Development of the
LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITY
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Phase 6: Final Comprehensive MSDF (including Implementation Plan)

January 2025

agriculture, land reform & rural development
Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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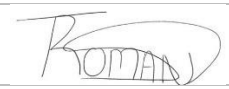
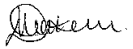
Prepared By	Tamzyne Romans	Town Planner C/9752/2023 (SACPLAN)	
Checked By	Darshika Parbhoo	Professional Town Planner A/2908/2019(SACPLAN)	
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBA	Critical Biodiversity Areas
CEA	Critical Environmental Areas
CoGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COO	Chief Operating Officer
CKDM	Central Karoo District Municipality
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development
DM	District Municipality
Du	Dwelling Unit
e.g.,	Example
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
FPSU	Farmer production support unit
ha	Hectare
IDP	Integrated Development Framework
IGR	Inter-Government Relations
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
km	kilometre

km²	square kilometres
LED	Local Economic Development
LHR	Liberation Heritage Route
LLM	Laingsburg Local Municipality
LM	Local Municipality
LUMS	Land Use Management Scheme
WC	Western Cape
NDP	National Development Plan 2030
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSDP	National Spatial Development Plan
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
SA	South Africa
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

FOREWORD

The distinctiveness of the Laingsburg Local Municipality can be attributed to its geographical location, rich cultural heritage, economic resources, and wealth of human capital. These factors have played a crucial role in shaping the Western Cape as a region of economic, scientific, and environmental significance.

The Laingsburg Local Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) presented here, along with our commitment to its implementation, is our response to the challenges facing the municipality. The SDF sets forth our core values, principles, and strategies to address these challenges in the long term, underlining our dedication to fostering productive partnerships with key stakeholders, particularly in the private sector.

This updated Laingsburg SDF document is the outcome of a structured process commissioned by the relevant provincial departments in partnership with the Office of the Premier of the Western Cape. It represents a critical step toward achieving a sustainable future for the municipality and its people. The document aligns with and responds to all relevant national agreements, conventions, and protocols, as well as national and provincial legislation and policies related to sustainable resource use for the benefit of all.

All institutions within the organizational structure have endorsed the Laingsburg SDF and are fully committed to its implementation. The planning process included a comprehensive stakeholder consultation, ensuring that all concerned parties had the opportunity to contribute to the document's preparation. The reviewed Laingsburg SDF is based on the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP), which outlines key elements of growth and development in the province.

The Western Cape Government acknowledges that the transformation of Laingsburg Local Municipality and the broader province into a model for sustainability—where all residents can live with dignity and pride—is a long-term undertaking. The Laingsburg SDF represents a 20-year vision that depends on the commitment of all levels of government and the true custodians of the future—our people. The government, therefore, calls upon all concerned parties to actively contribute to the realization of the Laingsburg Municipal SDF's objectives.

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EXECUTIVE MAYOR

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document serves as the review of the Laingsburg Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The adoption of this SDF is a legal requirement in compliance with the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013). The SDF plays a crucial role within the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) by providing spatial guidance and translating the IDP's objectives into practical implementation strategies.

The SDF is instrumental in shaping the spatial distribution of land uses within the Municipality, ensuring alignment with the Central Karoo District's spatial vision, goals, and objectives. Furthermore, it is consistent with provincial and regional sector plans and strategies, reinforcing Laingsburg's role within the broader development context of the Western Cape.

It is important to note that while the SDF is a comprehensive strategic document, it does not address every aspect of spatial development within the municipal area. For a more complete understanding, this SDF should be read in conjunction with other Council-approved sector plans. These include Urban Development Frameworks (UDFs), Local Area Plans (LAPs), Precinct Plans, Special Projects, and others. These additional plans serve to translate the SDF's strategic spatial vision into detailed, cadastral-based land use plans, which in turn guide the development of implementable Land Use Schemes.

A1. PROCESS UNDERTAKEN

This section outlines and briefly discusses the review process of the Laingsburg Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The approach adopted for this review complies with the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA No. 16 of 2013).

The drafting of this SDF followed the Guidelines for the Development of Spatial Development Frameworks, introduced by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development. These frameworks have ensured that the SDF aligns with national, provincial, and municipal planning principles, promoting sustainable and integrated development within Laingsburg.

A2. SUMMARY OF THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

This section includes the status of sectors within the district and has been developed through alignment with the SPLUMA Pillars of Biophysical, Built Environment and Socio-Economic.

A2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

According to official Stats SA data, Laingsburg Local Municipality's population has risen from 8,289 in 2011 to 11,366 in 2022, reflecting a yearly average growth rate of 2.46% over this period. However, the municipality's IDP suggests that the annual average population growth rate within the

Laingsburg area is estimated to be 1.41%, which is 1.05% lower than the Stats SA average.

A2.2 BUILT ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

The land uses were verified on-site to assess the previous SDF. This process was a crucial step in shaping the future spatial plans for each community and the municipality, highlighting opportunities for future growth and development. The land uses were assessed in all towns and communities.

A2.3 BIO-PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT

The importance of land in advancing our urban areas and promoting sustainable livelihoods is undeniable. Land provides the foundation for economic benefits, such as agriculture and infrastructure development. To better understand its distribution, land will be categorized into three primary classifications: urban, traditional, and agricultural (farms)

A2.4 SWOT ANALYSIS AND KEY ISSUES

Spatial planning directives from National and Provincial levels, along with regional and district sector plans, are designed to provide a comprehensive assessment of conditions within a specific geographical area or sector. By analysing these plans in-depth, we can develop a holistic understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of different sectors within the Central Karoo District and areas surrounding Laingsburg Municipality. This analysis plays a crucial role in shaping municipal operational efficiency and service delivery.

This section focuses on the SWOT Analysis and Key Issues relevant to the Laingsburg Local Municipality. These insights were gathered through collaborative workshops involving the Municipality, internal departments, and external stakeholders. Key issues that require attention include, but are not limited to:

- **Poverty and Associated Conditions**: Recognized as the most significant external threat, poverty and its associated conditions pose severe challenges to the municipality.
- **Staff Shortages**: The shortage of staff, impacting the municipality's ability to fulfil its constitutional mandate, is identified as the most significant internal threat.
- **Stakeholder Consensus**: There is a strong agreement among stakeholders on the severity of these identified challenges.
- **Comprehensive Strategies**: There is a pressing need for comprehensive strategies to address poverty and its impacts on the community.
- **Urgent Measures**: Immediate action is required to address staffing shortages, ensuring effective governance and service delivery.
- **Resource Prioritization**: It is crucial to prioritize resources and efforts to tackle these critical issues effectively.
- **Interconnected Challenges**: Recognizing the interconnectedness between internal and external challenges is vital for shaping the municipality’s resilience and sustainability.

A3. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

In the context of a Spatial Development Framework (SDF), the Strategic Framework refers to the core strategic principles and guidelines that shape spatial development proposals. The primary objective is to identify Laingsburg Local Municipality's key strategic spatial priorities to guide sustainable growth and development.

The development strategy includes clear performance targets and objectives, serving as focal points for the effective implementation of the SDF.

The Strategic Framework sets out the vision for Laingsburg Local Municipality (LLM) as follows:

"Building an inclusive, resilient, and sustainable community that fosters socio-economic growth while preserving natural resources."

