

Executive Summary:

The development of this Spatial Development Framework has followed a set process that consisted of gaining an in-depth understanding of the policy context in which the municipality exists and the development of early vision directives.

This was followed by the contextual and spatial analysis of the municipality from a national, provincial, district and local level. Several spatial challenges and opportunities in the municipality were identified.

The next step was to utilise the findings to develop a number of spatial proposals. The final component of the Spatial Development Framework was the development of an implementation framework.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

The process that was followed is directly reflected in the content of the report:

- **Chapter 2** - stipulates the legal and policy applicability of this document.
- **Chapter 3** - outlines the institutional, policy and strategy context.
- **Chapter 4** - defines spatial challenges and opportunities and presents a synopsis of the municipality's analysis and the useful outcomes derived from it.
- **Chapter 5** - includes spatial proposals, which present a number of approaches to shaping the future of the municipality through a vision, conceptual approach and land use budget.
- **Chapter 6** - explains the implementation of spatial proposals over the following decade and responsibilities for carrying it out.
- This chapter provides generic information about the Tswaing context and why a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) should be developed.
- It also describes the stakeholder engagement process to be followed in the compilation and development of the Tswaing Local Municipality SDF.

CLIENT FEEDBACK

“Cadre Plan executed the project to a high standard and the project was completed in accordance with its terms of reference and aligned to relevant legislation. We found Cadre Plan to be pro-active, open to change and reliable. The company managed the project very well during the pandemic and was able to adapt in order to reach the desired outcome.

-Dries Goosen,
Chief Town & Regional Planner (DALRRD)

TSWAING SPATIAL CONCEPT

The Tswaing spatial concept framework (refer to Figure 42) is a visual representation of the long-term municipal vision. It aims to provide a schematic and diagrammatic view of the desired long-term spatial structure of the municipality. This, as mentioned prior, will form the basis for the detailed SDF for the entire municipality (including area frameworks).

The process of developing the spatial concept incorporated several structuring elements which have been integrated to form an ideal concept, comprising of the following structuring elements: (1) Nodes and centres (settlements and villages); (2) movement and connectivity (roads and rail); and (3) spatial areas (agriculture, conservation, etc.) and various unique components.

TSWAING SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Tswaing Local Municipality is in the southern part of the Ngaka Modiri Molema District. The head office is in Delareyville and it also includes the towns of Atamelang, Ottosdal, Letsopa, Sannieshof, Agisanang and Geysdorp. The rural areas consist of some 25 rural settlements to the north of Delareyville as well as commercial farming areas.

