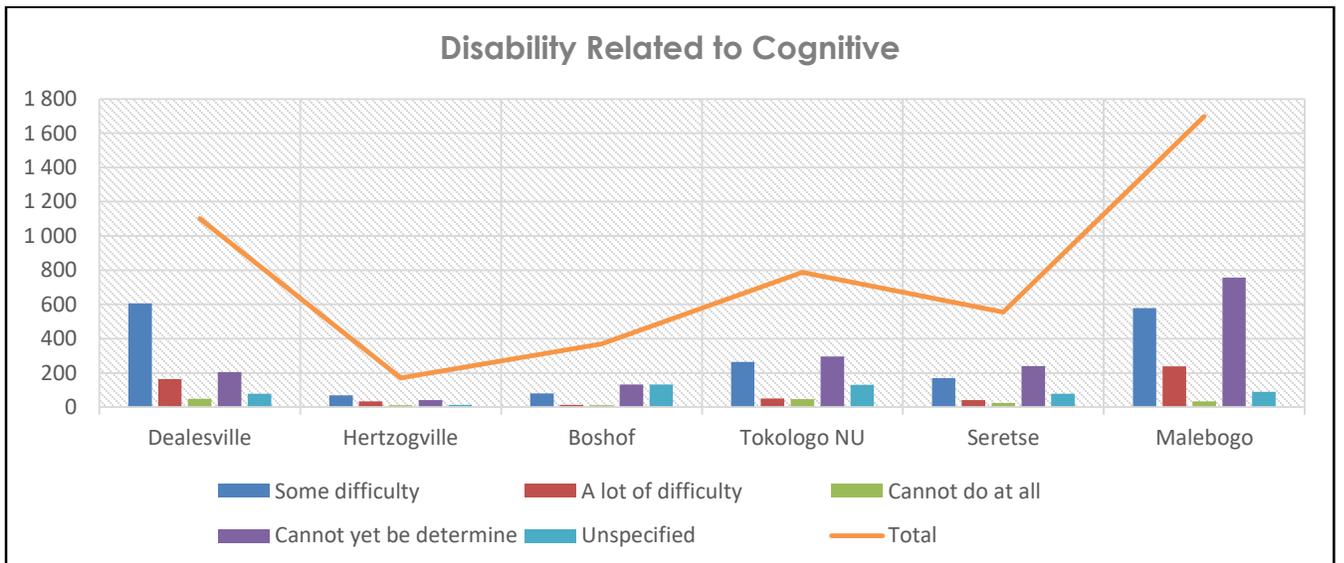
Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

**Graph 7.6.6: Number of people with disabilities affecting lower limbs per town in Tokologo Local Municipality in 2011**



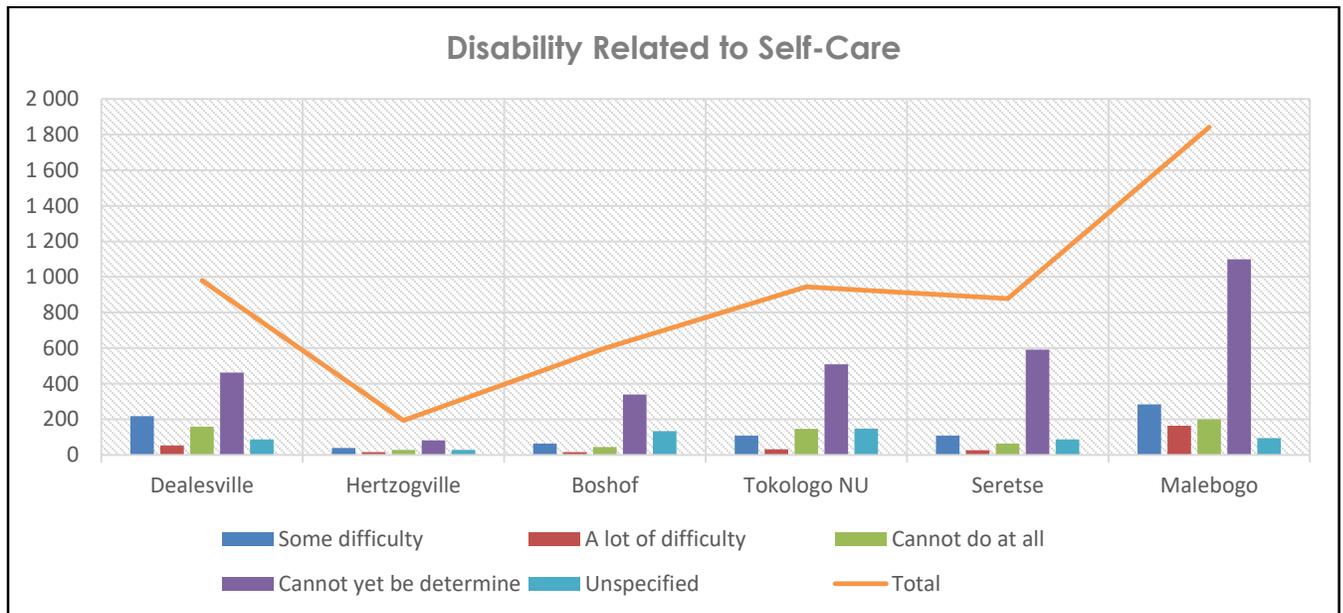
Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

**Graph 7.6.6: Number of people with disabilities in cognitive ability per town in Tokologo Local Municipality in 2011**



Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

**Graph 7.6.7: Number of people with disabilities in self-care per town in Tokologo Local Municipality in 2011**



Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

## CONCLUSION

Tokologo Local Municipality recorded 3 813 (15.66%) people with disabilities in 2011, which recorded the lowest number of people with disabilities relation with the other local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district. The number of people with sight, cognitive and self-care disabilities were higher than the other disabilities recorded in the municipality for the year 2011. There is no data available to reflect the current status of the towns within the Tokologo Local Municipality, therefore the data analysed may not be a true reflection of the current status of disability in the municipality.

## 7.7. Housing Backlog

The housing backlog according to the FSGDS is identified with households in informal and traditional dwellings. The target of the FSGDS is to reduce the housing backlog from 23.4% to 0% in 2030. In order to address the housing backlog, Pillar 3 and Driver 9 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

- ❑ Pillar 3: Improved quality of life
  - Driver 9: Facilitate sustainable human settlements

INDICATOR	CURRENT STATUS (FSGDS) 2010	TEN YEAR TARGET	TWENTY YEAR TARGET
Housing backlog	23.4% in informal and traditional dwellings	10%	5%

According to the Tokologo IDP (2017-2021), the status in relation to housing is 83.8% provision for formal dwelling and 14.8% for informal dwelling. The status of housing development in the municipality is as follows:

- **Hertzogville**

The municipality has land available for human settlement and is awaiting approval of approximately 250 sites from the Surveyor General.

- **Dealesville**

Backlog of approximately 8 sites are needed to reduce the housing backlog.

- **Boshof**

Backlog of approximately 44 sites are needed to reduce the housing backlog.

**Table 7.7.1: Number and percentage of households in informal dwellings per provincial and district municipality in 2015**

Province and District Municipality	Households Number	Percentage (%)
FS183 Tswelopele	3,194	26.46
FS182 Tokologo	1,635	18.74
FS184 Matjhabeng	23,234	18.32
FS185 Nala	3,296	15.43
FS181 Masilonyana	2,591	14.48

Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Table 7.7.2: Number and percentage of households in informal and traditional dwellings per provincial and district municipality in 2011**

Province and District Municipality	Households Number	Percentage (%)
FS185: Nala	4 742	21.85
FS184: Matjhabeng	24 772	20.11
FS183: Tswelopele	2 296	19.15
FS181: Masilonyana	2 873	16.35
FS182: Tokologo	1 333	15.33

Source: (Statistics South Africa, Census 2011)

**Tables 7.7.1** and **7.7.2** provides an indication of the number and percentage of households in informal dwellings in all the local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district for 2011 and 2015. The Tokologo Local Municipality recorded 1 333 households living in informal dwellings in 2011 whilst in 2015 the number of households living in informal dwellings increased to 1 635. This is an indication more effort should be geared towards the establishment of formal housing units through in-situ planning or earmarking areas for future residential development in the Tokologo Local Municipality. Due to its geographical location and municipal size, Tokologo municipality recorded the lowest number of households living in informal dwellings as compared to other municipalities in the Lejweleputswa District Municipality for the year 2015.

**Table 7.7.3: Number and percentage of households in informal and traditional dwellings per town in Tokologo Local Municipality in 2011**

Town	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	Total
Malebogo	3	422	239	661
Dealesville	5	25	212	237
Seretse	5	69	85	154
Hertzogville	-	15	126	141
Boshof	7	11	44	55
Tokologo NU	23	26	17	43

Source: (Statistics South Africa, Census 2011)

## CONCLUSION

The housing backlog for the Tokologo municipality has increased by 23% from 2011 till 2015, indicating that there has been rural-urban migration or an inflow of people to the town. However, the municipality with the highest backlog remains Matjhabeng municipality for the year 2011 and 2015. Two of the five municipalities (Tokologo and Tswelopele) had a growth in their housing backlog from 2011-2015, this has a negative effect on the targets outlined in the Free State Growth and Development Strategy. In relation to the towns in Tokologo, the highest housing backlog recorded for the year 2011 is in Malebogo township in Hertzogville with 661 households and Dealesville with 237 households that are living in informal dwelling units. More efforts should be focused on formalisation of informal settlements. **Housing Sector Plan** is needed for the municipality to inform and guide the municipality in the allocation of resources towards housing and the associated engineering services required. There is no data available to reflect the current status of housing typologies in the Tokologo Local Municipality, therefore the data analysed may not be a true reflection of the current status of the housing backlog in the local municipality.

### 7.8. Water Backlog

#### BACKGROUND:

The water backlog according to the FSGDS is identified with households without water in dwelling. The below table investigates number (with their percentage) of households with water backlog. The Free State Growth and Development Strategy aims to reduce the water backlog in dwellings from 54.6% to 25% in 2030. In order to address the above, Pillar 3 and Driver 8 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

- Pillar 3: Improve quality of life
  - Driver 8: Expand and maintain basic and road infrastructure

Indicator	(FSGDS) 2010	Five year target	Ten year target	Fifteen year target	Twenty year target
Water backlog	54.6% without water in dwelling	50%	40%	30%	25%

**Table 7.8.1: Number and percentage of households with water backlog per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2015**

Province and District Municipality	Households Number	Percentage (%)
FS182 Tokologo	1,044	11.97
FS183 Tswelopele	1,278	10.58
FS185 Nala	1,402	6.56
FS181 Masilonyana	1,002	5.60
FS184 Matjhabeng	5,060	3.99

Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Table 7.8.2: Number and percentage of households with water backlog per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2011**

Province and District Municipality	Households Number	Percentage (%)
FS182: Tokologo	6 727	77.34
FS181: Masilonyana	12 502	71.14
FS183: Tswelopele	8 167	68.10
FS185: Nala	12 942	59.63
FS184: Matjhabeng	55 691	45.21

Source: (Statistics South Africa, Census 2011)

**Table 7.8.1** and **7.8.2** indicates water backlogs experienced by the local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district from 2011 and 2015. The number of households that had no access to water has significantly been reduced from 6727 households in 2011 to 1044 households in 2015 for the Tokologo Local Municipality. This indicates that there has been major improvements in relation to accessibility of water to households; which stipulates that the targets set by the Free State Growth and Development Strategy are achieved.

**Table 7.8.3: Status of accessibility to water per town in Tokologo Local Municipality in 2022**

Town	Number of stands	Piped water inside dwelling/stands	Piped (tap) water on community stand	No access to piped (tap) water	Backlogs
Malebogo Section 1	578	578	0	0	
Malebogo Section 2	503	503	0	0	
Malebogo Section 3	473	473	0	0	
Malebogo Section 3 & 4	975	725	250	0	
Hertzogville	555	555	0	0	
New Extension	742	692	0	0	
Sonderwater	700	700	0	0	
Seretse	903	903	0	0	
Kareehof	325	325	0	0	
Boshof	579	400	0	0	100
Dikgalaope	378	378	0	0	

Smanga Park	512	512	0	0	
Tshwaraganang	987	689	298	0	
Dealesville	578	578	0	0	100

Source: (Tokologo Local Municipality – 16 November 2022)

## CONCLUSION

Tokologo Local Municipality has three drinking water supply systems which achieved critical-risk ratings. The quality of water presents a serious health risk to the consumers supplied by the municipality and should be addressed urgently. Rating recorded for the municipality was largely as a result of the municipality not submitting information to the Regulator. The municipality needs to maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level through developing **Water Master Plans** and dedicating funding for maintenance of current infrastructure. The Water Services Authority needs to urgently implement the following recommendations to ensure delivery of safe drinking water for all consumers:

- Installation and calibration of flow meters to verify operational capacity;
- Development and implementation of aligned drinking water quality monitoring programmes;
- Appointment of suitably qualified staff (process controllers, supervisors, and maintenance teams) as per regulations requirements. Existing process controllers should be subjected to relevant training to improve their classification; and
- Development of Water Safety Plan including risk assessment of entire supply system, water quality evaluation, analysis of raw and final water, development of risk-based monitoring programmes, and implementation of mitigating measures to address all medium and high risks.

## 7.9. Sanitation Backlog

### BACKGROUND:

The sanitation backlog according to the FSGDS is identified with households without flush and chemical toilets. The below table investigates number (with their percentage) of households with sanitation backlog. The Free State Growth and Development Strategy aims to reduce the sanitation backlog for households from 30.5% to 10% in 2030. In order to address the above, Pillar 3 and Driver 8 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

- Pillar 3: Improve quality of life
  - Driver 8: Expand and maintain basic and road infrastructure

Indicator	Current Status (FSGDS) 2010	Five year target	Ten year target	Fifteen year target	Twenty year target
Sanitation backlog	30.5% without flushing and chemical toilets	25%	20%	15%	10%

**Table 7.9.1: Number and percentage of households without flush and chemical toilets per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2015**

Province and District Municipality	Households Number	Percentage (%)
FS182 Tokologo	8,721	29.59
FS183 Tswelopele	12,073	23.37
FS185 Nala	21,363	20.37
FS181 Masilonyana	17,893	19.86

FS184 Matjhabeng	126,855	11.14
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Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Table 7.9.2: Number and percentage of households without flush and chemical toilets per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2011**

Province and District Municipality	Households Number	Percentage (%)
FS182: Tokologo	6 362	73.14
FS185: Nala	6 135	28.27
FS181: Masilonyana	4 247	24.17
FS184: Matjhabeng	22 166	17.99
FS183: Tswelopele	2 113	17.62

Source: (Statistics South Africa, Census 2011)

**Table 7.9.1** and **7.9.2** indicates sanitation backlogs experienced by the local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district for 2011 and 2015. The number of households that has no access to sanitation facilities (flush and chemical toilets) has drastically increased for all the local municipalities. Tokologo Local Municipality recorded and increase from 6362 households in 2011 to 8721 households in 2015 which is the lowest of all the municipalities; as compared with Matjhabeng local municipality recorded the highest backlog of 126 885 households without access to sanitation facilities in 2015. These statistics indicates that the municipalities needs to concentrate on providing adequate sanitation to its constituents to reduce the backlog. The local municipalities have to devise innovative strategies in order to achieve the targets set by the Free State Growth and Development Strategy.