A4. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a strategic planning tool that guides the spatial distribution of existing and future land uses within a municipality. Its primary purpose is to align spatial planning with the vision, goals, and objectives of the Laingsburg Local Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP), ensuring sustainable and coordinated growth.

A4.1 BIOPHYSICAL FRAMEWORK

There are three (3) different types of conservation areas that can be found within the Laingsburg Municipal area:

- River Systems
- Critical Biodiversity Areas
- Threatened Eco-systems.

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) has identified an opportunity for Laingsburg Local Municipality (LLM) to stimulate the growth of the agricultural sector, thereby contributing to job creation within the municipality. This strategy not only positions Laingsburg as a key supplier of agricultural products for the Central Karoo District, Western Cape, and beyond, but also as a catalyst for generating local employment opportunities. In turn, this approach aims to reduce dependency on government grants and empower residents to lead self-sustaining and sustainable lives.

A4.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The key economic sectors within the municipality are as follows:

- **Agriculture**: Dominated by sheep and ostrich farming, along with crops like lucerne, wine grapes, and vegetables. It's a major contributor to the economy but vulnerable to drought.
- **Mining & Quarrying**: Minimal contribution (0.17%) from small-scale activities like limestone and gypsum extraction, with potential for future exploration.
- **Electricity, gas, and water**: Major contributors (64% of the sector's output) with potential for renewable energy.
- **Construction**: Important for infrastructure development.
- **Manufacturing**: Small but with growth potential, especially in food processing.

- **General Government**: Key for formal employment and economic stability.

A4.3 BUILT ENVIRONMENT FRAMEWORK

The concept for the future development of Laingsburg is to strengthen existing residential nodes, both urban and rural, while clearly defining the boundaries of these areas. This approach aims to protect regions with agricultural potential, areas suitable for mining, and environmentally sensitive zones.

A5. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Implementation Plan outlines the projects reviewed and identified during the SDF development process. Some of the key Mega Projects and Catalytic Projects are listed below.

A5.1 MEGA PROJECTS

- N1 Upgrades
- N1 Doornfontein to Laingsburg

A5.2 CATALYTIC PROJECTS

- Climate Resilience Projects
- Carbon Basin Initiative
- Renewable Energy Initiatives
- Water Conservation Projects
- Urban Recycled Water Infrastructure
- Expand Renewable Energy Zones
- Eco-Tourism Parks
- Laingsburg Technikon Project
- Transport Nexus Logistics Hub

A6. CONCLUSION

The development of the Laingsburg Municipal Spatial Development Framework is based on the results of the spatial analysis and feedback from workshop sessions addressing key issues faced by various departments operating within the municipality.

SECTION B: INTRODUCTION

The **Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)** has appointed Tshani Consulting CC to review the Municipal Spatial Development Framework for Laingsburg Local Municipality.

The existing municipal SDF is outdated, having been completed before the release of the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), 2022, and after the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF), 2014. As part of the update, the new SDF will be aligned not only with the NSDF, PSDF, and KRSDF but also with the District One Plan, which was adopted in 2019 by Cabinet, the Presidential Coordinating Council, and various MINMECS. This alignment ensures that the SDF is coherent with broader national, provincial, and district-level planning strategies, addressing contemporary development needs and priorities.

This document serves as the **Draft Spatial Development Framework** (Text and Mapping) report prepared by **TSHANI CONSULTING CC** as part of Phase 6 of the project.

B1. PROJECT PHASING

The following table highlights the project phases.

Phase 1: Inception	Complete
Phase 2: Situational Analysis	Completed
Phase 3: Spatial Development and Sectorial Analysis	Completed
Phase 4: Draft SDF Framework	Completed
Phase 5: Stakeholder Engagement	Completed
Phase 6: Final Comprehensive MSDF	Current
Phase 7: Close-Out	

B2. PROJECT LOCALITY

This section discusses the context of the ***Laingsburg Municipality*** in relation to the Western Cape Province:

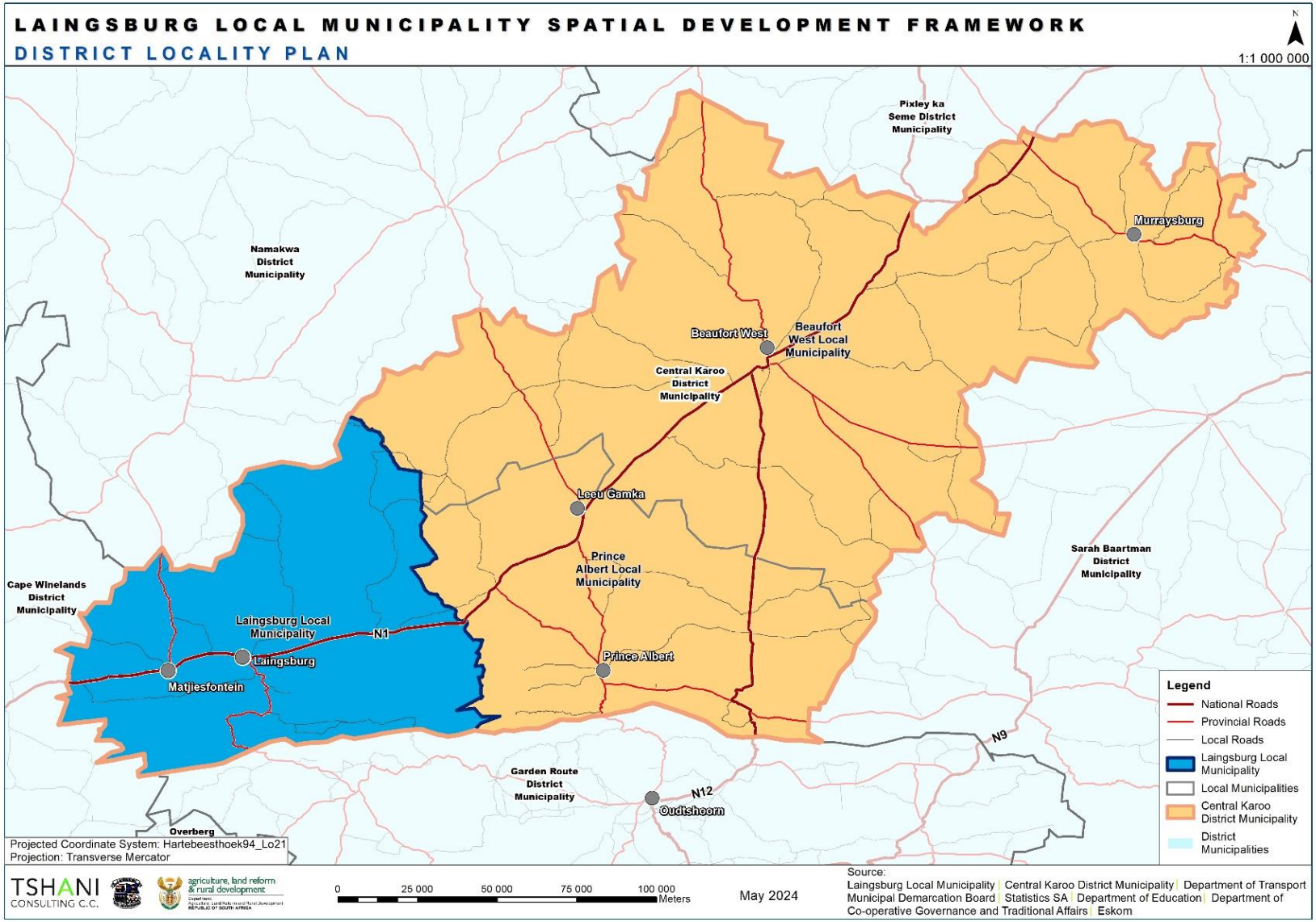
B2.1 DISTRICT LOCALITY

The Central Karoo District Municipality, located in the Western Cape Province, is classified as a Category C Municipality, which denotes a District Municipality. It shares borders with the Northern Cape's Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality to the north and Namakwa District Municipality to the northwest. To the west, it borders the Western Cape's Cape Winelands District Municipality, while the Garden Route District Municipality lies to the south. To the east, it meets the Eastern Cape's Sarah Baartman District Municipality.