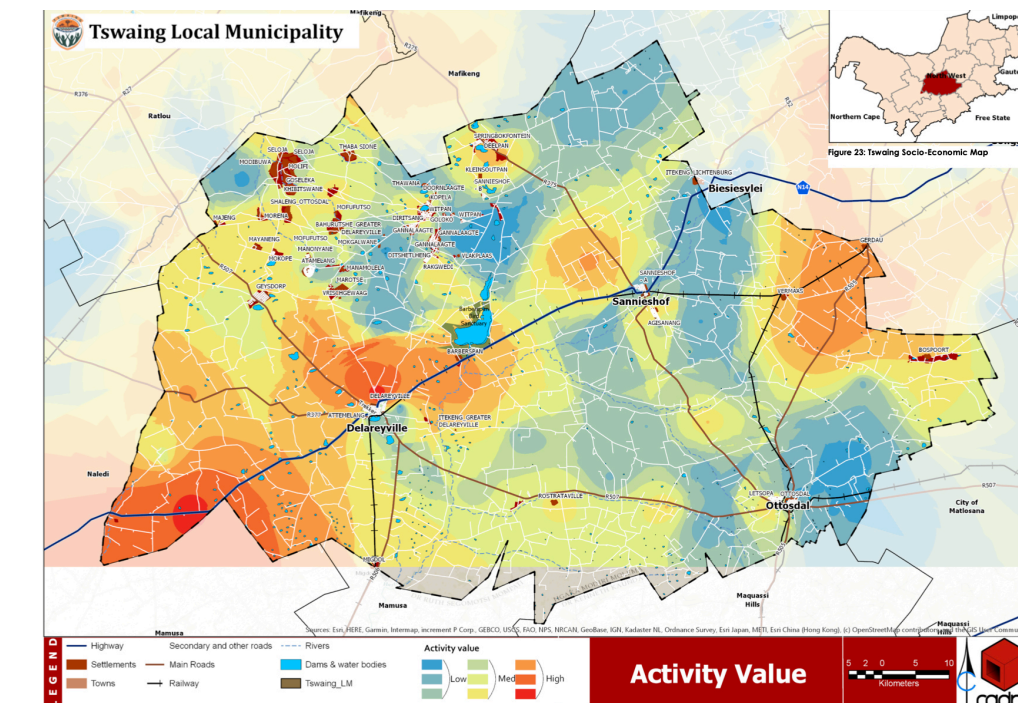
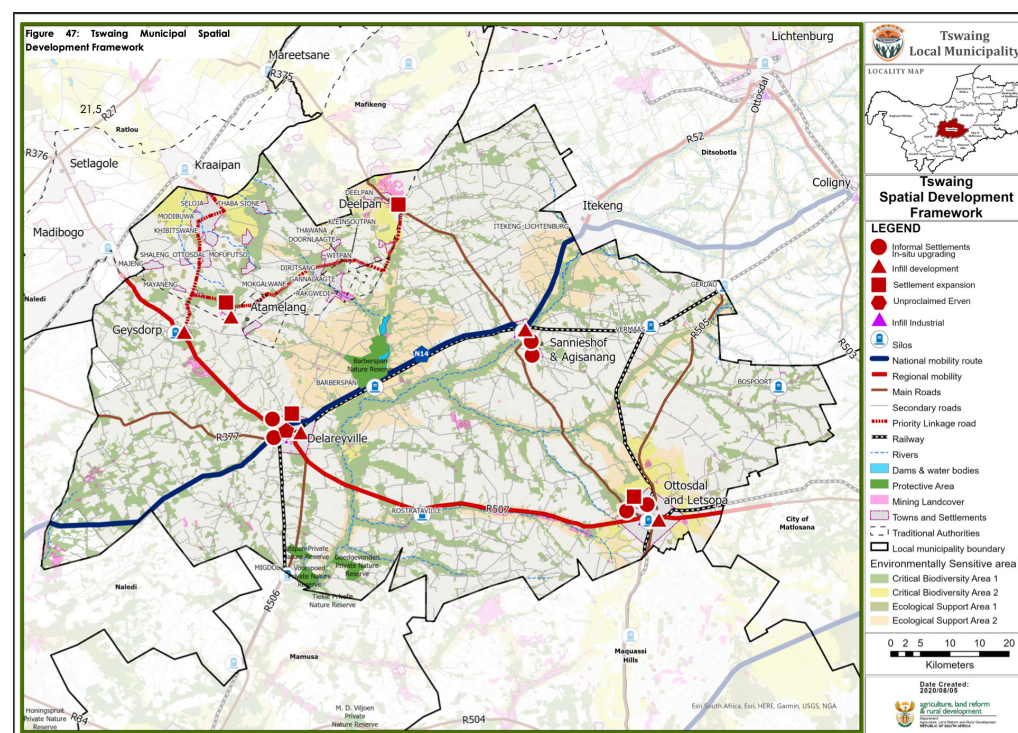
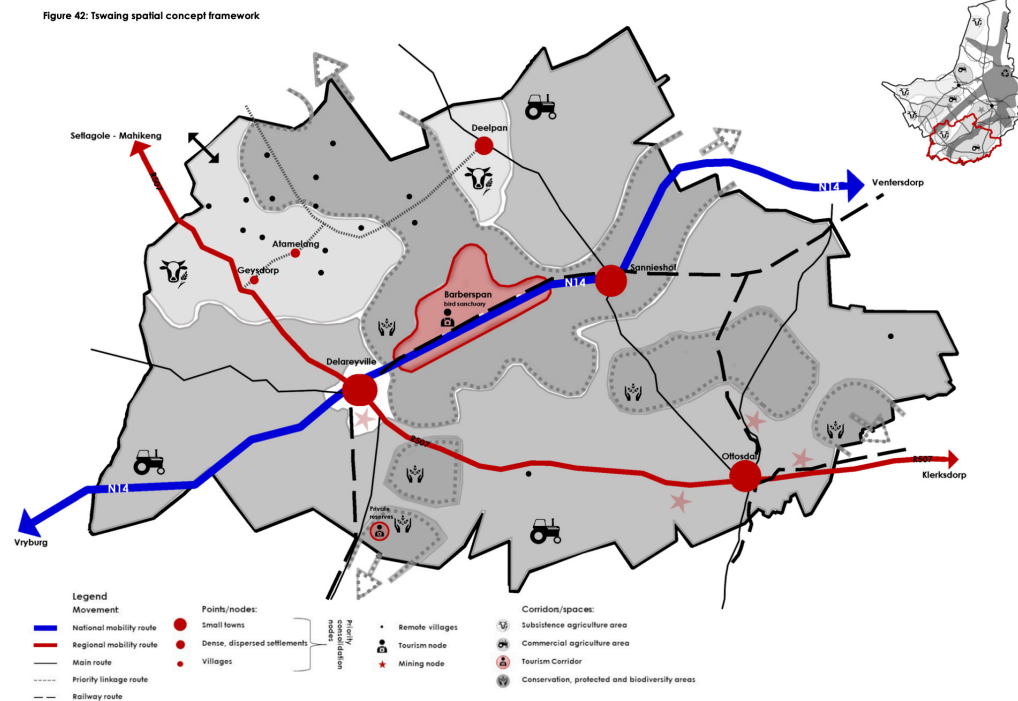
The entire population of Tswaing was estimated at more than 136 000 people (2016) with a population density of roughly 22 people per km² (Stats SA, 2011). The municipal area is located along the provincial N14 road and the R507. Moving clockwise, the local municipality is in close proximity to the functional urban areas of Lichtenburg, Klerksdorp, Wolmaranstad, Schweizer-Reneke, Vryburg and Mahikeng.