**Table 7.9.3: Status of sanitation per town in Tokologo Local Municipality in 2022**

Town	Flush/French drain toilet	Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	Bucket toilet	Pit toilet without ventilation	Total
Malebogo Section 1	10	568	0	0	578
Malebogo Section 2	80	423	0	0	543
Malebogo Section 3	10	463	0	0	473
Malebogo Section 3 & 4	0	0	250	0	250
Hertzogville	555	0	0	0	555
New Extension	692	0	50	0	742
Sonderwater	700	0	0	0	700
Seretse	803	0	100	0	903
Kareehof	325	0	0	0	325
Boshof	400	0	0	0	400
Dikgalaope	10	368	0	0	378
Smanga Park	22	490	0	0	512
Tswaraganang	100	500	387	0	987
Dealesville	578	0	0	0	578

Source: (Tokologo Local Municipality – 16 November 2022)

## CONCLUSION

The sanitation backlog for the Tokologo Local Municipality has increased from 6362 to 8721 households from 2011-2015. Matjhabeng local municipality recorded the highest backlog of 126 885 households without access to sanitation facilities in 2015. At town level there are 737 bucket toilets that are still present in the three towns namely Tswaraganang (387); Malebogo Section 3&4 (250) and Seretse (100) for the year 2022. The municipality needs to develop a **Sanitation Master Plan** which provides an assessment of the current status of sanitation, needs and backlogs in term of sanitation in the municipality. Alternatively, the municipality can implement alternative sanitation infrastructure to reduce the sanitation backlog. There is no data available to reflect the current status of the towns in the Tokologo Local Municipality, therefore the data analysed may not be a true reflection of the current status of the sanitation backlog in the local municipality.

### 7.10. Electricity Backlog

#### BACKGROUND:

Access to household infrastructure is measured by combining both the supply and demand side of measuring infrastructure. In this regard, both household surveys and institutional statistics are used. The data sources utilized to model access to electricity include StatsSA, National Energy Regulator of South Africa, National treasury, Department of Minerals and Energy, and municipalities (Global Insight, 2012). The Free State Growth and Development Strategy aims to reduce the electricity backlog for households from 9.1% to 1% in 2030. In order to address the above, Pillar 3 and Driver 8 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

- Pillar 3: Improve quality of life
  - Driver 8: Expand and maintain basic and road infrastructure

Indicator	Current Status (FSGDS) 2010	Five year target	Ten year target	Fifteen year target	Twenty year target
Electricity backlog	9.1% without access to electricity	7%	5%	3%	1%

**Table 7.10.1: Number and percentage of households without access to electricity per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2015**

District Municipality	Households Number	Percentage (%)
FS182 Tokologo	1,197	13.73
FS185 Nala	1,743	8.16
FS184 Matjhabeng	8,804	6.94
FS181 Masilonyana	1,126	6.29
FS183 Tswelopele	679	5.63

Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Table 7.10.2: Number and percentage of households without access to electricity per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2011**

Province and District Municipality	Households Number	Percentage (%)
FS182: Tokologo	1 372	15.77
FS185: Nala	2 096	9.66
FS184: Matjhabeng	10 963	8.90
FS183: Tswelopele	971	8.10
FS181: Masilonyana	1 187	6.75

Source: (Statistics South Africa, Census 2011)

**Table 7.10.1** and **7.10.2** indicates electricity backlogs experienced by the by the local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district for 2011 and 2015. The number of households without access to electricity has slightly reduced from 1372 households in 2011 to 1197 households in 2015. However, the municipality with the highest electricity backlog is experienced in the Matjhabeng local municipality from 2011-2015. These statistics indicates that the electricity backlogs in the local municipalities are still high thus innovative strategies such as solar energy initiatives need to be pursued in order to achieve the targets set by the Free State Growth and Development Strategy.

**Table 7.10.3: Number of households without access to electricity per town in Tokologo Local Municipality in 2011**

<b>Town</b>	<b>Gas</b>	<b>Paraffin</b>	<b>Candles</b>	<b>Solar</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Total</b>
Tokologo NU	5	16	438	20	6	485
Dealesville	1	10	310	4	5	330
Malebogo	1	9	247	4	2	263
Seretse	2	30	195	3	2	232
Boshof	7	2	45	-	1	55
Hertzogville	-	1	4	-	-	5

Source: (Statistics South Africa, Census 2011)

## CONCLUSION

The electricity backlog for households in the Tokologo municipality has slightly reduced for the year 2015. The Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 indicated the highest electricity backlog of 485 houses in rural areas and Dealesville as the second highest (330 houses) area of households with electricity backlogs. The current backlog in terms of electricity provision is 350 households in Dealesville and 100 households in Boshof that are in need of electrification.

The Tokologo Local Municipality needs to develop an **Electricity Master Plan** which provides an assessment of the current status of the electricity distribution networks, backlogs and recommendations. Therefore, the municipality needs to implement alternative electricity infrastructure such as promoting and facilitating solar heating, solar street lighting and other energy saving strategies. It should be noted that there is no data available to reflect the current status of the energy sources in the Tokologo Local Municipality, therefore the data analysed may not be a true reflection of the status of the electricity backlog in the local municipality

### **7.11. Land Reform**

The South African Land Reform program is driven by the Department of Land Affairs (DLA) and is composed of three distinct pillars namely, **Land Redistribution**, **Tenure Reform** and **Land Restitution**. **Land Redistribution** deals with changing the ownership patterns of land in South Africa from the current predominantly white ( $\pm 87\%$ ) in favour of black people who currently own approximately only 13% of the land. Government aims to redistribute approximately 30% of the agricultural land in the Municipality ( $\pm 401\,276$  hectares) to black ownership by 2014.

To achieve the abovementioned national target of 30% approximately 3% of the land has to be redistributed every year. By March 1996 between 13% and 16% had been redistributed to 23 520 Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development programme (LRAD) beneficiaries comprising of 195 youth and 34 women. A Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) has been finalised to assist with vesting land for acquisition purposes.

**Tenure Reform** deals with securing rights of ownership or holding of the land. In essence tenure reform deals with establishing security of tenure. Tenure security has been the focus of the Land Affairs programs since 2005 and includes programmes such as Restitution, Land Reform and Labour Tenants. The Extension of Security of Tenure Act (ESTA) is the main legislation governing this

program. It appears to have had some unintended consequences, in particular possibly creating a wave of intra-migration as farmworkers move off farms to the nearest urban settlements.

**Land Restitution** deals with the return of the rights of land, through land claims, to its historical owners who have been dispossessed thereof due to apartheid policies, i.e. land claims. It is estimated that 3, 5 m people and descendants were dispossessed and forcibly removed during apartheid in the form of urban and rural removals.

Approximately 1706 ha of land is under the **Land Redistribution** of Agricultural Development programme. The land affected by this program is located as follows:

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Hectors</b>
Commonage land(agricultural projects)	Hertzogville	2109
Commonage land(agricultural projects)	Boshof	5371
Commonage land(agricultural projects)	Dealesville	1527

Approximately 13 490 ha of land is under the **Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS)**. This programme deals with land bought by the government from the seller that is made available to those who want to lease it; this approach warrants a willing buyer-willing-seller. Currently, the PLAS programme is located in the **Dikgalaope in Dealesville**

## **7.12. Cemeteries**

The provision of cemeteries does not only provide for the burial of individuals and to honour the deceased, but is part of the wider urban function. Cemeteries could also be part of the "green footprint" within towns and cities. Cemeteries could be categorized in three groups:

- Fully operational and in use,
- Dormant used cemeteries; and
- Cemeteries in the planning process.

The 3 urban settlements has the following number of cemeteries:

<b>CEMETERIES</b>	<b>TOWN</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>COMMENT</b>
Fully Operational and in use	Boshof	4	Some are almost Full
	Hertzogville	3	
	Dealesville	4	
Dormant Used Cemeteries	Boshof	2	This Grave sites are full
	Hertzogville	1	
	Dealesville	0	
Cemeteries in Planning Process	Boshof	1	In Planning for 2023/24
	Hertzogville	1	In Planning for 2023/24
	Dealesville	1	In Planning for 2023/24

The maintenance of cemeteries is the responsibility of the local authorities which puts additional pressure on financial resources. Homelessness and loitering creates unsafe conditions within the cemeteries. During the planning and provision of future cemeteries alternative burial actions need to be evaluated in order to minimize cost and enhance effective land use planning. The following burial options can be explored:

- Berm-burials: Allows for the second burial of a family member on top of another.
- Cremation: Helps to alleviate the on-going demand for land and costly maintenance of cemeteries.

## **8. TOKOLOGO ECONOMIC VISION AND SPC C, SPC E & SPC F**

### **8.1. Economy**

#### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

##### DEFINITION:

Economically active population (EAP) is defined as the number of people that are able and willing to work from the age of 15 up to and including 64 year; including both employed and unemployed persons. In this regard, the official definition of EAP considers that persons who regards themselves unemployed, but did not take active steps to find employment are not considered part of the economically active population (Global Insight, Stats SA). The economically active population is measured at the place of residence and thus represents the number of economically active persons residing within a specific region.

Global Insight further explains that people who have not recently taken active steps to find employment are not included or form part of economically active population, instead these people may (or may not) consider themselves unemployed and thus they are counted as “discouraged work seekers”. In terms of the Free State Growth and Development Strategy, the target is to reduce the unemployment rate from 29.5% to 6% in 2030. In order to address the above, Pillar 3 and Driver 11 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

- Pillar 3: Improved quality of life
  - Driver 11: Ensure social development and social security services for all citizens

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>(FSGDS) 2010</b>	<b>Five year target</b>	<b>Ten year target</b>	<b>Fifteen year target</b>	<b>Twenty year target</b>
Unemployment rate	29.5%	25%	20%	15%	6%

**Table 8.1: Number and percentage of Economically Active Population per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2011 and 2015**

District Municipality	2015		2011	
	Number	EAP as (%) of total area population	Number	EAP as (%) of total area population
FS184: Matjhabeng	177,236	42.58	158 174	38.91
FS183: Tswelopele	16,749	35.70	14 868	31.22
FS182: Tokologo	10,145	35.50	9 122	31.47
FS185: Nala	27,010	34.57	24 611	30.30
FS181: Masilonyana	21,510	33.31	18 633	29.42

Source: (Global Insight, 2015; Statistics South Africa, Census 2011)

## CONCLUSION

The economically active population comprises of all the people who contribute to the supply of labour and the economy of a municipality. The number of economically active population in the Tokologo Local Municipality in 2015 was 10 145, which is marginally higher than 2011 with 9 122 people that were regarded as the economically active population according to Global Insight and Census respectively. The Tokologo Local Municipality had the lowest number of economically active population for 2011 and 2015 as compared to other local municipalities in the district. The low EAP can be attributed to the limited job opportunities and sole economic sectors which are agriculture and small scale mining in the Tokologo municipality; therefore more initiatives should be concentrated on creating employment opportunities.

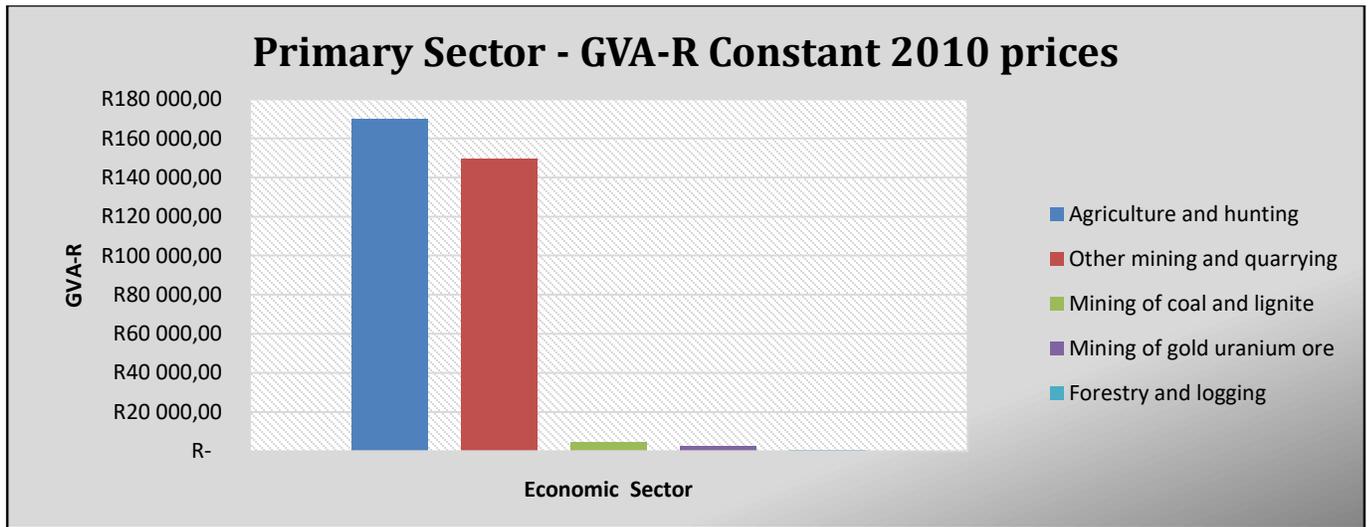
### 8.1.1. Economic Growth

Economic growth refers to an increase in the capacity of an economy to produce goods and services, compared from one period of time to another. The growth of an economy is thought of not only as an increase in productive capacity, but also as an improvement in the quality of life to the people of that economy. Economic Growth Rate refers to a measure of economic growth from one period to another expressed as a percentage. It thus follows that Economic Growth Rate is defined as the pace at which economic growth increases during a given interval. The quantity most commonly used to measure economic growth rate is the growth in **Gross Domestic Product**. As economic growth is measured as the annual percent change of Gross Domestic Product, an investigation of Real Gross Value Added by Region (Real GVA-R) and Real Gross Domestic Product by Region (Real GDP-R) took place.

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure in economics of the value of goods and services produced in an area or sector of the economy. GVA is linked as a measurement to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP-R is a subnational gross domestic product for measuring the size of that region's economy. It is the aggregate of gross value added of all resident producer units in the region. The GDP-R is usually presented in nominal and real terms. Nominal GDP-R measures the value of the outputs of the region at current prices. Real GDP-R refers to the GDP-R at constant prices, measuring the value of an economy's output using the prices of a fixed base year. The Real GDP-R is thus useful in capturing real output growth since the inflationary effects have been removed.

In terms of the Free State Growth and Development Strategy there are five economic drivers which are identified that contribute to the growth and development of the province namely, Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Tourism and Transport and distribution sector.