Covering a third of the province's total geographical area, Central Karoo stands as the largest district within the region. This district comprises three local municipalities: Laingsburg, Prince Albert, and Beaufort West, with Beaufort West serving as the district's administrative centre.

B2.2 MUNICIPAL LOCALITY

The Laingsburg Local Municipality, located in the Western Cape Province, falls under the Category B which is the classification for Local Municipalities. It is an integral part of the Central Karoo District, representing a significant portion of its landmass alongside two other municipalities. Positioned just 280km away from Cape Town, Laingsburg is a contemporary Karoo town. Its unique geographical location is marked by geological intrigue, entwined with a rich tapestry of historical significance and local customs.



Plan 1: District Localist

SECTION C: SPATIAL & SECTORAL ANALYSIS

This section builds upon the findings from the Spatial Analysis and Synthesis phase. It begins with an in-depth sectoral analysis, exploring key sectors within Laingsburg and their roles within the broader regional context.

Additionally, this section provides a comprehensive spatial evaluation, including a Cross Boundary Assessment of the District and Local Municipalities bordering Laingsburg. The objective of this phase is to explore the relationship between neighbouring Local Municipalities (LMs) and District Municipalities (DMs), identifying potential synergies and contradictions. It also highlights important considerations for developing proposals for Laingsburg Local Municipality.

C1. SECTORAL ANALYSIS

This section analyses the key economic sectors in Laingsburg Local Municipality, which are crucial for economic planning and decision-making. Laingsburg's GDP per capita (R56,446 in 2021) is higher than the Central Karoo District average, but below the Western Cape's average.

C1.1 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE & EMPLOYMENT

In 2021, Laingsburg's economy was valued at R524.1 million, supporting 2,630 jobs. Key sectors contributing to GDP growth include trade, transport, and electricity, with agriculture, particularly sheep farming, being a vital economic driver. However, sectors like mining and manufacturing remain underdeveloped.

C1.2 EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Despite GDP growth, job losses were recorded in sectors such as mixed farming, retail, and restaurants, while government and finance sectors generated employment. The challenge remains to align job creation with economic growth.

C1.3 KEY SECTORS

- **Agriculture**: Vital, contributing 22.9% to GDP. The sector faces challenges like droughts, low lamb prices, and underutilized land, but has potential for growth through value-added processes and local manufacturing integration.
- **Mining & Quarrying**: Minimal contribution, mainly small-scale limestone, and gypsum extraction, with limited exploration potential.
- **Secondary Sector**: Focused on electricity, gas, and water, with potential growth through renewable energy projects. Manufacturing has room for growth, particularly linked to agriculture.
- **Tertiary Sector**: Largest contributor, driven by tourism, retail, and government services. Rising fuel prices and domestic tourism trends impact the sector.

C1.4 STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS

The following section discusses the status of the sector plans in the Laingsburg Local Municipality. The table below gives the sectors states whether the policy is adequate or requires a review to align with the growth trends that have been prevalent in the past years.

Sector Department Policy	Date of Publication	Adequate	Requires Review
Laingsburg Integrated Development Plan	2023	✓	
Laingsburg Tourism Strategy	2021	✓	
Laingsburg Municipality Spatial Development Framework	2013		✓
Local Economic Development Strategy	2022	✓	
Laingsburg Human Settlements Plan	2023	✓	
Disaster Management Plan	2021	✓	
Air Quality Management Plan	2012		✓
Water Services Master Plan	2019	✓	
Electricity Master Plan	2019	✓	
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-law	2015	✓	
Zoning Scheme By-law	2023	✓	

The municipality shows a great need to review some of its sector plans, as shown in the table above. Most policies, such as the Integrated Development Plan, Tourism Strategy, Local Economic Development Strategy, Human Settlements Plan, Disaster Management Plan, and others, are deemed adequate, indicating that they meet current needs and standards. However, the Spatial Development Framework, Air Quality Management Plan, and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-law require review, suggesting potential gaps or changes in requirements since their publication. This analysis underscores the importance of regularly assessing and updating policies to ensure they remain effective and aligned with evolving needs and regulations.

C2. SPATIAL ANALYSIS

The Spatial Analysis comprises of two sections, the Cross Boundary Assessment, and the Lynch Analysis.

C2.1 SUMMARY OF THE CROSS-BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT

This section highlights the interdependency among municipalities. The surrounding municipalities all benefit from one another.

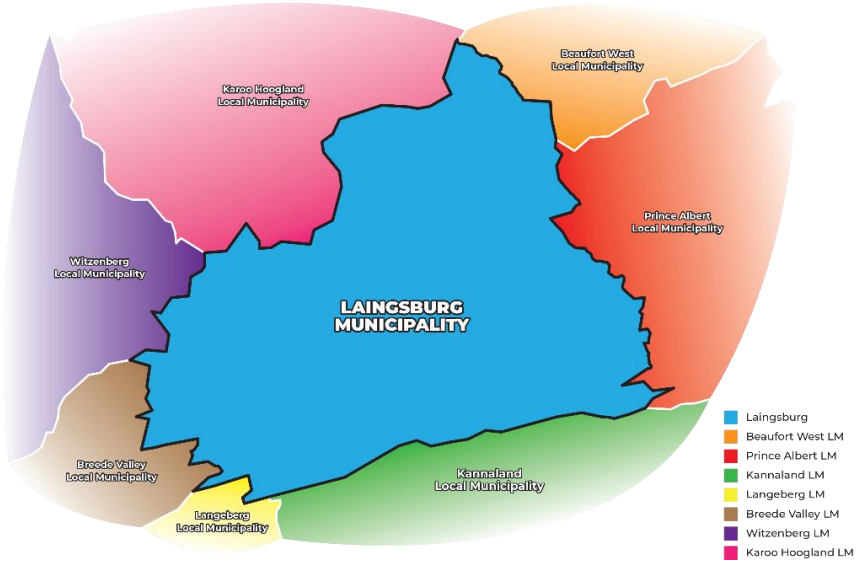
Opportunities exist in leveraging the N1 corridor and the rail line passing through Laingsburg to enhance transportation connectivity within and beyond the Central Karoo District Municipality. Collaboration between municipalities along these transportation routes can lead to strategic infrastructure development and improved cross-boundary connectivity, benefiting economic exchange and regional development.