TSWAING SPATIAL ACTIVITY VALUES

The purpose of the activity map is to accentuate areas where strategic interventions and investment would make the biggest impact.

The activity analysis made use of (a) population density and GVA (Gross Value Added) as well as (b) a range of points indicating high value economic activity.

Through this activity map, it also allows for the visualisation of inactivity in a socio-economic context



Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for Tswaing Local Municipality

October 2020

Key Information:

In the development of a municipal SDF for Tswaing, a series of focus points for spatial interventions were identified:

1. Settlement structure and hierarchy
2. Protected areas
3. Areas of critical biodiversity
4. Tourism areas
5. Agricultural focus areas
6. Mining areas
7. Revitalisation of rural areas
8. Service delivery and maintenance
9. Catalytic areas
10. Movement Routes and connectivity

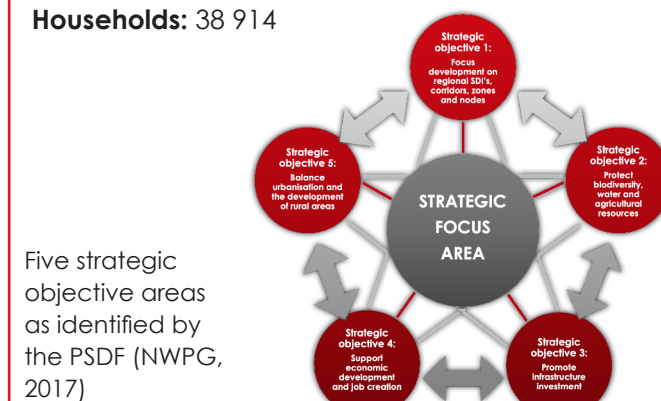
GENERAL STATISTICS

Population 2011: 124 093

Population 2030: 171 819

District unemployment rate: 51.8%

Households: 38 914



Five strategic objective areas as identified by the PSDF (NWPG, 2017)

Project Details:

Location: Tswaing Local Municipality, North West

Time-frame: 8 months

Project lead: Reinier Minny

Key Support: Dylan La Loux, James Joubert

Core Consulting: The Cadre Group

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Project Sponsor: DALRRD

Client: Tswaing Local Municipality