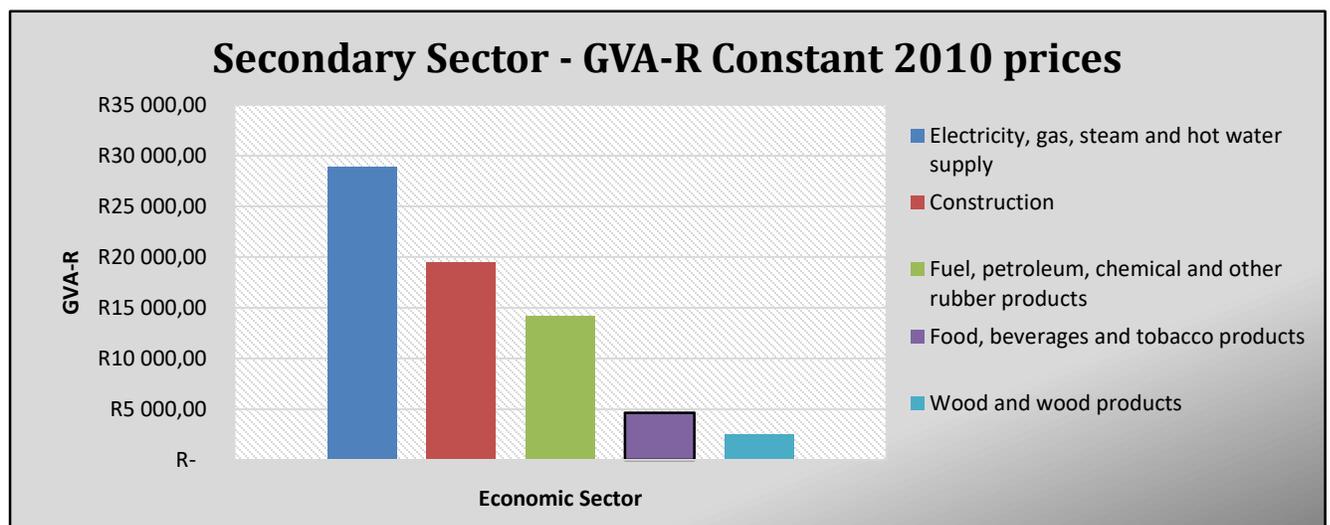
**Graph 8.1.1: Tokologo – Five highest Gross Value Added by Region (GVA-R) in the primary sector in 2015**



Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Graph 8.1.1** indicates the five highest GVA contributors towards the primary sector for the Tokologo Local Municipality. Agriculture and hunting sectors measured the highest GVA contributor for the primary sector (valued at R169, 705) followed by other mining activities and quarrying valued at R149 520. Forestry and logging valued at R441 is recorded as the lowest contributors towards the primary sector. Agriculture contributed 52% of the total economy of the Tokologo Local Municipality for the year 2015.

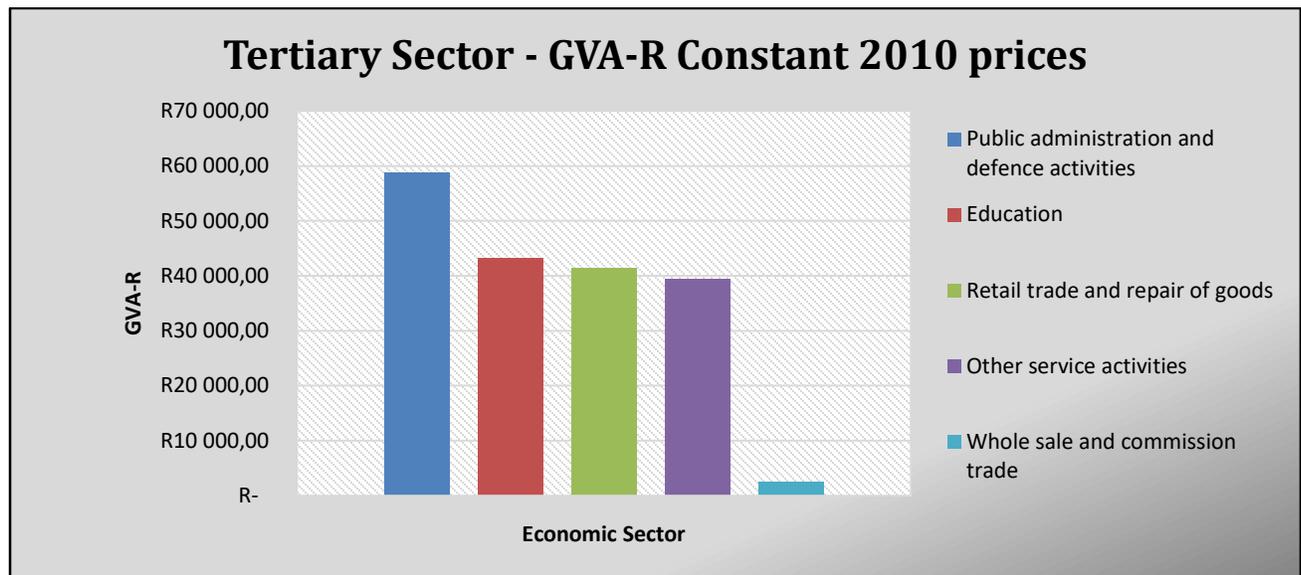
**Graph 8.1.2: Tokologo - Five highest Gross Value Added by Region (GVA-R) in the secondary sector in 2015**



Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Graph 8.1.2** indicates the five highest GVA contributors towards the secondary sector for the Tokologo Local Municipality. Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply are the five highest GVA contributors for the secondary sector valued at R28 886 followed by construction valued at R19 429. Other contributors to the secondary sector are fuel, petroleum, food, beverages, tobacco products with wood and wood products (R2 549) recorded as the lowest contributor in the sector. As a result, electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply contributes 41% of the total economy of the Tokologo Local Municipality for the year 2015.

**Graph 8.1.3: Tokologo - Five highest Gross Value Added by Region (GVA-R) in the tertiary sector in 2015**



Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Graph 8.1.3** indicates the five highest GVA contributors towards the tertiary sector for the Tokologo Local Municipality. Public administration and defense activities is one of the five highest GVA contributors valued at R58, 844 for the tertiary sector followed by education valued at R43 137. Other contributors to the tertiary sector are retail trade and repair of goods and other service activities with wholesale and commission trade valued at R2 549 as the lowest contributor in the sector. As a result, public administration and defense activities contributes 32% of the total economy of the Tokologo Local Municipality for the year 2015.

**Table 8.1.1: Real Economic Growth Rate per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality**

District Municipality	Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) Constant 2010 prices (R1 000)			Average annual growth Constant 2010 Prices (Real Economic Growth Rate) (%)		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	Average 1996 - 2015
FS182 Tokologo	25,027	25,216	25,896	0.4	2.5	2.4
FS185 Nala	33,709	34,325	34,064	0.9	-1.5	1.6
FS183 Tswelopele	34,720	35,462	35,372	1.7	-0.5	1.5
FS181 Masilonyana	33,737	34,860	35,464	3.9	2.3	-1.5
FS184 Matjhabeng	53,736	56,224	56,143	5.2	0.4	-1.6

(Source: Global Insight, 2015)

## CONCLUSION

The GDP-R by region of the Tokologo Local Municipality was indicated as R25 896 in 2015 from R25 027 in 2013 this indicates that there was a marginal escalation in relation to the regional economies or economic performance over 2 years. Additionally, the Tokologo Local Municipality experienced an average annual growth of 2.5% in 2015, with an annual average growth of 2.4% from 1996 - 2015. The municipality also indicated the highest average annual growth in the Lejweleputswa district municipality when compared with the other local municipalities in the same district in the 1996-2015 period.

## 8.2. Employment and Unemployment Levels

### 8.2.1. Formal and Informal Employment

Formal employment in the Regional Explorer (ReX) Publisher Software is defined as the number of people employed in each economic sector in each region, excluding the number of people employed in the informal sector. In the ReX, the employed population is measured at place of work. This means that the employed figure for the specified region represents the number of people that are working within that region, regardless of where they live.

The informal sector has been defined by the Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians as;

- An enterprise that is not registered as a business
- An enterprise that employs a small number of people
- An enterprise that does not require its employees to be registered

Therefore, IHS Global Insight considers any person who is either temporarily or permanently employed in such an enterprise to form part of the informally unemployed. In the ReX, the employed population is measured at place of work. This means that the employed figure for the specified region represents the number of people that are working within that region, regardless of where they live. The Free State Growth and Development Strategy targets to reduce the unemployment rate from 29.5% to 6% in 2030. In order to address the above, Pillar 3 and Driver 11 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

- Pillar 3: Improved quality of life
  - Driver 11: Ensure social development and social security services for all citizens

Indicator	(FSGDS) 2010	Five year target	Ten year target	Fifteen year target	Twenty year target
Unemployment rate	29.5%	25%	20%	15%	6%

**Table 8.2.1: Number and percentage of formal employment per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district in 2015**

District Municipality	Number	Percentage (%)
FS184: Matjhabeng	103,118	86.07
FS181: Masilonyana	11,320	84.65
FS183: Tswelopele	9,373	84.18
FS182: Tokologo	6,264	82.96
FS185: Nala	13,582	81.52

Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Table 8.2.2: Number and percentage of formal employment per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2011**

District Municipality	Number	Percentage (%)
FS184: Matjhabeng	74 239	76.20
FS183: Tswelopele	6 473	68.10
FS181: Masilonyana	7 216	66.70
FS185: Nala	10 235	66.50
FS182: Tokologo	3 973	61.00

Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

**Table 8.2.1** and **8.2.2** indicates that the number of population employed in the formal employment sector in the local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district for the period 2011-2015. All the local municipalities in the district recorded and increase in the formal sector employment for the period 2011-2015. In 2015, Tokologo Local Municipality recorded 6 264 persons employed in the formal sector and 3 973 persons in 2011. This indicates that the number of people employed in the formal sector such as agriculture and mining has increased for the Tokologo Local Municipality.

**Table 8.2.3: Number and percentage of informal employment per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2015**

District Municipality	Number	Percentage (%)
FS185: Nala	3,078	18.48
FS182: Tokologo	1,287	17.04
FS183: Tswelopele	1,761	15.82
FS181: Masilonyana	2,053	15.35
FS184: Matjhabeng	16,696	13.93

Source: (Global Insight, 2015)

**Table 8.2.4: Number and percentage of informal employment per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2011**

District Municipality	Number	Percentage (%)
FS185: Nala	3 067	19.90
FS182: Tokologo	1 046	16.10
FS183: Tswelopele	1 276	13.40
FS181: Masilonyana	1 420	13.10
FS184: Matjhabeng	10 789	11.10

Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

**Table 8.2.3** and **8.2.4** indicates the number of population employed in the informal employment sector in the local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district for the period 2011-2015. In 2011 the number of people employed in the informal sector was 1 046 persons in 2011 and 1 287 persons was recorded in 2015 for the Tokologo Local Municipality. This indicates that the number of people employed in the informal sector had a slightly increase in 2015. The Matjhabeng local municipality recorded the highest informally employed population in the district municipality for 2015.

**Table 8.2.5: Number of formal and informal employment per town in Tokologo Local Municipality**

Town	Formal	Informal
Malebogo	648	246
Hertzogville	161	40
Tokologo NU	1709	414
Boshof	478	88
Seretse	470	64
Dealesville	599	218

Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

## CONCLUSION

The local municipality presented an increase in persons employed in the formal sector by 82.96%. However, the number of persons employed in the informal sector had only increased by 1% from 2011 till 2015. The rural areas in the Tokologo Local Municipality recorded the highest employment

rate for both the formal (1709) and informal (414) sector. Therefore, small town regeneration strategies such as erecting signage with information boards, encouraging adventure and nature tourism, marketing locally grown produce and agricultural beneficiation can boost the local economy of the town and increase employment opportunities for both the formal and informal sector.

### 8.2.2. Unemployment

DEFINITION:

The unemployment rate (Global Insight 2015) represents the number of people that are unemployed (according to the strict definition) that are *living* in a region, taken as a percentage of the economically active population of that region. The strict definition of unemployment considers all people who are currently not working, but who are actively looking for work. Unemployed population therefore excludes those who are not *actively* seeking work. These people, if they would like to work, are referred to as discouraged work seekers and form part of the non-economically active population (Global Insight 2015).

**Table 8.2.6: Number of unemployed population per local municipality in the Lejweleputswa district municipality**

District Municipality	Number of people unemployed (2011)	Percentage of people unemployed	Number of people unemployed (2015)	Percentage of people unemployed	Number of people unemployed (2016)
FS184: Matjhabeng	58 525	14.4 %	66 533	16%	72 211
FS185: Nala	8 825	10.9%	9 371	12%	10 780
FS181: Masilonyana	7 226	11.4%	8 704	13.5%	8 657
FS183: Tswelopele	5 174	10.9%	5 247	11.2%	6 176
FS182: Tokologo	2 504	8.6%	2 900	10.1%	2 938
<b>Total</b>	<b>82 254</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>92 755</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>100 762</b>

Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011; Global Insight, 2015; Community Survey 2016)

**Table 8.2.6** indicates the population that is unemployment in the local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district municipality. Community Survey 2016, Global Insight 2015 and Census 2011 respectively indicated 2 938, 2 900 and 2 504 of people that were unemployed in the Tokologo Local Municipality. In percentage terms, the unemployment in Tokologo Local Municipality increased by 1,54% from the 8,6% that was seen in 2011 to the 10,14% that was evident in the year 2015. When making a comparison with the other local municipalities in the district, Tokologo Local Municipality appears to have the lowest number of unemployment people. However, what also has to be considered is that Tokologo municipality has the second lowest population size compared to the other local municipalities in district, contributing less than 1.5% of the total population of the Free State province.

**Table 8.2.7 Number of unemployed population per town in Tokologo Local Municipality in 2011**

<b>Town</b>	<b>Number of people unemployed</b>
Malebogo	943
Seretse	579
Dealesville	442
Boshof	291
Tokologo NU	171
Hertzogville	79

Source: (Statistic South Africa, Census 2011)

**Table 7.2.7** illustrates the unemployment statistics of the Tokologo Local Municipality on a town level according to the information obtained from the Census 2011. The figures indicate that Malebogo in Hertzogville recorded the highest number (943) of unemployment people followed by Seretse (579) in Dealesville.

## CONCLUSION

It can be deduced that the increasing trend towards the escalating unemployment is largely attributable to a huge loss of direct employment opportunities in the mining sector and the dominance of the capital intensive petro-chemicals sector (Metsimaholo Local Municipality) in the province. The fact that the labour pool of the municipality is mainly unskilled, which may be due to the 2 625 population of youth that have no schooling, further exacerbates the unemployment rate. Small town regeneration strategies, agricultural beneficiation can boost the local economy of the town and intensify employment opportunities. Additionally, the municipality could assist the local economies in agricultural beneficiation by means of focusing on value-adding approaches, such as processing, packaging, marketing and distributing local farm produce.

### **8.3. Agriculture**

The agricultural sector in the Tokologo Local Municipality includes the following practices; planting of crops such as maize, wheat, sunflower and groundnuts, livestock farming and game farms. Tokologo Municipality is by far the largest producer of potatoes in the Free State province. According to Census 2011, the contribution of Tokologo Local Municipality towards agriculture in the Lejweleputswa District was 6.3% in 2004, the lowest contribution of all the local municipalities in the district indicating that the agricultural industry in the Tokologo Municipality is relatively small. There is one silo located outside Hertzogville owned by Suidwes Landbou (Pty) Ltd; access to and from the silo is through the R708 and R59 priority routes.

The sector has also experienced some changes over the past number of years in that an increasing contribution to this sector now comes from game farming. Depending on the specific area and its soil type, the associated agricultural production activities will differ from that of farming only with livestock to a combination of crop and livestock production. There is increased pressure, in general, to develop agricultural land to eradicate poverty and inequality, which can only be achieved through economic growth and development. Development leads to conflict in land use between the need for conservation of agricultural land and the need for housing and infrastructure.