Strategic partnerships and collaboration between municipalities offer opportunities for economic development, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and renewable energy. Joint initiatives in infrastructure development, trade, and transportation can foster economic growth, job creation, and the improvement of living standards across municipal boundaries. Collaboration in tourism promotion and nature conservation presents opportunities for joint initiatives to attract visitors, preserve biodiversity, and enhance sustainable development. Leveraging shared tourist attractions and natural resources can stimulate economic growth,

promote environmental stewardship, and support the tourism industry in both Laingsburg and neighbouring municipalities.

Opportunities exist for collaboration in renewable energy projects, leveraging the region's natural resources and development corridors. Joint efforts in renewable energy infrastructure development can contribute to sustainable energy production, economic diversification, and environmental sustainability, benefiting both municipalities and the broader region. Cross-border corridors offer opportunities for collaboration in various sectors, including renewable energy, biodiversity conservation, and tourism. By working together across municipal boundaries, Laingsburg and neighbouring municipalities can capitalize on shared resources, address common challenges, and unlock economic opportunities for mutual benefit.

Diagram 1: Cross Boundary



C2.2 LYNCH ANALYSIS

A Lynch Analysis has been developed for the Laingsburg Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This analysis evaluates two key qualities of the built environment: legibility and imageability. Legibility refers to "the ease with which its parts can be recognized and organized into a coherent pattern," while imageability is defined as "the quality in an object that gives it a high probability of evoking a strong image in the observer."

The Lynch Analysis incorporates the following five structuring elements:

1. **Paths:** These include streets, main roads, and other channels along which people travel.
2. **Edges:** These are physical land features that define and contain the main roads, nodes, and all other public spaces.
3. **Districts:** These regions are characterized by their size and distinct character.
4. **Landmarks:** These are physical markers that indicate specific positions in the environment.
5. **Nodes:** These represent strategic points or centres within the urban fabric that attract activity and function as focal points for the community.

During the development of the Lynch analysis for the study area, the following observations were made and further depicted on Plan 1:

Paths: Several key transportation routes serve as vital arteries for Laingsburg Municipality's connectivity and economic activity:

- **N1 Highway:** Crucial for both goods and passenger traffic, linking the municipality with Worcester, Cape Town, and Beaufort West.

- **Railway Line:** Connecting Matjiesfontein and Laingsburg to major cities like Cape Town and Johannesburg, accommodating both passenger and freight services, including the prestigious Blue Train.
- **Provincial Roads:** The R354 from Matjiesfontein to Sutherland and the R62 southward to Laingsburg via the R323 further enhance regional connectivity.

Identified Nodes: Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein serve as nodes within the municipality, pivotal in facilitating social and economic activities.

Urban Edges: Defined within the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), these boundaries are critical for managing municipal growth sustainably.

Landmarks: Numerous landmarks enrich the municipality's cultural and natural tapestry:

- **Floriskraal Dam:** Located southeast of Laingsburg, this landmark, constructed in 1957, suffered damage during the 1981 floods.
- **Dutch Reformed Church:** Established in the 19th century, it reflects the architectural and religious heritage of the area.
- **Laingsburg Flood Museum:** Commemorating the town's history and resilience, especially during the catastrophic 1981 flood.
- **Matjiesfontein Cricket Pitch:** Renowned for its exceptional stargazing conditions, designated as a LEGS facility due to its minimal light pollution.

Districts:

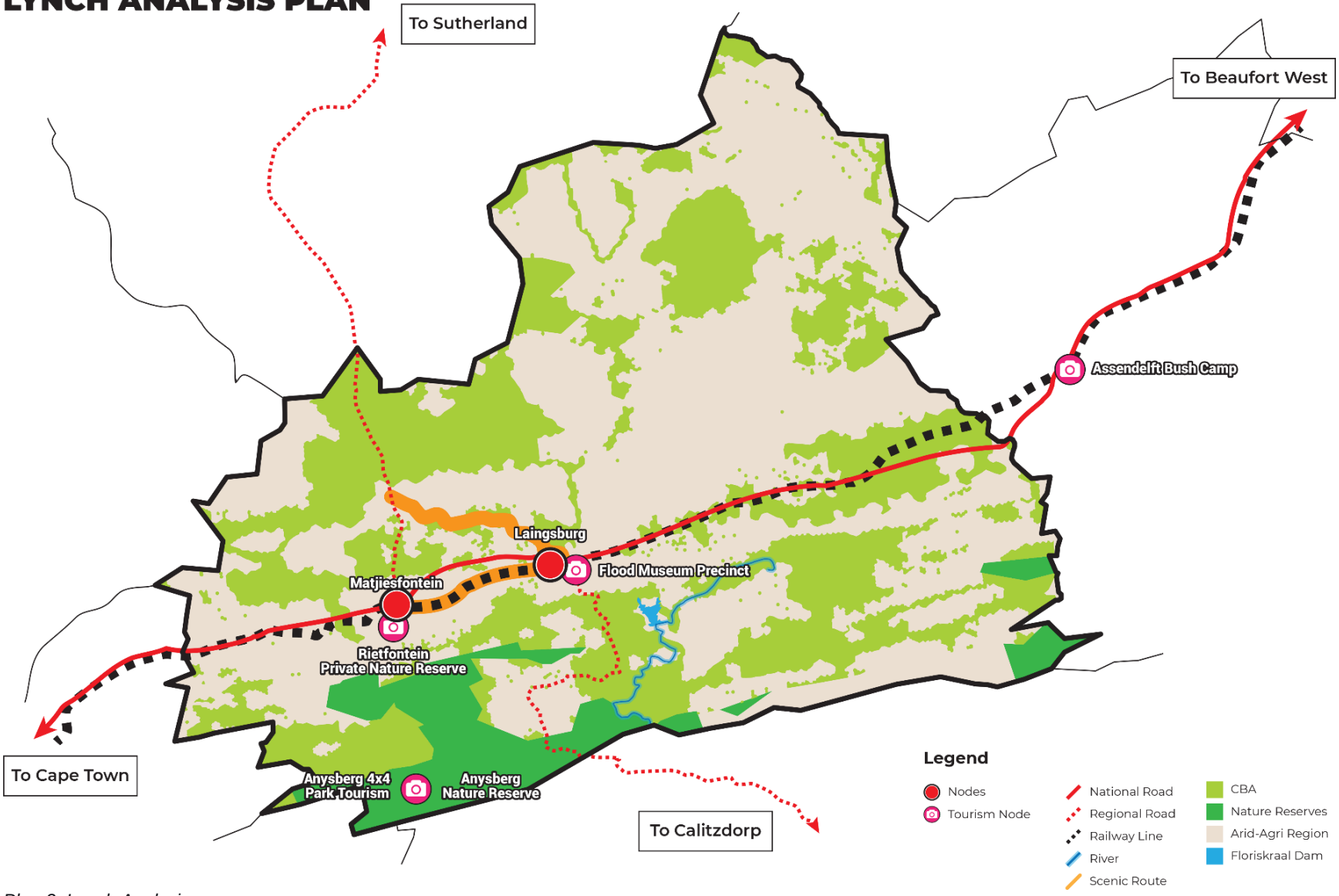
- **Laingsburg:** Serving as the logistical and administrative hub of the municipality.
- **Matjiesfontein:** Focused on agri-tourism, highlighting its agricultural and tourism potential.

Distinctive Features:

- **Geographic Setting:** Situated in the agri-arid region of the Western Cape, characterized by semi-desert landscapes and natural beauty.
- **Agriculture:** Laingsburg is renowned for its high-quality Karoo lamb and biltong, with its agriculture also producing wool, beef, and seasonal vegetables, contributing to a diverse and robust landscape.
- **Environmental Treasures:** Home to portions of the Great Karoo, attracting adventurers and nature enthusiasts alike.
- **Tourism Potential:** Draws visitors for activities such as game viewing and stargazing, showcasing the region's natural allure.

Cultural Heritage: Rich historical legacy dating back to the mid-1700s, reflected in various heritage sites including the Laingsburg Flood Museum, Block house, and Old Dutch Reformed Church

LYNCH ANALYSIS PLAN



Plan 2: Lynch Analysis

C2.3 SWOT ANALYSIS

A SWOT analysis workshop, led by Mr. Kreason Naidoo on August 1, 2024, identified the municipality's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Below is a summary of the analysis.

Table 1: SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Efficient decision-making	Audit issues (qualified opinions)	Green energy (wind farms)	Consultancy dependence
Stable political environment	Grant dependency	Investor confidence	Limited revenue base
Functional municipality	Aging infrastructure	Tourism (hiking, 4x4 trails)	Poor internal controls
Effective communication	Budget constraints	Food manufacturing growth	Ongoing COVID-19 risks
Strategic location (N1, railway)	Lack of skilled personnel	Education development (technical colleges)	Aging infrastructure
Export-quality agriculture	Poor social cohesion	Retail and business hub development	Drought and climate change
High-speed internet availability	Insufficient support for local businesses	Vibrant town revitalization	Crime and safety issues
Renewable energy potential	Limited middle-income housing options	Export production expansion	Limited economic diversity
Clean environment and good infrastructure	Poor interdepartmental cooperation		
Tourism potential	Ineffective internal audit		

C2.4 KEY ISSUES

Key issues identified were:

- **Poverty and associated conditions**: A major external threat impacting the municipality.
- **Staff shortages**: The most significant internal threat hindering governance and service delivery.
- **Urgency**: Immediate actions needed to address staffing shortages and poverty-related challenges.
- **Resource prioritization**: Critical to focus on strategic resource allocation.
- **Interconnected challenges**: Acknowledging the interconnectedness of internal and external challenges for sustainability and resilience.

C2.5 FINAL VISION

Developing a vision for a municipality needs to be based on or ensure alignment with the visions from the various tiers above. The vision should take cognisance of the tiers of spatial representation where the vision of the minor context should be taken direction from the vision of the larger context. The vision would aim to direct the growth of its spatial area based on the area's strengths and aspire to positively impact the issues pertaining to the area. The vision for the Laingsburg MSDF has been developed in line with the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework and the Central Karoo Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The vision statements for these above-mentioned plans as well as the vision for the SDF are highlighted below.

In addition to this, the vision has also been derived through a visioning exercise held at the Workshop session held on the 1st of August 2024 where attendees, which included Municipal departments and other key Stakeholders, were asked to envisage what the future of Laingsburg would look like. Attendees were given an opportunity to state some key points in which they see for the municipal space.

National Spatial Development Framework Vision, 2022

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

Provincial Spatial Development Framework Vision (Towards 2040)

"Building upon OneCape 2040's vision, the PSDF envisions a highly skilled, innovation-driven, resource-efficient, connected, high-opportunity, and collaborative society".

Central Karoo District Spatial Development Framework (SDF) 2020

"Working together in Sustainable Spatial Development and Growth towards a Resilient Central Karoo".

Central Karoo District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022-2027

"Working Together in Development and Growth"

Laingsburg Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022/2027

"A destination of choice where people come first".

Laingsburg Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2017

"That Laingsburg Municipality is and will continue to improve as a desirable place to live, invest and visit based on its potential as the Oasis Gateway to the Great Karoo, Moordenaars Karoo and Klein Swartberg, so that all of its residents may enjoy a sustainable way of life."

Laingsburg Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2024

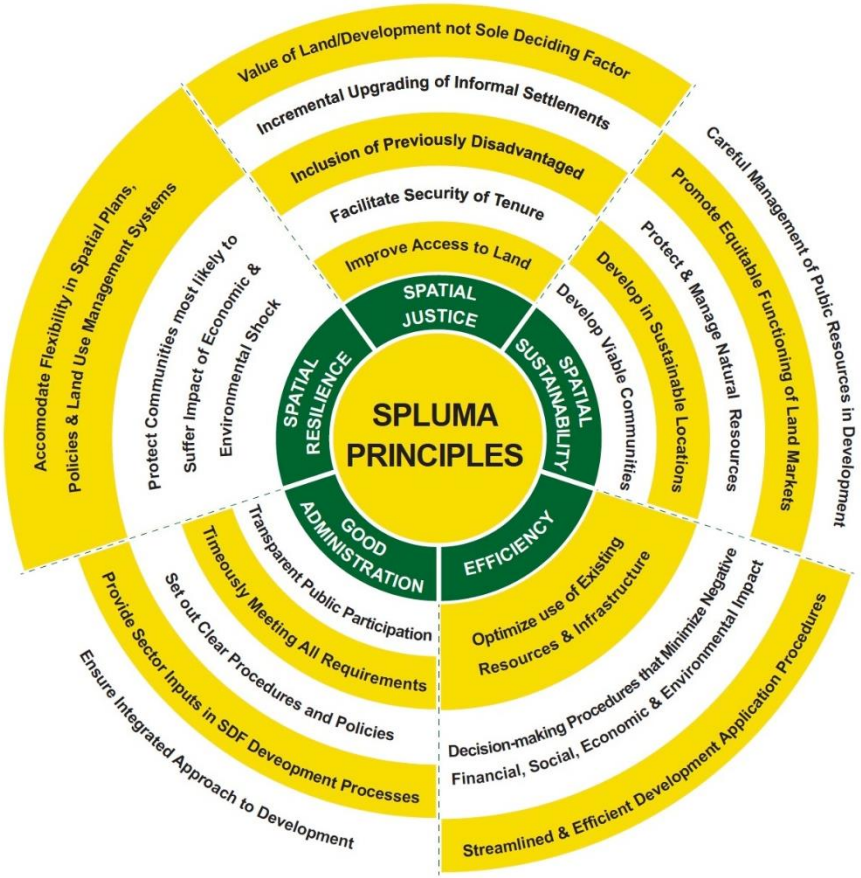
"A resilient municipality which promotes sustainable economic growth and service delivery through the implementation of innovative solutions."

C2.6 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The “Strategic Framework” in relation to a Spatial Development Framework refers to the strategic background and guidelines which will underpin the development of the Spatial proposals. It aims to identify the strategic spatial focus of the municipality. The development strategy includes meaningful target measures and objectives that help focus on the key efforts that implement the strategy.