### 8.3.1. Renewable Energy

Renewable Energy is energy that is derived from natural sources such as wind, solar, bioenergy (organic matter burned as fuel) and hydro. The Tokologo Local Municipality has favorable conditions in relation to solar because the amount of sunlight experienced in the municipality is very high. Solar energy is less expensive, has a lesser carbon footprint and minimal effect on the environment. The Lejweleputswa SDF (2022) has identified a solar hub in Dealesville and Boshof. A number of solar plants have been established on the farms situated in the Tokologo Local Municipality.

**Table 8.3.1: Solar Plants in the Tokologo Local Municipality**

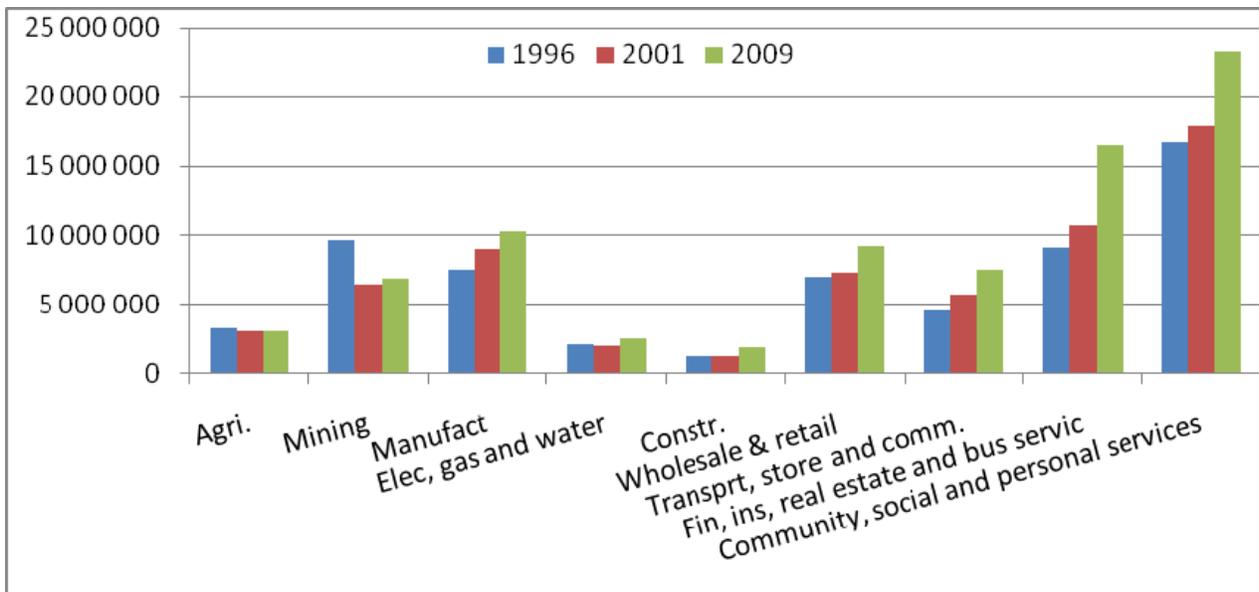
Area	Project name	DFFE reference number	Date EA was issued (signature date of EA)	Status
<b>BOSHOF</b>	Springhaas Solar Facility 1	14/12/16/3/3/1/2523	25 July 2022	NOT OPERATIONAL YET
	Springhaas Solar Facility 2	14/12/16/3/3/1/2524	25 July 2022	NOT OPERATIONAL YET
	Springhaas Solar Facility 4	14/12/16/3/3/1/2525	25 July 2022	NOT OPERATIONAL YET
	Springhaas Solar Facility 5	14/12/16/3/3/1/2526	27 July 2022	NOT OPERATIONAL YET
	Springhaas Solar Facility 6	14/12/16/3/3/1/2527	26 July 2022	NOT OPERATIONAL YET
	Springhaas Solar Facility 8	14/12/16/3/3/1/2528	26 July 2022	NOT OPERATIONAL YET
	Springhaas Solar Facility 9	14/12/16/3/3/1/2529	26 July 2022	NOT OPERATIONAL YET
	<b>BOSHOF SOLAR</b>	-	-	<b>OPERATIONAL</b>
<b>DEALESVILLE</b>	VISSERPAN NO.40	-	-	NOT OPERATIONAL YET
	MOOIHOEK NO.1547	-	-	NOT OPERATIONAL YET
	VASTEVELD NO.1548	-	-	NOT OPERATIONAL YET
	KINDERDAM NO.1685	-	-	NOT OPERATIONAL YET

Source: (Tokologo Local Municipality, 16 November 2022)

### 8.3.2. Contribution to GVA

Gross Value Added (GVA) is defined as the value of goods produced and services rendered within the boundaries of a region over a period of a year. The GVA only reflects the value added by each producer in the production chain. The GVA in current (nominal) prices reflects the actual rise in prices over a defined period, it exaggerates the actual change in the total production of goods and services, and inflation is included to illustrate the true production increases or decreases over a specific period. The GVA percentage contribution of the different sectors is used to measure each sector contribution to the broader economy's GVA.

**Graph 8.3.2.: GVA Composition of the Free State**



Source: (OABS Developments, 2012)

**Graph 8.3.2** illustrates the Gross Value Added (GVA) output per sector in the Free State province of the periods 1996, 2001 and 2009 and it can be seen that the agricultural sector is relatively small in terms of its economic contribution (GVA) if compared to other sectors of the Free State economy.

### 8.3.3. Land Capability

The total land area of Tokologo is 932 600ha of which 95% (890 000ha) is agricultural land. The balance (5%) of land is non-farming land. Approximately 94% (839 000ha) of the agricultural land is covered with natural grazing and planted pastures whilst 5% (45 000ha) is cultivated dry land and only 1% is irrigated. The grazing is more to the south, cultivated dry land to the north and

irrigation to north-west along the Vaal River. Large sections of land between Boshof and Dealesville, south of the R64, have intermediate suitability for arable agriculture land. Similar agricultural potential exists west of Boshof. The majority of the municipal area has poor soil for arable agriculture with only a small section of land north of Hertzogville on the municipal boundary being highly suitable for arable agriculture.

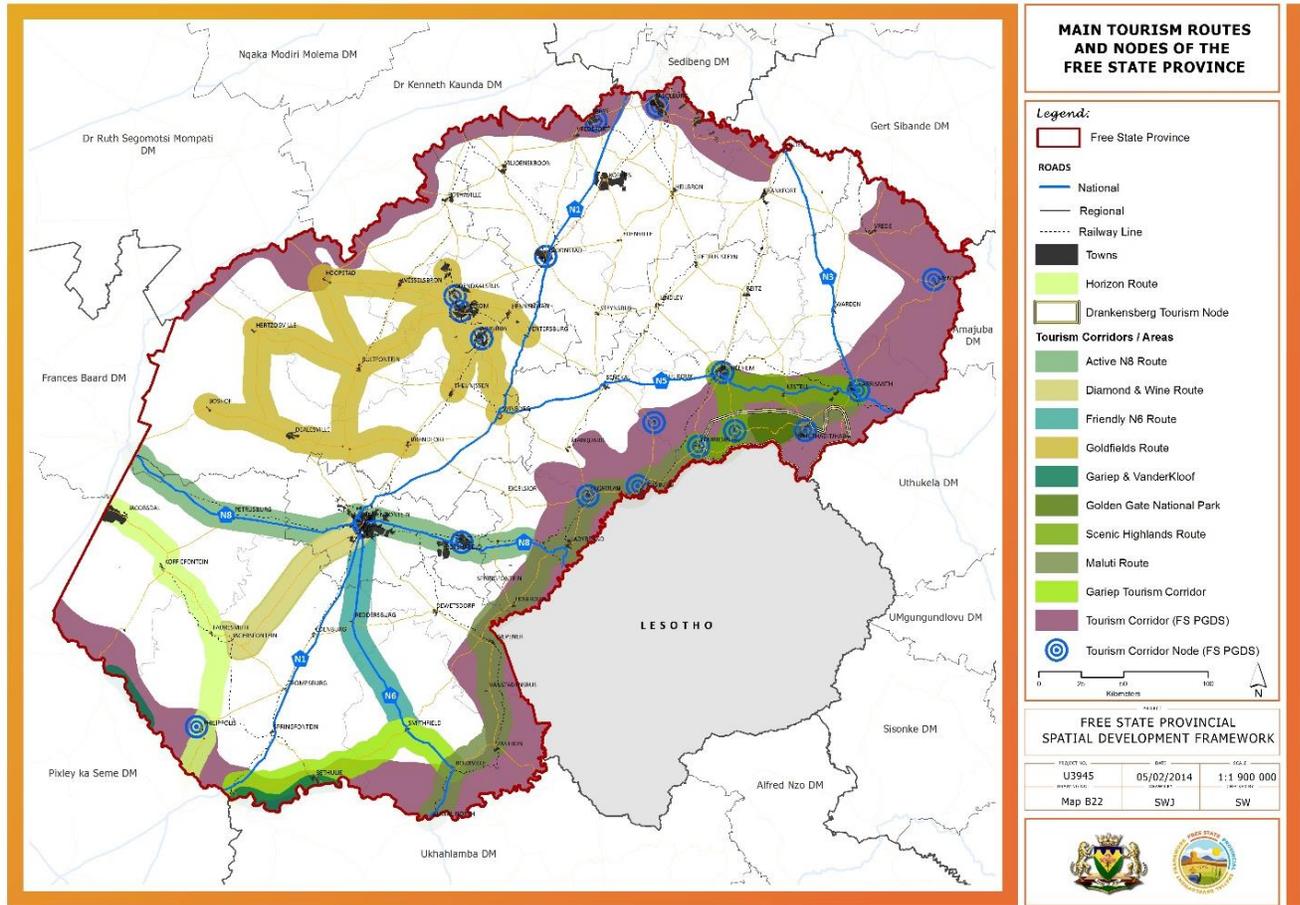
## CONCLUSION

Agriculture is the main economic contributor for the Tokologo Local Municipality. Therefore the municipality must protect and preserve agricultural land for agricultural uses in line with the agricultural initiatives of the Municipal and Provincial SDF. In line with preserving agricultural land, the municipality can earmark land ideal for commonages and develop policies on the administration of commonages. The municipality can create an enabling environment for the implementation of urban agricultural programmes to ensure monetary gain and most importantly household food security.

### **8.4. Tourism**

The Free State province aims to grow its tourism sector to turn what has been called a 'hidden treasure of South Africa' into a popular and repeat destination for thousands of domestic and international tourists. The province has the assets that make this goal achievable, therefore the Free State Tourism Authority has identified a number of key tourist routes in the province in Figure 7.4. The Goldfields Route is identified as one of the key tourist routes for the Free State province. This route passes through the Lejweleputswa Region renowned for its gold mines and includes towns such as Virginia, Welkom, Allanridge, etc.

**Figure 8.4: Main tourism routes in the Free State Province**



Source: (Free State Spatial Development Framework, 2014)

In Hertzogville an agricultural show is staged annually in March/April with many farm animals and farming equipment on display. There are also many local recreational activities like quad biking, horse riding, games for children and dances usually with popular South African singers. Themed tourist attractions in the area can be classified as follows:

- Adventure And Sport Various hiking trails are on offer. The Spitskop and Vrede Hiking Trails are popular amongst tourists.
- Archaeology And Palaeontology Various examples of San Rock Art can be seen on the farms Rondefontein and Merriesfontein.
- Fauna And Flora Boshof Nature Reserve is a small nature reserve just outside the town and containing a variety of antelope.

- Anglo Boer War, Voortrekker Monuments and Volkspede Several Anglo Boer War sites, memorials, museums, Voortrekker Monuments and memorabilia related to “Volkspede” can be found throughout the Tokologo Municipality.
- North of Dealesville the Baden Baden Hot Water Springs are another popular tourist attraction.
- Game farms are located south of Hertzogville and south of Boshof.

The Tokologo Tourism Strategy (2012) indicated the following key development challenges to tourism in the area:

- Roads and transport – need to ensure that the roads are of a good quality and adequate transport facilities.
- Tourist safety and security – at least the perfection of safety for tourists need to be created. There needs to be a focused police service.
- The municipality has a number of annual events such as the Boshof Game Festival and the Hertzogville Show but the promotion of these events requires attention. There are also a number of key historical monuments. Lastly, signage, waste management, security, and so forth also remain a challenge. The existing tourist attractions should be maximized.
- The tourist information infrastructure also requires improvement.

The Tourism Strategy for the municipality needs to be reviewed, the information outlined above may not reflect the current status quo in relation to tourism or its challenges.

## **8.5. Transportation**

### **8.5.1. Major Roads**

The main routes through the municipality are the R64 and the R59 provincial roads. The R64 runs from Boshof in the centre of the municipality to the towns of Kimberley in the west and to Dealesville in the south respectively. Passing through the town of Dealesville the R64 links with the N1 National Road and continues further into Lesotho. The R59 runs from Boshof in the north towards Hertzogville and continues onwards to Hoopstad and ultimately to Bloemhof and Wesselsbron. Secondary roads connect the rural areas with the main urban settlements. The N8 passes through the municipality but it does not have any economic significance to the municipality.

### **8.5.2. Rail Routes**

There are no railway lines in the municipality. The closest railway line is located along a section of the south western corner of the municipality, which runs between Kimberley and Bloemfontein.

### **8.5.3. Non-Motorised Transport**

There are no cycle or pedestrian routes although many residents have to walk to get access to facilities.

### **8.5.4. Air Transport**

There are no airports in the local municipality.

### **8.5.5. Public Transport**

There is effectively no public transportation system. People move either on foot, in their private vehicles or by means of hitch hiking.

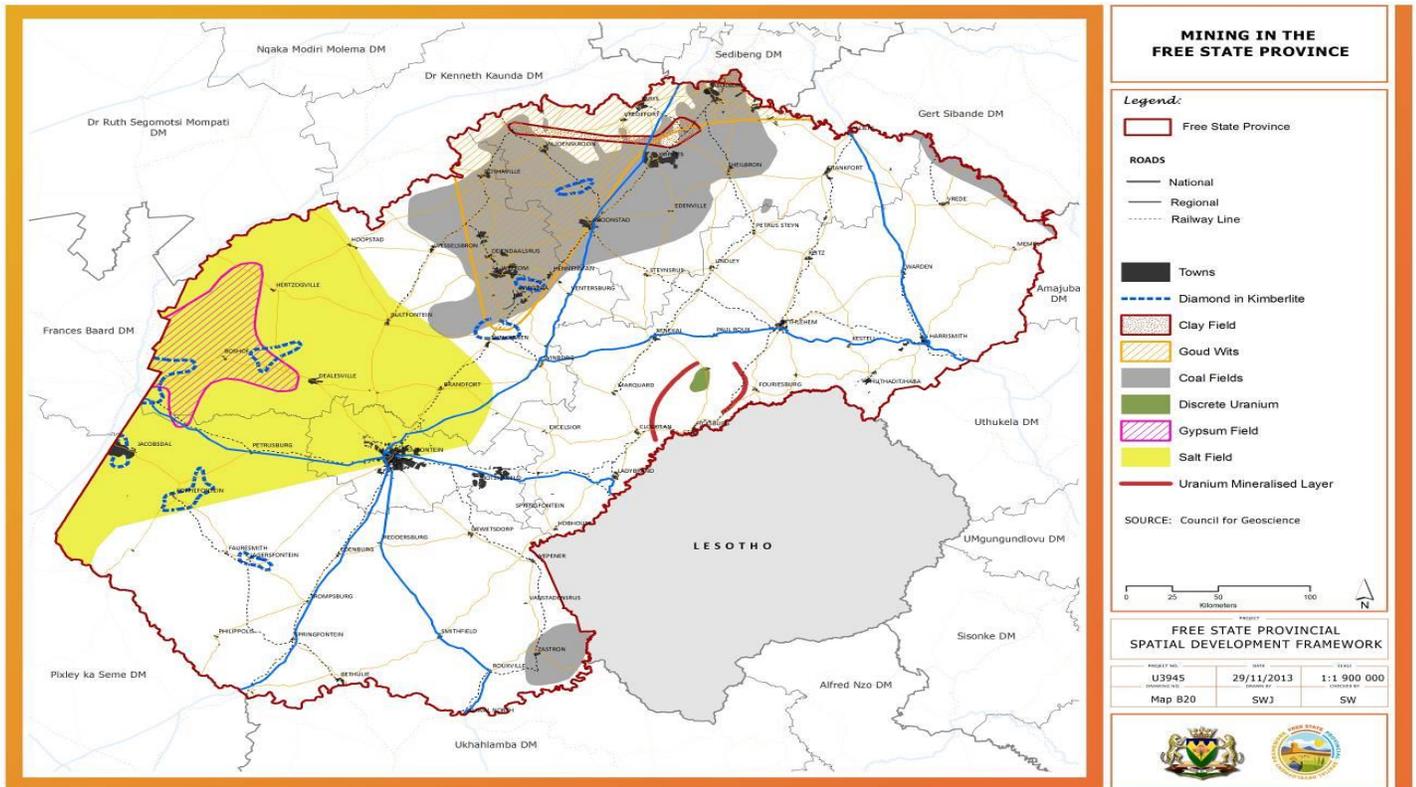
## **8.6. Mining**

The mining sector in South Africa contributes 5% to its GDP and the Free State province contributes 12.6% to its provincial GDP according to the Census, 2011 respectively. Mining also represents a major employer in the province, approximately 1 60 000 people are employed in the gold mining sector alone (this represents 32% of the mining sector). A gold reef of over 400 km long, known as Lejweleputswa (formerly the Goldfields), stretches across Gauteng and the Free State. The largest gold-mining complex is the Free State Consolidated Goldfields, with a mining area of 32 918 ha. Important minerals mined in the Free State include gold and its by-products (uranium, silver, platinum, group metals and sulphuric acid), diamonds, coal and bentonite. The Free State is rich in mineral resource, thus there are other important minerals such as sand, stone aggregate, gypsum, granite and limestone are found at various sites in the north-western parts of the province as illustrated in **Figure 7.6**. Salt production is also found in the Lejweleputswa district with a high concentration in Boshof, Hertogville and Dealesville. The status of mining in the Tokologo Local Municipality is as follows:

**Table 8.6.1: The status of mining in the Tokologo Local Municipality**

Name of Holder	Mineral	Place	Status
Tokologo Salt Works	Salt	Dealesville	Rehabilitation
Rovic Mine	Diamond	Hertzogville	Illegal Mining
Blaaubos Wes	Diamond	Boshof	Operational
New Elands	Diamond	Boshof	Not Operational
Soet en Suur	Diamond	Boshof	Operational
Loxten	Diamond	Boshof	Not Operational
Kimberly Gypsum	Stones	Boshof	Not Operational
Ritish Plasterboard	Stones	Boshof	Not Operational
Kleinkor Sewentien (Pty) LTD	Diamonds	Boshof	Not operational
Joyspring Mining (Pty) LTD	Diamonds	Boshof	Operational
New Park Properties (Pty) LTD	Diamonds	Boshof	Mining rights under renewal
Kophia Diamonds	Diamonds	Boshof	Operational
Bestrein Eindomme (Pty) LTD	Diamonds	Boshof	Operational
Thaba Tafita Diamond Mining CC	Diamonds	Boshof	Operational
Mzwandile Shwababa	Diamonds		Operational
Affordable Outcomes	-	-	Awaiting Mining Rights
Sangwati Mineral Resources (Pty) LTD	Diamonds	-	Awaiting Mining Rights
Bay Tower Properties 19 CC	-	-	Awaiting Mining Rights
Cube Octahedron Diamonds (Pty) LTD	-	-	Awaiting Mining Rights

**Figure 8.6: Distribution of mineral resources in the Free State province**



Source: (Free State Spatial Development Framework, 2014)

## 8.7. Solid Waste Management

Population growth, urbanisation and economic development have resulted in a change in the consumption patterns and led an increase in waste volumes and types of waste. As a result of these trends, existing waste management systems are often overburdened with increasing quantities of waste. Therefore, this results in a need to periodically evaluate and improve solid waste management. Effective solid waste management can contribute to improved public health through reducing the spread of diseases, enhance environmental quality and supporting poverty alleviation through employment opportunities. It is against this backdrop that we analyse the status of solid waste management in the municipality in terms of the status of landfill sites. Below is the status of the landfill sites per town in the Tokologo Local Municipality:

<b>TOKOLOGO LANDFILL – BOSHOF</b>	
Name of disposal site	Boshof Landfill Site
Who is the owner of the site	Tokologo Local Municipality
Erf number	432
Does the municipality have an IWMP less than 5years old	
Total size of site in (m <sup>2</sup> )	30340
Size of the current dumping area (m <sup>2</sup> )	23680
Title deed number	T982/1925
Zoning of site	None
Fencing of site	Yes
Residential housing in a 1km radius	2325
Is the site licensed	Yes
What is the classification of the site	Class B/G:C:B
<b>TOKOLOGO LANDFILL – HERTZOGVILLE</b>	
Name of disposal site	Hertzogville Landfill Site
Who is the owner of the site	Tokologo Local Municipality
Does the municipality have an IWMP less than 5years old	Yes
Erf number	Remainder of farm no. 1084
Size of total site(m <sup>2</sup> )	55200
Size of the current dumping site (m <sup>2</sup> )	17760
Title deed number	T2685/1915
Zoning of site	None
Fencing of site	Yes
Residential housing in a 1km radius	2325
Is the site licensed	Yes
<b>TOKOLOGO LANDFILL – DEALESVILLE</b>	
Name of disposal site	Dealesville Landfill Site
Who is the owner of the site	Tokologo Local Municipality
Does the municipality have an IWMP less than 5years old	Yes
Erf number	305
Size of total site (m <sup>2</sup> )	38025
Size of the current dumping area (m <sup>2</sup> )	11300
Title deed number	T982/1925
Zoning of site	None
Is the site licensed	Yes
What is the classification of the site	Class B
Name of disposal site	Dealesville Landfill Site

The current challenge regarding waste management is the removal of solid waste in households and the illegal dumping of waste on vacant land earmarked as Public Open Spaces. The current challenge regarding solid waste management is that 350 households in Dealesville and 100 households in Boshof do not have their refuse regularly removed. Greater effort should be geared towards planning or scheduling refuse removal alternatively refuse removal trucks can be purchased to accommodate other areas.

## 8.8. Water Infrastructure

### 8.8.1. BLUE DROP SCORES

#### BACKGROUND

Water services delivery is performed by twenty (20) Water Services Authorities in the Free State via 76 drinking water supply systems. Bloem Water and Sedibeng Water Boards are the main Water Services Providers in the Free State that extract, treat and supply drinking water to municipal networks via a number of bulk water schemes. Blue drop scores are composite scores measuring a compliance of water suppliers with water quality management requirements, which includes microbiological, chemical and physical compliance criteria (DWAF. Blue Drop Report 2010).

The Blue Drop Risk Rating for municipalities are based on the following categories:

90% - 100% Critical

75% - 90% High

50% - 70% Medium

<50% Low

Through the Blue Drop process, municipalities are renewing their operational baselines and reprioritize their plans with the primary objective of raising the current performance status in terms of municipal drinking water quality management. The Free State Growth and Development Strategy aims to reduce the number of municipalities with blue drop scores from 10 to 3 in 2030. In order to address the above, Pillar 3 and Driver 8 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

Pillar 3: Improved quality of life

- Driver 8: Expand and maintain basic and road infrastructure

Indicator	Current Status (FSGDS) 2010	Five year target	Ten year target	Fifteen year target	Twenty year target 2030
Blue Drop scores	12 municipalities need attention	10	6	4	3

**Table 8.8.1: Blue Drop Risk Rating Assessment Results per local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district municipality in 2014 and 2022**

Provincial and Local Municipality	Blue Drop Risk-rating Assessment Percentage Score (%) 2014	Blue Drop Risk-rating Assessment Percentage Score (%) 2022
FS181: Masilonyana	75	69
FS182: Tokologo	73	100
FS183: Tswelopele	53	43
FS184: Matjhabeng	17	29.9
FS185: Nala	19	45.6

Source: (Department of Water and Sanitation: Blue Drop Report – Free State 2022)

**Table 8.8.1** is an indication of the Blue Drop Risk Assessment for the local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district for the 2014 and 2021 assessment. Tokologo Local Municipality achieved 100% risk rating for the 2021 assessment, which classified the water quality and management as critical. Nala, Tswelopele and Matjhabeng Local Municipalities recorded low Blue Drop scores of 45.6%, 43% and 29.9% respectively for the 2021 assessment which placed the water management in a low risk position. Tswelopele Local Municipality showed an improvement from 53% (medium risk) in 2014 to 43% (low risk) in 2021. The water quality in the Masilonyana Local Municipality is classified as medium risk with a Blue Drop score of 59% in 2021 which is also an improvement from the 2014 assessment of 73%.

**Table 8.8.2: Blue Drop Risk Assessment (Performance) Results per Tokologo Local Municipality town in 2022**

Town	Green Drop Percentage Score (%)
	2022
Boshof	97.2
Dealesville	97.2
Hetzogville	100

Source: (Department of Water Affairs: Green Drop Report – Free State 2022)

**Table 8.8.2** indicates the Blue Drop Risk Assessment for the towns within the Tokologo Local Municipality in the year 2021. The risk profiles of all three plants in the Tokologo Local Municipality achieved a critical risk rating for overall water quality and management.

## CONCLUSION

The Blue Drop status provides an analysis of the management and the quality of water in a municipality. Three of the local municipalities (Nala, Matjhabeng and Tswelopele) in the Lejweleputswa district scored below 50% in 2022 for their Blue Drop Score. The same municipalities also achieved low risk ratings in 2014, which shows that the drinking water quality management is well maintained. In 2014 the Blue Drop Risk-rating for Tokologo Local Municipality was at 73% showing a higher risk-rating and in 2022 the rating was 100% indicating a critical state. The three towns (Boshof, Dealesville and Hertzogville) in the Tokologo Local Municipality also registered critical risk-rating of 97.2% and 100% respectively.

The quality of water presents a serious health risk to the consumers supplied by the municipality and should be addressed urgently. The key obstacles for municipalities that scored high and critical ratings is the lack of sufficient technical skills; poor controller compliance; lack of Water Safety Plan and poor microbiological and chemical water quality.

## 8.9. Waste Water Treatment

### 8.9.1. GREEN DROP SCORES

#### BACKGROUND

Wastewater services delivery is performed by twenty (20) Water Services Authorities in the Free State via an infrastructure network comprising of 95 wastewater collector and treatment systems. Through the Green Drop process, municipalities are renewing their operational baselines and reprioritize their plans with the primary objective of raising the current performance status in terms of municipal waste water management. The Green Drop requirements are used to assess the entire value chain involved in the delivery of municipal wastewater services, whilst the risk analyses focus on the treatment function specifically. The Green Drop Assessment Results for municipalities are based on the following categories:

- 90% - 100% Excellent
- 80% - <90% Good status
- 50% - <80% Average performance
- 31% - <50% Very poor performance
- <31% Critical state

The Free State Growth and Development Strategy aims to reduce the number of municipalities with green drop scores from 17 to 5 in 2030. In order to address the above, Pillar 3 and Driver 8 is identified and outlined in accordance with the FSGDS as follows:

- Pillar 3: Improved quality of life
  - Driver 8: Expand and maintain basic and road infrastructure

Indicator	Current Status (FSGDS) 2010	Five year target	Ten year target	Fifteen year target	Twenty year target
Green Drop scores	17 municipalities with poor performance	12	9	7	5

An investigation of green drop scores on local municipality levels identified the following geographic areas that have a very poor performance and those that are in critical state indicated in relation with Tokologo Local Municipality and its towns.

**Table 8.9.1: Green Drop Risk Assessment (Performance) Results per local municipality in 2014**

Local Municipality	Green Drop Risk Percentage Score (%)	Green Drop Risk Percentage Score (%)
	2013	2022
FS 185: Nala	8	6
FS 183: Tswelopele	49	40
FS 181: Masilonyana	11	16
FS 184: Matjhabeng	58	26
FS 182: Tokologo	24	39

Source: (Department of Water Affairs: Green Drop Report – Free State 2022)

**Table 8.9.1** is an indication of the Green Drop Risk Assessment for the local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district for the 2021 assessment. Tokologo Local Municipality showed an improvement in their Green Drop Risk performance from 24% in 2013 to 39% in the 2021 assessment. The average Green Drop score is however still not on standard, but a turnaround is definitely evident for the Tokologo Local Municipality. Nala and Masilonyana Local Municipalities recorded Green Drop scores of 6% and 16% respectively for the 2021 assessment which placed the wastewater management in a critical risk position which poses a serious risk to public health and the environment. The Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) in the Matjhabeng Local Municipality is also classified as critical risk with a Green Drop score of 26 % in 2021 from 58% in 2013.

**Table 8.9.2: Green Drop Risk Assessment (Performance) Results per Tokologo Local Municipality town in 2022**

Town	Green Drop Percentage Score (%)	Green Drop Percentage Score (%)
	2013	2022
Boshof	23	32
Dealesville	25	46
Hetzogville	25	43

Source: (Department of Water Affairs: Green Drop Report – Free State 2022)

**Table 8.9.2** indicates the Green Drop Risk Assessment for the towns within the Tokologo Local Municipality in the year 2021. The risk profiles of all three plants in the Tokologo Local Municipality have moved from critical (Boshof) and high (Dealesville and Hertzogville) risk positions to low-risk positions (above 31%) according to the wastewater risk rating.

## CONCLUSION

Analysis of the Green Drop Risk Assessment (performance) results and site inspection results for the 2022 assessment report indicate that 17 municipalities and 64 wastewater systems in the Free State that received Green Drop scores below 31% are to be placed under regulatory surveillance, in accordance with the Water Services Act (108 Of 1997). In addition, these municipalities will be required to submit a detailed corrective action plan and be compelled to ring-fence their water services grant allocation to rectify/restore wastewater collection and treatment shortcomings identified in the report.

There are a few exceptions with some positive trends such the Tokologo Local Municipality that received an award for the Best Provincial Risk Manager. It is the regulatory impression that wastewater services management in the local municipalities in the Lejweleputswa district are not on par with good practice and legislative compliance. The main contributing factors to the poor performance are the absence of operational and compliance monitoring, no flow measurement, lack of technical skills, poor operational and maintenance strategies, and in general the lack of information.