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 Principles

Legally, the development principles of SPLUMA must guide a strategic response to spatial development challenges and opportunities in Laingsburg's municipal area. Accordingly, the table below sets out the proposed strategic application of the SPLUMA Development Principles in the Development of Laingsburg Local Municipality SDF:



C2.7 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic objectives define what the municipality wants to achieve in terms of its developmental agenda and in line with achieving the spatial vision for the local municipality. Below is an overview of the Objectives and Strategies developed for the Laingsburg local municipality in line with its spatial vision.

Table 2: Objectives and Strategies

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY: Ensuring availability and acceptable level of basic infrastructure and service delivery in the municipality	• Provide the necessary social amenities to serve the needs of locals. • Develop Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements. • Identify strategic areas of opportunity that should be the focus for capital investment in engineering services infrastructure. • Improving rural road networks is crucial for facilitating the transportation of agricultural produce. • Develop smart strategies for basic service delivery. • Strengthen the capacity of municipal staff and service providers, vital for effective service delivery. • Enhance agricultural education and training opportunities crucial for developing a skilled workforce in the agricultural sector. • Prioritize areas of greatest need. • Link services and service supply networks to optimize efficiency. • Facilitate integrated and inclusive planning.
SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION: Creating efficient and integrated Human Settlement patterns and affordable housing in the Laingsburg local municipality	• Consolidate and densify settlements where appropriate. • Identify land for new housing projects that are in close proximity to the core areas, with emphasis on improved linkages. • Promote the integration of sprawling settlements. • Promote First Home Finance, formerly FLISP, which was developed by the Department of Human Settlements as a once-off housing subsidy to enable affordable home-ownership opportunities for South Africans. • Prioritize, maintain, and upgrade strategic link routes. • Promote the formalisation of the informal settlements.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	• Prioritize access to Social Amenities to support community livelihoods.
LINKAGES AND ACCESS: Well-structured road and rail network system to ease movement; to create efficient and effective links between nodes, and the movement of goods and services	• Identify nodes and products that require linkages. • Integrating transportation with rural and urban areas. • Good condition and well-maintained feeder roads to access local service towns, and to establish ICT hubs in service towns and surrounding dense communities. • Economic linkages between urban and rural areas need to be provided. • Prioritisation of Logistics Hub. • Identify and prioritize where the need is the greatest. • Maintenance and upgrading of the road network to allow for smart growth. • Maintenance of the rail network traversing the municipal space. • Provide access to tourist routes. • Redirecting of trucks in town centres. • Promote land use and transportation integration
LAND USE MANAGEMENT: An appropriate Land Use Management System in operation across the local Municipality; and security of access to land for development	• Promote integrated ward-based plans. Support Land Reform and Settlement upgrade initiatives by identifying areas of opportunity. • Promote development incentives for development that are in line with land use legislation. • Promote development through the reduction of red tape in the municipality. • Encourage and support current positive development trends occurring in the two towns, Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein. • Development of an environment that ensures that growth is spatially just, financially viable, and environmentally responsible by working towards compact, vibrant, liveable, and efficient settlements. • Settlements in relation to the allocation of and access to resources, recognising and consolidating their varied economic and social roles.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ENVIRONMENT: Ensure sustainable development and management of the natural environmental assets and heritage.	• Support and implement programmes that conform to environmental legislation. • Incorporate climate change adaptation strategies into the environmental management plans. • Integrate green infrastructure planning into urban development to enhance resilience and sustainability. • Incorporate climate change adaptation strategies into environmental management plans. • Promote the proactive prevention, mitigation, identification and management of environmental health, fire and disaster risks.
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Eradicate poverty, unemployment and foster sustainable economic growth and improve the well-being of communities.	• Reduce the level of dependency on social grants. • Promote development in localised strategic areas where there can be focused effort for the provision of bulk services, transportation, and land use integration. • Uplift the skills base of communities to allow them to be able to earn a living. • Investigate potential or enhance existing development opportunities. • Advocating for rural/township economies. • Promote the development of tourist infrastructure that will enhance tourism. • Creating a municipality that promotes the development of a diversified and sustainable economy, promoting all the economic sectors in the municipality. • Investments to be placed in the Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein agri-industrial development

C3. CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The conceptual development framework for Laingsburg emphasizes strategic interventions aimed at enhancing overall municipal performance. It recognizes Laingsburg's current landscape, which includes scattered settlements, undeveloped rural villages, and extensive agricultural land.

Future development plans focus on strengthening existing residential nodes, both urban and rural, and delineating their boundaries to protect areas with agricultural potential and environmental sensitivity. Agriculture plays a crucial role as a primary economic driver, with specific zones designated for intensive agricultural activities.

The concept aims to enhance these nodes to support residential expansion and create new economic opportunities, thereby boosting local employment. Additionally, it underscores Laingsburg's tourism potential, leveraging its rich historical heritage to attract visitors. Proximity to national treasures such as Anysberg, Klein Swartberg Nature Reserves, Karookop, and Komberge mountains, along with potential links to the Karoo National Park, enhances its appeal to tourists exploring the region.

Preserving the natural environment is a top priority from an environmental standpoint. Close monitoring of land use near these sensitive areas is critical to maintaining ecological integrity. Moreover, the municipality seeks to promote its natural assets through targeted marketing strategies.

C3.1.1 MOVEMENT

- The transport infrastructure includes the N1 connecting Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein to Cape Town/Johannesburg, the R354 running south from Laingsburg to Calitzdorp, and the R323 heading north from Matjiesfontein to Sutherland. Additionally, efforts are underway to open gates and improve the old road between Matjiesfontein and Laingsburg town.
- To support growth in the agricultural and tourism sectors, it is essential to prioritize the development and maintenance of transportation routes connecting towns within the district and linking Laingsburg with neighbouring areas.

C3.1.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

- Towns require infrastructure upgrades to facilitate expansion and meet housing needs within the local municipality.
- Laingsburg presents significant potential for upgrading its transport network, leveraging existing rail infrastructure.

C3.1.3 TOWNS

- Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein possess significant expansion potential. The plan includes enhancing Sustainable Human Settlements and transportation infrastructure, alongside boosting the retail and trade sectors.
- Collaboration and assistance to neighbouring towns involve assessing their requirements and evaluating their potential impact on the municipality.

C3.1.4 ECONOMIC GROWTH

The concept plan encompasses several key economic sectors, including agriculture, business services, livestock farming, tourism and hospitality,

manufacturing, transport, community services, and social and personal services.

Its primary goal is to foster economic growth across these sectors within the municipality. This will be achieved by prioritizing the establishment of industrial sites, promoting logistics and transportation efficiency, and supporting retail and trade sectors.