## **9. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The Lejweleputswa Rural Development Plan is developed as a viable tool that will direct development towards the rural areas and ensure the continuous development and improvement of the lives of people residing in the area. To ensure development of predominantly rural spaces within the district key projects are proposed within the Tokologo Local Municipality to unlock the economic potential of the rural areas as well as creating better linkages between urban and rural areas. These projects have the potential of alleviating poverty and facilitating access to markets to ensure more accessibility for the rural poor.

### **9.1. Focus Regions**

The proposed projects have been clustered into the functional region groups and each focus area identified has particular projects linked to it which combines with the main commodities of that particular Functional Region. There are twelve (12) main focus regions within the Lejweleputswa District which are located around the following important towns or nodes. Tokologo Local Municipality falls within Focus Region 11 and 12 of the Lejweleputswa District Rural Development Plan.

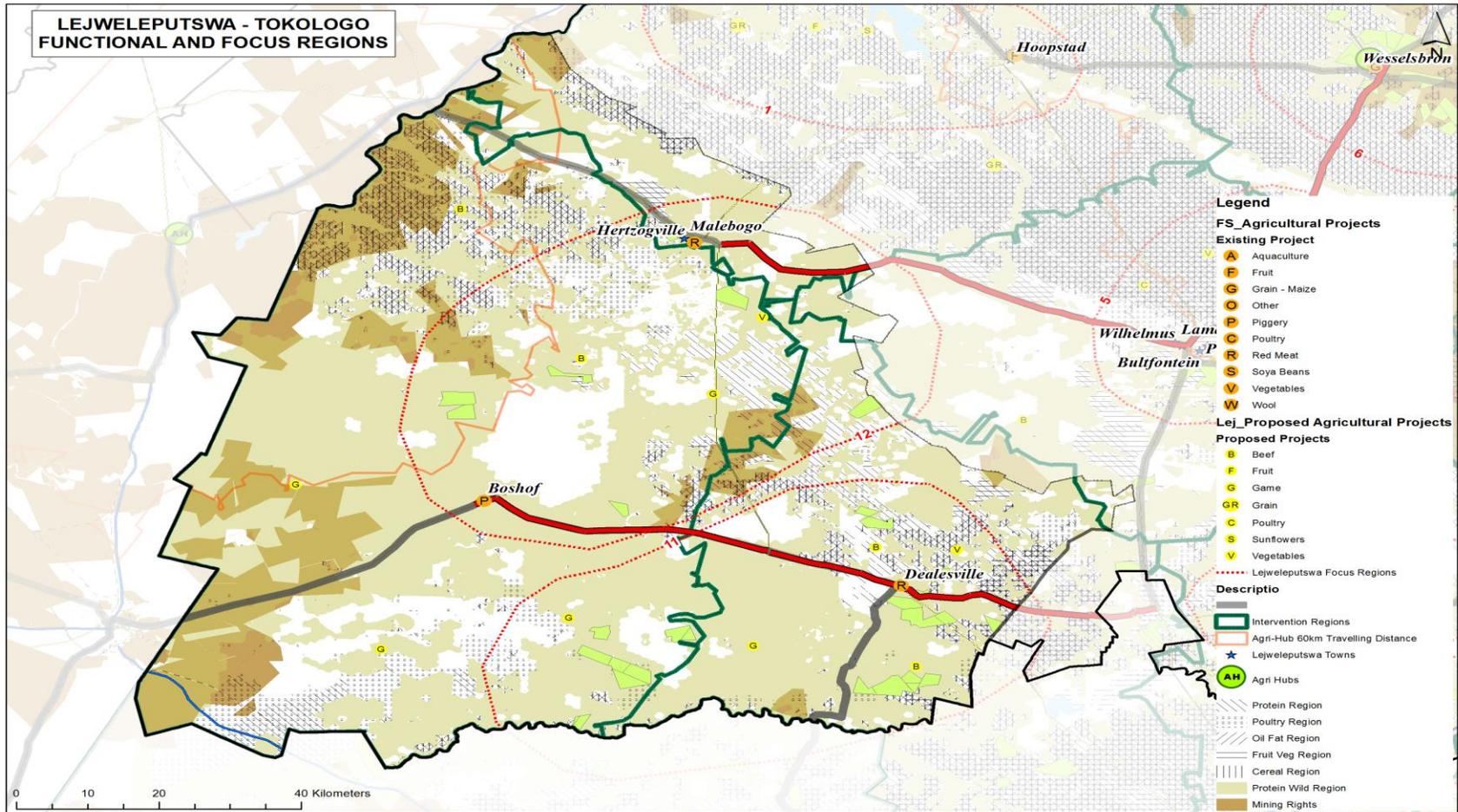
**Table 9 .1 Proposed Projects**

<b>FOCUS REGION</b>	<b>EXISTING PROJECTS</b>	<b>PROPOSED PROJECTS</b>	<b>FUNCTIONAL REGION - EVIDENT</b>	<b>TOWNS</b>
Focus Region 1	Fruit	Grain, Fruit & Sunflowers	Mixed (Across all regions)	Hoopstad and surrounds
Focus Region 2	N/a	Grain, Poultry, Beef & Vegetables	Mixed (Across all regions, excluding fruits and oils)	Bothaville and surrounds
Focus Region 3	Red Meat, Vegetables & Other Projects	Beef & Game	Meats (Beef, Mutton, Game)	Winburg and eastern rural areas
Focus Region 4	Piggery	Beef & Vegetables	Meats (Beef, Mutton, Game)	Brandfort towards Soutpan
Focus Region 5	N/a	Vegetables, Poultry & Beef	Mixed (Across all regions, excluding fruits)	Bultfontein
Focus Region 6	Grain – Maize	Grain, Poultry, Vegetables, Beef & Sunflowers	Mixed (Across all regions, excluding fruits)	Wesselsbron towards Welkom
Focus Region 7	Red Meat	Grain, Sunflowers, Beef, Poultry & Vegetables	Mixed (Across all regions)	Odendaalsrus, Allan Ridge and Rural Areas
Focus Region 8	N/a	Game & Poultry	Mixed (Across all regions, excluding fruits and oils)	Ventersburg and towards the east
Focus Region 9	N/a	Grain, Beef & Game	Mixed (Across all regions, excluding fruits and oils)	Theunissen towards Welkom

Focus Region 10	Red Meat	Beef & Game	Meats (Beef, Mutton, Game)	Verkeerdevlei and rural surrounds
Focus Region 11	Red Meat	Beef, Vegetables & Game	Mixed (Across all regions, excluding fruits and oils)	Dealesville and rural surrounds; and
Focus Region 12	Red Meat	Beef & Game	Meats (Beef, Mutton, Game)	Hertzogville and Boshof region

Source: (Lejweleputswa Rural Development Plan – Tokologo Local Municipality, 2017)

**Figure 9.1: Tokologo Local Municipality Focus Regions**



Source: (Lejweleputswa Rural Development Plan – Tokologo Local Municipality, 2017)

The following Agripark Projects are listed according to the use it will contribute towards the Lejweleputswa District as listed in the table below:

**Table 8.2 Agripark Projects**

FUNCTION	TOWNS	COMMODITIES	PROJECT
Agri Hub	Wesselsbron	Beef	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slaughtering Facilities</li> <li>• Abattoir</li> <li>• Cold storage facility</li> <li>• Livestock handling facility</li> <li>• Packaging Plant</li> <li>• Tannery</li> </ul>
		Fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fruit Processing Facilities</li> <li>• Packaging Plant</li> <li>• Juice Extraction</li> <li>• Dehydration Plant</li> </ul>
		Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boma Facility</li> </ul>
		Grain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dry Milling Plant</li> <li>• Wet Milling Plant</li> <li>• Storage Facilities</li> </ul>
		Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battery</li> <li>• Abattoir</li> <li>• Cold Storage Facility</li> <li>• Packaging</li> </ul>
		Sunflowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold Pressing Plant</li> <li>• Storage Facility</li> </ul>
		Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washing</li> <li>• Packaging</li> <li>• Cold Storage</li> <li>• Dehydration Facility</li> </ul>
		FPSU's	Bothaville Bultfontein Ventersburg
Fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fresh Produce Outlet</li> <li>• Cold Storage Facility</li> <li>• Logistics</li> </ul>		
Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boma Facility</li> </ul>		
Grain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bakery</li> </ul>		
Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hatchery</li> <li>• Broilers</li> <li>• Local Outlet Store</li> </ul>		
Sunflowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handling Facility</li> </ul>		
Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incubators tunnels</li> <li>• Fresh Produce Outlet</li> </ul>		
Other Towns	<b>Boshof</b> <b>Hertzogville</b> <b>Dealesville</b> Hoopstad Brandfort Verkeerdevlei Theunissen Winburg Virginia Henneman Odendaalsrus Allanridge Welkom Thabong	<b>Beef</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Holding Pens</b></li> </ul>
		Fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fresh Produce Local Market</li> </ul>
		Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/a</li> </ul>
		Grain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Community Bakery</li> </ul>
		Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hatchery</li> </ul>
		Sunflowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/a</li> </ul>
		Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fresh Produce Local Market</li> </ul>

Source: (Lejweleputswa Rural Development Plan – Tokologo Local Municipality, 2017)

## 10. AGRICULTURAL MASTER PLAN

The Free State is the most centrally located province of South Africa and it almost encloses the Kingdom of Lesotho. The Free State province is the third largest province in South Africa in terms of area comprising of 129 480 square miles or 12.9458 million hectares in extant and comprises 10.6% of the total area of the country. When examining the patterns of land use in the province of the approximately 13 million ha of land, only about **17% of it is high potential agricultural land**; with 17% classified as medium-potential agricultural land; 41% is classified as low-potential land while about 21% is rangeland. A total area of 232 200 hectares is classified as part of the former homeland areas. Of this area, 81% is classified as grazing land which is more suitable for livestock production while 19% is considered as potential arable land.

**Table 10.1 Main areas of production per product in the Free State**

COMMODITY	MAIN PRODUCING AREA
Maize	<b>Lejweleputswa</b> , Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane
Wheat	Thabo Mofutsanyane, Xhariep
Sorghum	Fezile Dabi
Potatoes	Thabo Mofutsanyane, Xhariep
Sunflower	<b>Lejweleputswa</b> , Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane
Red Meat	<b>Lejweleputswa</b> , Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane, Xhariep and Mangaung Metropolitan
Vegetables	<b>Lejweleputswa</b> , Xhariep and Mangaung Metropolitan
Fruits	Thabo Mofutsanyane
Dry Beans	Thabo Mofutsanyane
Peanuts	<b>Lejweleputswa</b> , Fezile Dabi, Xhariep
Dairy	<b>Lejweleputswa</b> , Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane
Cherries	Thabo Mofutsanyane
Wool	Thabo Mofutsanyane, Xhariep and Mangaung Metropolitan

Source: (Free State Development Corporation, 2014)

According to FS Landcover (2009) data the irrigated areas in the Lejweleputswa district are as follows: Masilonyana: 2 912 ha (0.4%), Tokologo: 22 357 ha, (2.4%), Tswelopele: 13 683 ha (2.1%), Matjhabeng: 10 363 ha (2.05) and Nala: 4 941 ha (1.2%). These areas add up to **54 256 ha for the District.**

Irrigated areas are clustered into the following water user association areas:

- Sandvet straddling Masilonyana, Mathabeng, Tswelopele and Nala;
- Erfenis/Allemanskraal straddling Masilonyana, Mathabeng and
- Right-bank of the Modder River/Krugersdrif.

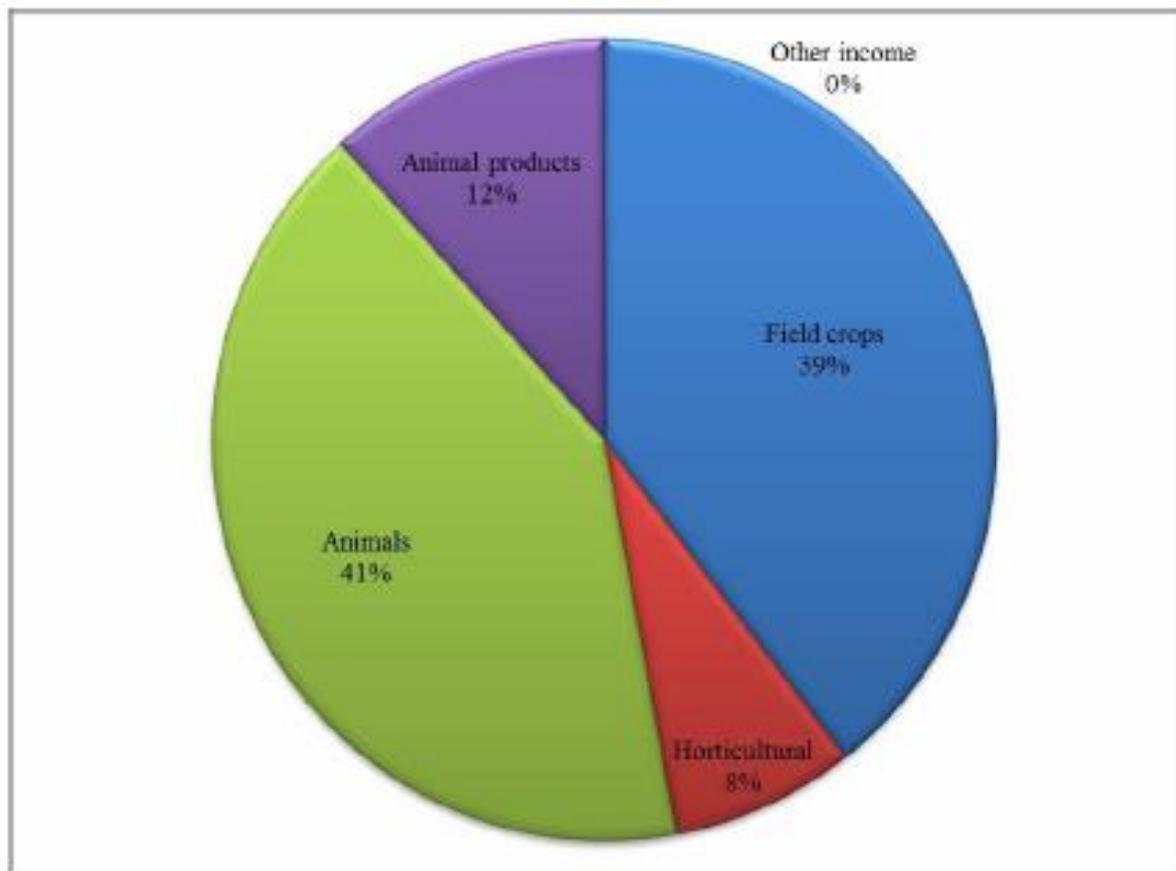
The registration of water use was initiated in 2001 and is ongoing. Approximate areas that can be irrigated with the current licenced water, at area-appropriate application rates amount to between 23 490 and 24 575 ha for the district. These areas amount to 43% and 45% respectively of the total area indicated by landcover data. The difference is probably due to the following:

- Possible error in the landcover data (footprints of shifting centre pivots (particularly where potatoes are produced) or defunct centre pivots having been counted as irrigated);
- "Stretching" of irrigation water (supplementary irrigation); and
- Unlicensed water use.

According to Department of Water and Sanitation (2004) the present levels of water availability for irrigation will only be maintained and not raised in future. Water conservation and demand management will be promoted; this could provide a stimulus for the investigation and development of high value crops. It also rings a warning that water for the leaching of salts will be at a premium.

Graph 9.1 depicts that the livestock production was the biggest contributor to gross farming income (GFI) in the FS in 2007 with livestock at 41% followed by field crops (39%) and animal products with 12%. Furthermore, the district municipalities in the FS that generate the most GFI from maize production are situated within the Lejweleputswa District Municipality and Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The area commonly known as the Maize Triangle includes magisterial districts such as Hoopstad (R430 million), Bothaville (R400 million), Wesselsbron (R263 million), Bultfontein (R216 million) and Viljoenskroon (R204 million). Therefore, livestock and field crops have proven to be the agricultural commodities showing the most potential and would be an ideal commodity for small-scale farmers to produce as it may increase the success of agricultural development.

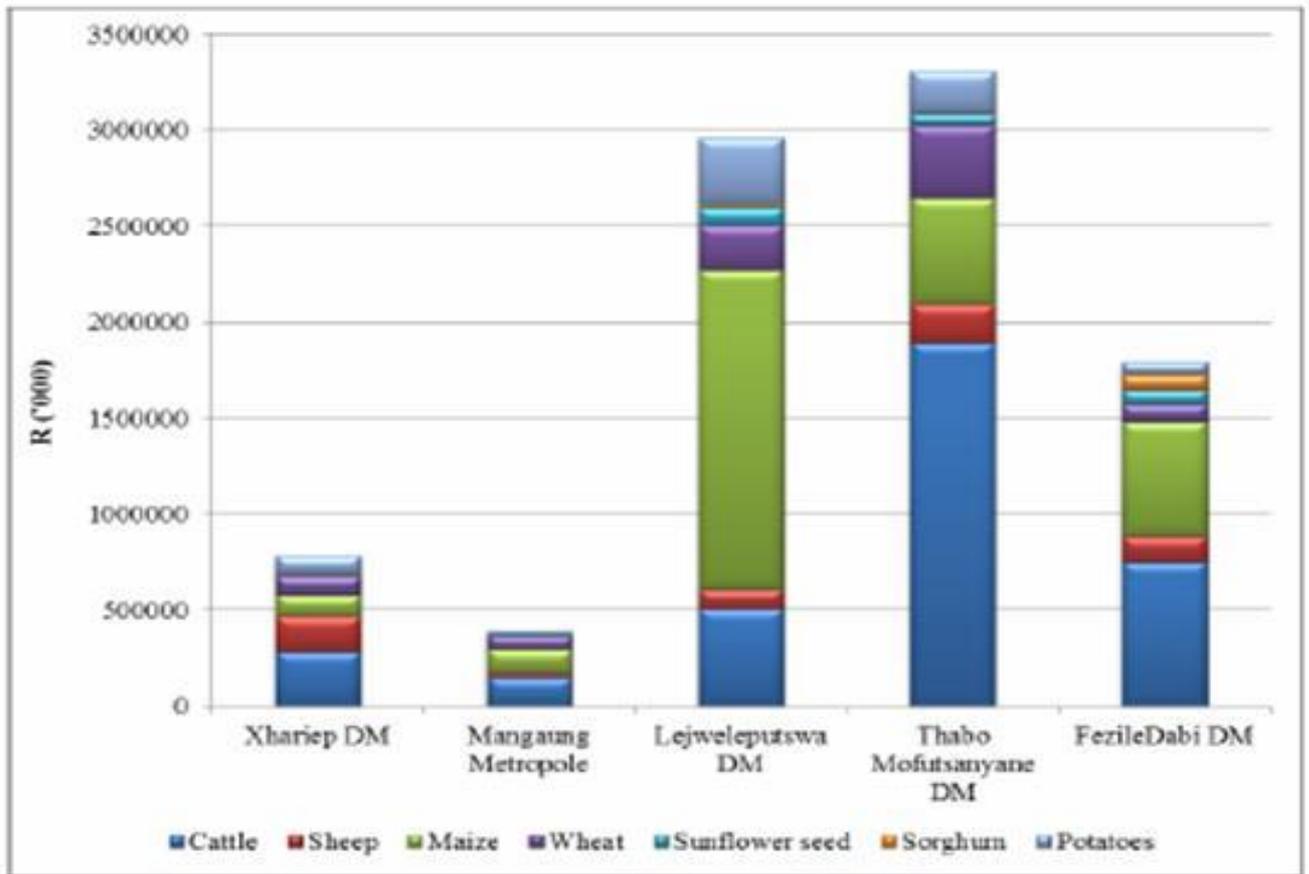
**Graph 10.1 Gross farming income by product in the Free State province**



Source: (Statistics South Africa, 2007)

It is however also important to look at regional gross farm income generated by each type of product in the province which will determine the dependency of farming businesses on each type of product in each region. Graph 12.2 depicts the regional gross farm income by type of product in the FS in 2007. As can be seen, the Thabo Mofutsanyane and Lejweleputswa District Municipalities generated the most combined gross farm income in 2007 with the Mangaung Metropolitan the least. Gross farm income generated by cattle production was predominant in the Thabo Mofutsanyane and Fezile Dabi district municipalities. The Lejweleputswa DM was responsible for generating the largest amount of gross farm income from maize production in 2007. Gross farm income from sheep production was more focused in the Xhariep and Thabo Mofutsanyane district municipalities.

**Graph 10.2: Regional gross farm income by type of product in the FS (2007)**



Source: (Statistics South Africa, 2007)

## **11. BIODIVERSITY PLAN**

All living organisms, including humans, rely on the natural environment for their continued survival. They all require space and the resources that are found within that space. Additionally, the same space may be required for conservation, mining and agricultural purposes therefore various tools are required to manage conflicting land use requirements that exist. Most of these land uses are located within the domain of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) and Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). However, all of these operate at a strategic level which in turn requires operational plans and tools for their effective implementation, such as a Biodiversity Plans. These plans involves knowing where biodiversity (species, ecosystems, habitats) is and the accounting for their ecological requirements so that they can persist over time. A key product of the provincial biodiversity plan is a map indicating areas that are critical to account for the principles or representation and persistence and which if not protected implies that the affected biodiversity features will be lost.

Therefore, main objective of the biodiversity plan and its implementation is for it to be aligned with other spatial planning policies and guidelines, specifically the Free State Provincial Spatial Development Framework (FS PSDF). The purpose of the latter, in conjunction with the Free State Growth and Development Strategy (FSGDS), is to facilitate application of the National Development Plan Vision 2030 in the Free State by defining a place-specific spatial vision and direction around which to align the Provincial Strategic Growth and Development Pillars of the FSGDS. This is given effect by illustrating the desired future spatial patterns that provide for integrated, efficient and sustainable land-use throughout the province based upon the development of priorities as set in the FSGDS. In land-use terms, the FS PSDF provides guidance amongst others to integrate and standardize planning at all spheres of government in the province and to determine what type of land use should be undertaken at any particular location.

The FS PSDF is to serve as a framework and manual for integrated spatial planning and land-use management in accordance with the principles of sustainability and sustainable development. Ultimately, the FS PSDF focuses on the following amongst others:

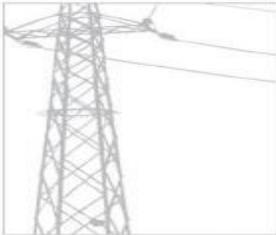
- ✚ Supporting the district and local municipalities in the preparation of their SDFs in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000. Such support and guidance include the following:
  - Providing a standard spatial format for giving effect to, among others, the FS GDS and the associated development programmes and projects throughout the province.

- Facilitating the land-use classification of the province in a standard format in accordance with defined Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs) which provides a spatial framework to guide decision-making regarding land-use at all levels of planning.

Importantly the SPLUMA requires land use schemes to include amongst others a map indicating the zoning of the municipal area into land use zones. SPLUMA further stipulates that land use schemes adopted in terms of the Act must include appropriate categories of land use zoning and regulations for the entire municipal area, including areas not previously subject to a land use scheme. To this extent the FS PSDF developed Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs) which are the land use categories that will be indicated on the zoning map of a Land Use Scheme. Development of the SPCs took cognizance of the SPLUMA requirement that a Land Use Scheme must amongst others take cognizance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority (e.g. a biodiversity plan).

Of relevance is the SPCs 'Statutory Conservation Areas (Core Areas) - SPC A' and 'Non-Statutory Conservation Areas (Buffer Areas) - SPC B' as these represent areas where land use within these areas needs to proceed with caution. To some extent, the same applies to areas categorized as SPC C.a (Extensive Agricultural Areas) as indicated in **Figure 13**. Although the FS PSDF recognizes that land use within these areas need to be managed, it does not provide detailed guidelines on land uses which are considered to be compatible or not with these categories. This is provided by the land use guidelines provided herein.

**Figure 11: Spatial Planning Categories as contained in the Free State Provincial Spatial Framework**

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

For the biodiversity planning categories to inform spatial planning it is necessary that they are related to the SPCs of the FS PSDF. Table 11 provides a description of the and scape-level purpose and the desirable condition of land associated with the different CBA map categories as well as their desired state and/or management objectives to ensure that they continue to afford the protections and/or ecological services on account of which they were selected in the first place. The last column of Table 11 (Recommended SDF category) indicated the SPCs that are associated with the different CBA map categories and therefore also the land uses that are considered to be compatible with the different SPCs.

**Table 11. Description of and explanation of the landscape-level purpose and the desired state of the land associated with the different CBA map categories and alignment with the Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs)**

CBA Map Category	Description	Landscape-level purpose	Desired state \ management objective	Recommended SPC category
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Areas that are formally protected in terms of the following acts:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protected Areas Act</li> <li>- Marine Living Resources Act</li> <li>- Section 8[1] of National Forests Act 84 of 1998</li> <li>- World Heritage Convention Act 49 of 1999</li> </ul> </li> <li>•Excluding the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mountain catchment areas</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Formal long-term protection for important biodiversity and landscape features. Together with CBAs, ensures that a viable representative sample of all ecosystem types and species can persist.	As per Protected Area Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•All SPCs of Category A (Core Areas), excluding:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A.a.9 (Mountain Catchment Area)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
CBA	Areas that must remain in good ecological condition to meet biodiversity targets	Together with protected areas, ensures that a viable representative sample of all ecosystem types and species can persist.	Maintain in natural or near-natural ecological condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SPCs of Category B (Buffer Areas):                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-B.b.1 (Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas; FEPA)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
ESA 1	Areas that must remain in at least fair ecological condition to meet biodiversity targets, support ecological functioning, or deliver ecosystem services.	Ensures the long-term ecological functioning of the landscape as a whole.	Maintain in at least semi-natural ecological condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SPCs of Category A (Core Areas):                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A.a.9 (Mountain Catchment Area)</li> </ul> </li> <li>•SPCs of Category B (Buffer Areas):                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-B.b.3 (Rivers or riverbeds, incl. 32 m buffer in terms of NEMA)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

ESA 2	Areas in which further deterioration in ecological condition must be avoided to meet biodiversity targets, support ecological functioning, or deliver ecosystem services		Maintain current land use with no intensification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SPCs of Category B (Buffer Areas):</li> <li>-B.b.3 (Other Natural Areas)</li> </ul>
Other Natural Areas	Natural or semi-natural areas that are not required to meet biodiversity targets, support ecological functioning, or deliver ecosystem services (provided that protected areas, CBAs, and ESAs remain intact)	Allows for range of other land uses, including intensive land uses.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SPCs of Category B (Buffer Areas):</li> <li>- B.c.1 (Public Park)</li> <li>- B.c.2 (Landscaped areas)</li> <li>•SPCs of Category C (Agricultural areas):</li> <li>- C.a.1 (Bona-fide game farms)</li> <li>- C.a.2 (Extensive stock farms)</li> <li>•SPCs of Category F (Surface Infrastructure &amp; Buildings):</li> <li>-F.m (Science and Technology Structures)</li> </ul>
No Natural Remaining	Areas in which no natural habitat remain	Areas already severely or irreversibly modified by intensive land uses.		All SPCs not listed for the other CBA map categories

## 12. PROPOSALS

This section of the document will present spatial proposals for each town namely Boshof, Hertzogville, and Dealesville. These proposals were derived from the adopted SDF (2018), site inspections, as well as the status quo section of the SDF. The proposals for each town are spatially represented on the maps. The Spatial Proposals for each town aims to improve the development towards achieving spatial integration, promoting an environment that will trigger economic growth and improve access to social amenities.

### 12.1. BOSHOF

#### **Entrance and Exit Signage Refurbishment:**

The main entrances into and out of the town of Boshof are in need of refurbishment. These include the following entrances: Jacobs Street connecting to the R64 to Kimberley; Jacobs Street connecting to the S342 to Hertzogville and N'Theo Street connecting to the R64 to Bloemfontein (see entrance and exit on the SDF Map).

Signage into and out of a town is considered critical. Reason being that it plays the following functions: It defines a town's borders; it attracts passersby; provides orientation for people entering and leaving a town and can also be utilized to distribute vital information about a town especially to visitors. The following are improvements that are proposed for the entrances:

- Installation of information boards that indicate areas of interest in the town. This is to ensure quick access to information regarding what the town has to offer. This will also make it



easier for visitors to maneuver around the town.

- Landscaping should also be considered to include elements which are unique to the town. The improvement in aesthetics will also attract visitors into the town.



**Image:** Entrance/Exist of R59 & R64

### **Urban Design and Heritage Area:**

As indicated in the situational analysis, there a number of heritage buildings directly and indirectly adjacent to Jacobs street in the CBD. To preserve this character, a boundary has been defined (see Urban Design and Heritage Area on the Boshof SDF Map) in an effort to preserve this area as a heritage site. Any developments that take place within this boundary should aim to retain the heritage character. Urban design principles can also be incorporated to amplify this uniqueness.

### **Tourism Accommodation:**

Due to the proximity to the game farm, tourism accommodation should be encouraged in this area.

### **New Developable Areas:**

#### I. New Developable Areas A1 and A2 (priority 1):

Two open spaces are identified adjacent to A-Re-Yeng Street (see **New Developable Areas A1 and A2** on the SDF map). They are both identifiable in the Town Planning Scheme or Draft Land Use Scheme under the farm name Dorps Gronden RE/432. These open spaces are located alongside the proposed intensification corridor. Development on these parcels of land should be maximized in order to reap the benefits of its strategic and desirable location along the axis of the main corridors of Boshof.

Medium Density Housing is proposed on these two parcels of land. Feasibility studies should be conducted to determine the probability of that kind of development taking place. Once the probability has been determined, land development applications should follow in order to subdivide the portion from the Farm RE/432 and to rezone or do a township establishment to allow for Medium Density Housing.

Location on SDF Map	Ownership	Zoning	Proposal	Actions Required
A1 (orange shade)	Municipality	Municipal Town lands	Medium Density Housing	Subdivide and Rezone to Residential / Township Establishment
A2 (orange shade)	Municipality	Municipal Town lands	Medium Density Housing	Subdivide and Rezone to Residential / Township Establishment

II. New Developable Areas B (priority 2):

The open Space identified as **New Developable Areas B** on the SDF map can also be used for residential extensions. Feasibility studies will also be required, followed by a subdivision and a township establishment.