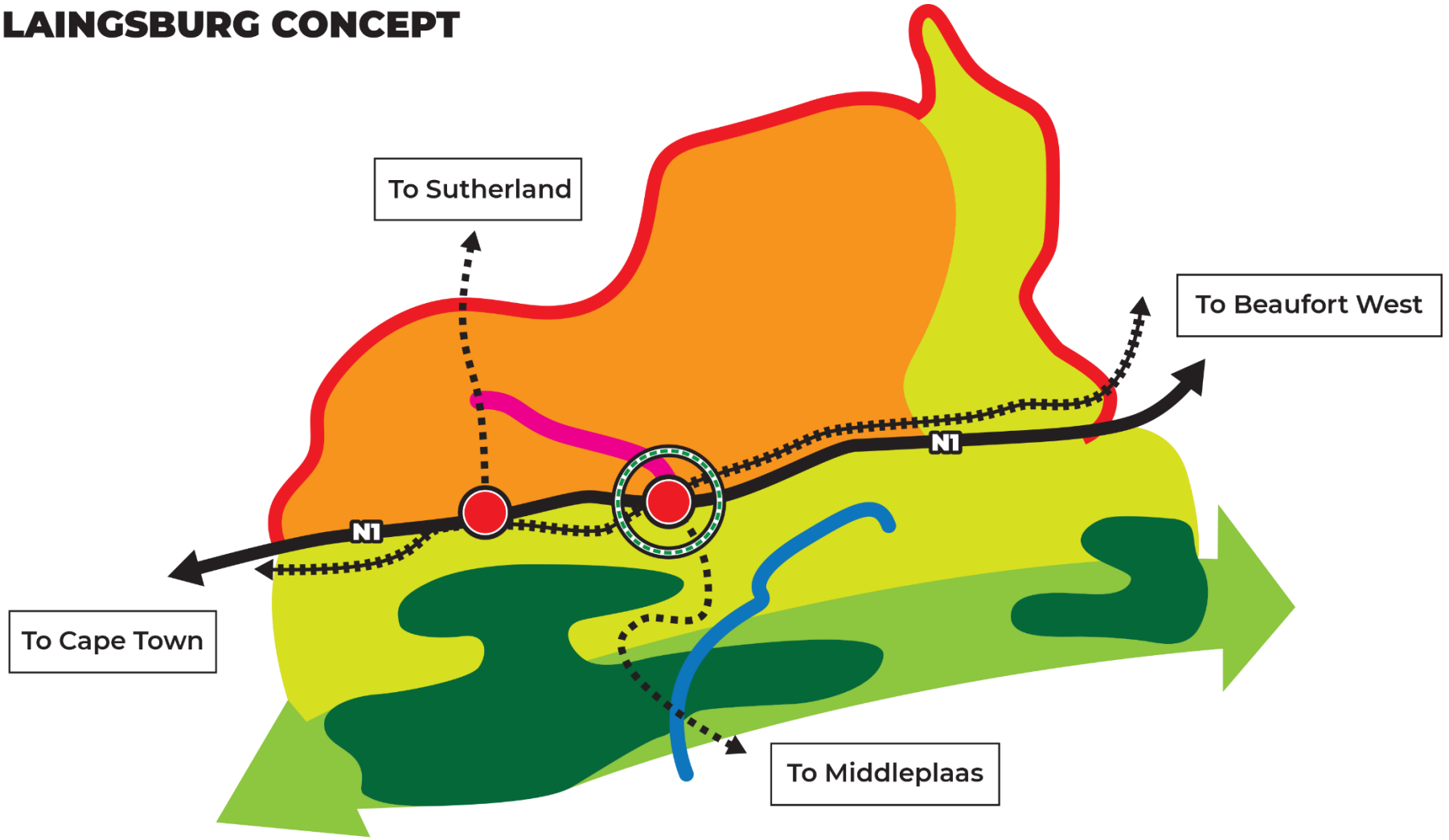
C3.1.5 AGRICULTURE

- The municipality aims to enhance its agricultural sector.
- Laingsburg predominantly practices livestock farming, benefiting from its arid agricultural region and pockets of fertile land that yield top-quality agricultural products.
- Establishing training and skills development centres is essential to foster sector growth and create employment opportunities for residents.
- Laingsburg has been identified as an Agri-FPSU Centre

C3.1.6 TOURISM

- Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein hold untapped tourism potential that warrants further promotion and enhancement.
- Given the dispersed nature of tourism activities across the area, developing integrated tourism packages is crucial to foster growth across the entire municipality and district.
- The tourism sector in the municipality is interconnected with other economic sectors like agriculture and utilities, presenting significant opportunities for collaborative growth.

LAINGSBURG CONCEPT



Plan 3: Laingsburg Concept

SECTION D: SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES (SPCS)

Municipalities should use the Spatial Planning Categories as the foundation of spatial planning, the following considerations needs to be adhered to when developing or reviewing local plans:

- Alignment of provincial spatial structuring elements (e.g., nodes, zones, corridors).
- Hierarchy of towns and settlements as well as considering the recommendations and strategies proposed by the Socio-Economic Potential of Towns Study.
- Strengthening of alignment between neighbouring local plans as proposed and represented in the PSDF; and
- To utilise SPC's as basis of future land use development proposals.

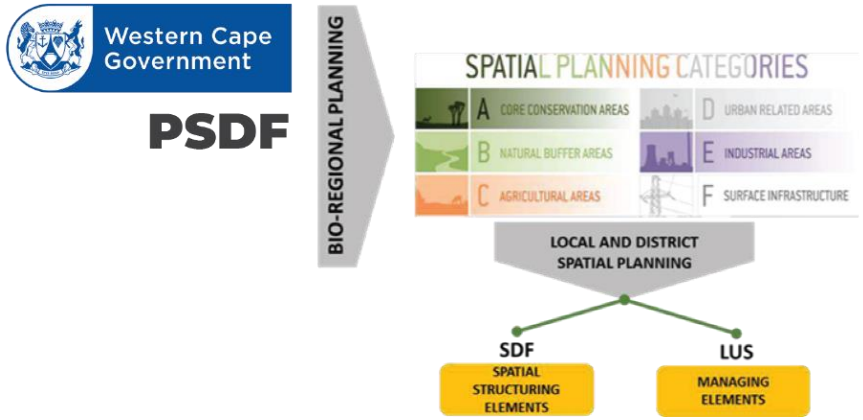


Diagram 2: SPC Integration to SDF

The Spatial Planning Categories provide the basis for managing rural land uses. The general conditions guiding what activities may occur within each category are generally in accordance with those set out below:

Table 3: SPC Integration into SDF

SPC	Type of Development
	Core SPCs, comprising formally protected natural areas in Laingsburg LM include Anysberg and Klein Swartberg Nature Reserves. These are critical biodiversity-protected areas, and there are critically endangered or vulnerable ecosystems within the local municipality. The northern bio-diversity corridor includes Karookop and the Komberge mountains which link to the Karoo National Park to the east.
	These are areas where there is Endangered Vegetation, commonly called Sensitive Biodiversity Areas. All land within the conservation corridors outside of the formally protected nature areas, see Core 1 above. Landowners should be encouraged to give their land in this category conservation status which may include tourism activities to provide income to manage the land.

SPC	Type of Development
	**Extensive Agriculture -** Areas outside of Critical Biodiversity Areas should still be managed to improve their biodiversity and veld carrying capacity through rotational grazing methods. **Intensive Agriculture Areas (I.a) Irrigation Farming Areas:** These include irrigation farming areas which are the most productive and have received the highest infrastructure investment. They should be protected from urban development to the greatest degree possible. **Intensive Agricultural Areas (I.b) Dry land Farming Areas:** Although these areas have not received a high level of investment in irrigation farming areas, they still represent an important agricultural resource that should be strongly protected. Reserve those parts of the Municipal commonages at Laingsburg town, Matjiesfontein (if the Transnet land is successfully acquired for this purpose) and Vleiland not required for urban development and particularly those with highly fertile soil for small scale farming at the highest intensity possible depending on available fertile soil and water.