Location on SDF Map	Ownership	Zoning	Proposal	Actions Required
B (orange shade)	Municipality	Municipal Town lands	Residential Extension	Subdivide and Rezone to Residential / Township Establishment

III. New Developable Areas C1 and C2 (priority 3):

Two open spaces are identified adjacent to the informal road that leads to the R64 (see **New Developable Areas C1 and C2** on the SDF map). Also identifiable in the Town Planning Scheme under the farm name Dorps Gronden RE/432.

Development on these parcels of land are equally critical as they will also assist to strengthen the proposed intensification corridor. Once the road has been upgraded, the open spaces can also be subdivided to include residential (mixed densities) and business related development. It is critical to also note that these vacant pieces on land are located within the demarcated urban

edge. These means the proposed development will still be aligned to the anticipated urban growth of the municipality.

Location on SDF Map	Ownership	Zoning	Proposal	Actions Required
C1 (orange shade)	Municipality	Municipal Town lands	Residential and Business development	Subdivide and Township Establishment
C2 (orange shade)	Municipality	Municipal Town lands	Residential and Business development	Subdivide and Township Establishment

### **Rocky Open Space:**

There is a vacant piece of land located close to a cemetery and can be identified as Rocky Open Space on the Boshof SDF map. It also falls under the farm name Dorsp Gronden RE/432 in the Town Planning Scheme.

Majority of the people commute via foot daily to reach Seretse Township which is located on the east of the open space. Although located in between the two erven that have been identified for future residential development, its topography is rocky thus making it unsuitable for any formal structural developments. For this reason, it is proposed for this piece of land to be converted into a Public Open Space with the following immediate remedial measures:

- Installation of benches to accommodate walking breaks;
- Street lights or high mast lights for vigilance in the evenings; and
- Paving and formalizing existing footpaths

Location on SDF Map	Ownership	Zoning	Proposal	Actions Required
Green Octagon shape	Municipality	Municipal Town lands	Convert into a formal Public Open Space	Subdivide and Rezone  Landscaping and Installation of street furniture and lighting.

## **Urban Restructuring:**

### a) Sports and Education Node:

- Convert the corner of Re-A-Dula and A-Re-Yeng streets including the School and the Stadium into a Sport/Educational Node. The node will include public library and accommodate other sports interests (i.e. it will be critical to determine the need of sports facilities to be supplied from community engagements during public participation processes, to avoid creating white elephants).

### b) Intensity Corridor Priority 3:

- The road leading to the R64 should be extended and formalized to allow for a second entrance to Boshof. As a complementary land use to this proposal, an erf along this road should be dedicated towards the construction of a filling station, truck stop and overnight accommodation to support the already existing movement of vehicles along the road.

### c) Transport and Economic Node:

- Economic node is proposed on a vacant parcel of land in Seretse along the A-Re-Yeng Street where there is at present a concentration of business activities.
- A **Taxi Rank** is proposed on this economic node to due to its centrality in relation to schools, residential settlements and clinic. Development of this economic node will enhance the proposed development of extending and formalizing a second entrance to Boshof (Intensity Corridor Priority 3).

### d) Roads Improvement:

In order to ensure safe movement for pedestrians and other modes of transport, it is proposed that the main transport routes (Jacobs, A-Re-Yeng and N'Teo Streets) should be improved by implementing the following safety measures: Taxi stops; sidewalks; pedestrian crossings; and speed humps. Additionally paving along the internal streets of Boshof is needed and animal traction should be added on streets that are alongside areas dedicated for animal grazing.

### e) Sports and Educational Node:

A Sport and Education Node is proposed in Seretse to strengthen the existing facilities.

## 12.2. HERTZOGVILLE

The spatial proposals for Hertzogville are discussed in this subsection and reference should be made to **Annexure 2** where the proposals are mapped out.



**Images:** Silos close to the entrance at School Street and R708 and open space located along the R708

### Entrance and Exit Signage refurbishment

- The main entrances where Hoof, School and “Itereleng” Street intersect with the R708 should be improved through the installation of information boards that indicate areas of interest in the town. These boards provide information regarding places of interest and enhances easy of movement around the town for tourist.
- Landscaping of entrances should also be considered to improve aesthetics that will attract tourists into the town.

### Urban Edge:

- The boundaries of the Urban Edge will be amended to include only the existing built up areas. The urban edge will include the Hertzogville and Malebogo area as well as small extension of the open space north of Malebogo and the R708 to accommodate future residential developments.

**New Development areas:**

The “New Development Areas” as marked on the map are open and developable parcels of land that can be used for any development by either private investors or by the municipality in accordance to their priority list (residential, business, industries or social amenities developments). The open parcels of land are strategically located close to access routes ensuring that the new developments are easily accessible to the public. Feasibility studies should be conducted to determine the development options that can take place on the erven.

**Surveyed Housing Development:**

- This parcel of land is located on the western side of Malebogo (farm portion Dorps Gronden RE/1084) and can be considered for residential development as a long term option. However, it is important to reiterate that developing in this area will consequently encourage the extension of Hertzogville towards Christiana (Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality) which is in a different province.
- This residential development can impose certain long term spatial and economic risks towards Tokologo Municipality as a whole. Should the need arise for residential development in the future, low density housing should be considered so that further extension beyond the urban edge is not encouraged.

Colour on SDF Map	Ownership	Zoning	Proposal	Actions Required
Pink	Unknown	Agriculture	Residential Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open township register</li> <li>• Connect bulk services</li> <li>• Erect houses</li> <li>• Allocate title deeds</li> </ul> <p>Extension of the town boundary to accommodate the portion that falls on Vrede 1310</p>

**Future Development Option:**

This parcel of land is located on the north of the R708 on the farm portion Dorps Gronden RE/1084. This area can be explored in the future to accommodate the growing population of Hertzogville. Similarly to the area identified as "Surveyed Housing Development A", there are obstacles in extending the town to the northern direction as it will be growing away from the main economic nodes of the municipality. However, it can still be explored in phases for long term use.

Colour on SDF Map	Ownership	Zoning	Proposal	Actions Required
Yellow	Unknown	Agriculture	Residential Extension	Subdivide and Township Establishment  Extension of the town boundary to accommodate the portion that falls on Palmietpan 352

**Commonages:**

- These pockets of land can be used by farmers as commonages for the grazing of livestock.

**Industrial Area:**

An industrial area is proposed on the eastern side of the town on the intersection of the R59 to Hoopstad and the R708 to Dealesville.



**Image:** Proposed Industrial Area

### **Sports Fields and Stadium:**

- No proposals for new sporting facilities are suggested as the existing facilities are sufficient and well located.
- The existing sporting facilities are in need of maintenance and upgrading.
- Security especially around the stadium should be considered to prevent vandalism.
- Partnership with the Departments of Education and Social Development should be considered to ensure full use of the available sports facilities.



**Image:** Netball courts in 2018



**Image:** Netball courts in 2023

### **Taxi Rank:**

- Public participation outcomes of the 2018 SDF revealed a need for a taxi rank for long distance trips. This proposal can be located at the open space close to the netball courts. The location is ideal as the existing sporting facilities do not utilize the entire open space meaning the land is not being used to its full capacity.
- It is also located on the proposed intensification corridor. There is already a movement of vehicles transporting people between Malebogo to the CBD along the corridor, passing the proposed taxi rank. Its location in Malebogo also means that services will be brought to those who are disadvantaged and reliant on public transport the most.
- The development of the taxi rank on the proposed parcel of land also promotes the principle of efficiency through optimizing the use of existing resources and infrastructure.



**Image:** Proposed Taxi Rank

### **Cemetery Extension:**

- Two of the cemeteries located on the west and south-western side of Hertzogville can be extended in order to increase capacity.
- Caution should be taken on the extension of the cemetery located on the south as there is an existing salt pan adjacent to it.
- Feasibility studies must be conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed land for extension. Groundwater table, Environmental aspects (slope) and Geotechnical studies (soil) are some of the studies that need to be conducted prior to development of such a nature.

### **Urban Restructuring:**

#### a) Development Corridor:

- A development corridor should be promoted that extends from the entrance where School Street intersects with the R708 downwards to the intersection of School and Marin Street.
- Currently School Street has an interesting mixture development along its route including business (filling stations, small restaurants, shops) and residential developments. Directing future developments along the street will further link the township of Malebogo to Hertzogville and bring facilities and employment opportunities closer to the residents of Malebogo.

#### b) Transport Corridor:

- Transport corridors are proposed on the following streets: School; Hoof and Malebogo/ Van Niekerk Street.
- The people of Hertzogville rely mainly on walking as a means to get around. However in order to ensure safe movement for pedestrians and other modes of transport around the main transport routes, it is proposed that the following safety measures should implemented along these routes: Taxi stops; sidewalks; pedestrian crossings speed humps; and animal traction alongside areas dedicated for animal grazing.

a) Economic Node

To strengthen the economic activity at the intersection of Van Niekerk and Willemse Streets, an economic node can be established in the area. This will encourage the conversion of the surround residential sites into business sites which will strengthen the node.

**Development of Local Plans:**

Local SDFs can be developed for the following areas of interest:

- Mixed use corridor on School Street.

### **12.3. DEALESVILLE**

The spatial proposals for Hertzogville are discussed in this subsection and reference should be made to **Annexure 3**, where the proposals are mapped out.

#### **Entrance and Exit Signage Refurbishment:**

- The R64 route passes through the town via Andries Pretorius street connecting Dealesville with Bloemfontein (to the south), Kimberly (to the west) and Hertzogville (to the north) is the main activity spine of the town.
- Signage and Information boards are needed at the 2 main entrances of the town namely the Bloemfontein and the Kimberley entrances and exits. Information boards provide information regarding places of interest and enhances easy of movement around the town for visitors.
- Landscaping of entrances should also be considered to improve aesthetics that will attract visitors into the town.

#### **New Development Areas:**

- The “New Development Areas” as marked on the map are open and developable parcels of land that can be used for any development by either private investors or by the municipality in accordance to their priority list (residential, business, industries or social amenities developments). The open parcels of land are strategically located along the intensification corridor ensuring that the new developments are easily accessible to the public.
- Potential housing development on the areas earmarked as New Development Areas promote the principle of spatial justice through providing access to land for disadvantaged communities and persons.
- These areas also promote the principle of spatial sustainability by encouraging development within the built-up area which limits urban sprawl.

**Surveyed Housing Development:**

- The parcel of land indicated as "Surveyed Housing Development" are parcels of land that have been earmarked for housing developments. The township establishment processes have taken place and the area has been surveyed and pegged.
- Housing developments on the parcel of land promote the principle of spatial justice through access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal settlements.

Colour on SDF Map	Ownership	Zoning	Proposal	Actions Required
Pink	Unknown	Residential	Residential Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Open township register</li><li>• Connect bulk services</li><li>• Erect houses</li><li>• Allocate title deeds</li></ul>

**Sewerage:**

- The residential development in Tswaraganang is in need of an innovative sewerage system as buckets toilets are currently utilized.

**Multipurpose Centre:**

- Multipurpose Centre is proposed on erf 1187 emanating from the SDF community engagements held on 16 October 2018. This Centre can be a facility with multiple recreational uses.
- The clustering of uses in one facility creates opportunities for multi-use, sharing and effective use of land which promotes the principle of efficiency through the use of existing resources and infrastructure.

**Intensification Corridor 1:**

- A transport/access corridor is proposed for the **Andries Pretorius Street** as the main street which provides access to the town. Andries Pretorius Street links with the Tswaraganang Township and connects the town with Hertzogville. This street already has concentration of commercial activities such as a butchery, liquor store and a guesthouse. Industries are also located on the corridor for accessibility and connectivity with other towns.

- Furthermore, there is a potential to establish a **Taxi Rank** on the parcel of land on the intersection of Andries Pretorius and Brand Streets. This parcel of land is located on both intensification corridors and has the potential to accommodate a number of informal businesses with vendor stalls.



**Image:** Commercial Activities in Andries Street

- High masts are needed on the open space located between the Andries Pretorius road and the road leading to Hertzogville as most of the community in Tswaraganang commute by foot. These high masts can be beneficial on the short term as a means of safety especially at night and long term as this vacant parcel is already earmarked for future developments as a New Development Area.

### **Intensification Corridor 1:**

- A transport/access corridor is proposed for the **Brand Street** as the second main street which provides access to the town. The Brand Street links with the R64 which leads to Kimberley. This street already have a high concentration of commercial activities and potential exists for further commercial developments to be located along these movement routes. Banks, satellite office (Home Affairs, SASSA) and retail stores can be located along the Brand Street.
- This intensification corridor promote the principle of spatial sustainability through encouraging development that is within fiscal, institutional and administrative means for the municipality



**Images:** Intersection of Andries Pretorius and Brand Street

### **Intensification Corridor 2:**

- A transport/access corridor is proposed for the Andries Pretorius Street which connects the town with Hertzogville with Tswaraganang.
- Commonages are already in existence along this corridor and potential exists for more developments on parcels of land earmarked as New Development Areas.
- A clinic is already existing on the intersection of Andries Pretorius Street and the road leading to Tswaraganang.

### **Road improvements:**

- The roads in the town are in need of upgrading especially Andries Pretorius and Brand streets that provides access to the town.
- The internal streets of the Dealesville and Tswaraganang are in need of upgrading in terms of tar or paving as they are in a dilapidated condition.

- In order to accommodate other modes of transport on the roads, sidewalks should be paved and speed humps erected especially near schools and shopping complexes.
- The storm water drainage poses a challenge for adequate flow of water in Tswaragagnag and needs to be addressed.



**Image:** Internal streets

### **Sports Facility:**

- A sport facility is existing in the low-cost housing development along the R64 with facilities for basketball or netball. Upgrading is needed for to accommodate a soccer field on this facility and other sporting codes.
- The upgrading of the sports facility promotes the principle of spatial efficiency through optimizing the use of existing resources and infrastructure.



**Image:** Existing sports facility

**Commonages:**

- Commonages are identified throughout the town with existing farm pens and they are earmarked on the map. However discussions need to be held with the community to determine where additional commonages should be placed.



**Image:** Commonages

**Cemetery Extension:**

- Cemetery extensions are proposed on the existing cemeteries in Dealesville to increase the capacity.
- Caution should be taken on the extension of the cemetery located on the south east as there is an existing salt pan adjacent to it.
- Feasibility studies must be conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed land for extension. Groundwater table, Environmental aspects (slope) and Geotechnical studies (soil) are some of the studies that need to be conducted prior to development of such a nature.

**Integration Challenge**

- The low-cost housing development at the southern entrance to Dealesville is not contributing to integration and may pose a challenge in the future if development further continues to southwards.
- Developments should be encouraged along the Andries Pretorius Street especially on the areas earmarked as New Development Areas to ensure integration of Dealesville and Tswaraganang.

### 13. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Section 4 of the Tokologo Municipal Land Use Planning Bylaw as well as section 20 of SPLUMA were consulted to determine the process that should be adhered to for the compilation of the SDF. The public participation process of the Tokologo draft SDF will from 03 April - 03 June 2023 as advertised in the Volksblad and the Daily Sun, see Advert 1. The public meetings with the community were arranged during this phase and they were scheduled as follows:

Date	Venue	Time
	Dealesville – Tswaraganang Community Hall	
	Hertzogville – Malebogo Community Hall	
	Boshof – Seretse Community Hall	

**14. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**