SPC	Type of Development
	This includes the areas that are or will be used for urban-related activities. All these areas should be included in a defined Urban Edge. These include the settlements of: • Laingsburg • Matjiesfontein
	**Extractive Industry (E.e):** These include all mining activities in the municipality. This also includes quarrying. The promotion of settlements at mines should not be encouraged. The labour force to support mines should be accommodated in the existing urban areas or proposed rural nodes (if found viable).
	**Wind and solar energy generation (F.i):** These include all wind and solar energy generation facilities. These facilities should be promoted to support the supply of electricity in the municipality and the provision of basic services to those in need. These projects are to be sensitively placed to not negatively impact the surrounding urban, agricultural or natural environment. The renewable energy sources currently available in the municipality vary between wind energy and solar PV energy sources where one of the largest solar farms. Onshore wind and Solar PV are close to the border of the Cape Winelands District exiting the municipality to the west through N1.

SECTION E: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Spatial Development Framework of a town/city should direct and arrange the development activities and the built form in such a way that it can accommodate the ideas and desires of people without compromising the natural environment and the way services are rendered. Therefore, the Spatial Development Framework should provide general direction to guide decision-making and action over a multi-year period aiming at the creation of integrated and habitable cities, towns, and rural areas.

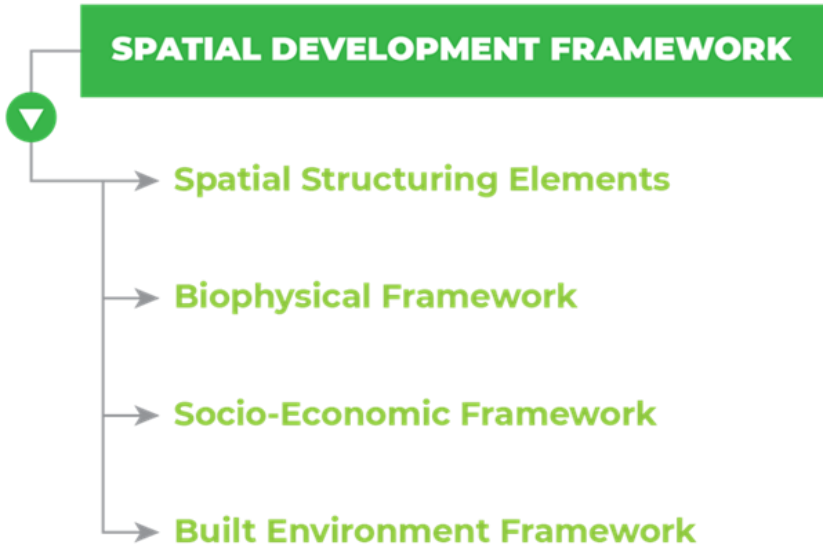
This phase stems from the Strategic Framework and Concept Plan. It aims to build on the concept plan and identify Spatial proposals to facilitate growth. **These proposals align with NSDF, WCBSP, KRSDF, RDSP, DSDF, and other relevant frameworks.**

To enhance the objectives of efficiency, sustainability, accessibility, integration, equality, and good governance, the following strategies must be used in developing policies and processes:

- Adopting a growth management approach
- Understanding the city's development context
- Utilising a city-wide approach to development
- Implement area-based development initiatives and interventions.
- Identify marketable opportunities.
- Providing development guidelines

The structure of the Spatial Development Framework will include the Spatial Structuring Elements covered in the previous phase, which will be aligned to the 3 SPLUMA Pillars, as seen in the diagram below.

Diagram 3: Spatial Structuring Elements and SPLUMA Alignment



The diagram below depicts the alignment of the SPLUMA Pillars to the Spatial Planning Categories, both of which originate from the Western Cape Rural Land Use Planning Guidelines and Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan of 2017.

Diagram 4: Alignment of SPLUMA and SPCs

E1. SPATIAL STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Spatial structuring elements are fundamental characteristics of the study area that serve as the cornerstone for developing spatial proposals. These elements are shaped by the area's inherent opportunities and play a pivotal role in guiding the focus of spatial planning initiatives.

This section builds on the Strategic Framework and Concept Plan, identifying spatial elements to support growth, aligned with frameworks like NSDF, PSDF, and KRSDF. Key strategies include:

- Growth management
- Understanding development context
- City-wide development approach
- Area-based initiatives

- Market opportunities
- Development guidelines

The framework focuses on interconnected nodes, networks, and surfaces, ensuring efficient urban form and sustainable development in Laingsburg.

E1.1 NODES

"Nodes" typically refer to urban centers, which can hinder integration between urban and rural areas. Future Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) aim to shift focus from "nodes" to broader "human settlements," incorporating both rural and urban areas to encourage community cohesion.

Nodes are mixed-use areas with retail, transportation, offices, and housing, fostering interactions and optimizing resources. They are strategically located at access points and act as growth catalysts. Key principles for managing nodes include:

- Restricting urban non-residential uses to nodal areas.
- Locating nodes at major access points.
- Investing in infrastructure and public spaces.
- Encouraging mixed-use, high-density development.
- Promoting pedestrian-friendly environments.
- Designing layouts for public transport access.

The Laingsburg SDF follows guidelines from the NSDF and PSDF, identifying two key networks:

1. **National Network of Regional Development Anchors**: Supports trade, infrastructure, and economic diversification.
2. **National Network of Rural Service Centres**: Focuses on rural development, service delivery, and strengthening connectivity with surrounding areas.

Laingsburg, as a Rural Service Centre, plays a critical role in providing essential services to rural communities. The SDF promotes consolidation, urban growth management, and discourages settlements in ecologically sensitive areas.

The table below shows the classification of towns in Laingsburg, aligned with various planning frameworks.

Table 4: Nodal Classification

Town Name	Est. Population (2011)	NSDF (2022)	PSDF (2014)	Karoo RSDF (2021)	CKDMSDF (2020)	SPC Category	Recommended Term
Laingsburg	7 386	Rural Service Centre	Regional Services Centre	Rural Service Centre	Major Rural Settlement	Main Town	Rural Service Centre
Matjiesfontein	701		Secondary Settlement	Other Town	Minor Rural Settlement	Local Town	Settlement
Other farmlands	1 519					Local Town	Rural Settlements

E1.2 .CORRIDORS

A corridor is a linear area aligned with infrastructure like roads, railways, or waterways, with distinct planning objectives. Corridor planning integrates land uses, transportation, and utilities to enhance spatial efficiency, connectivity, and sustainable development. Key types of corridors include:

1. **Development Corridors**: Roads or railways linking different places, driving economic and social development.
2. **Movement Corridors**: Focus on efficient transportation, such as highways and major roads, to minimize congestion.
3. **Green Corridors**: Spaces for green infrastructure and utilities between development or movement corridors.
4. **Environmental Corridors**: Pathways for wildlife and natural processes, often consisting of parks and reserves.
5. **Economic Corridors**: Areas promoting business and industry, leveraging transport and logistics infrastructure.
6. **Tourism Corridors**: Routes connecting attractions, enhancing tourism by showcasing local assets.
7. **Utility Corridors**: Dedicated spaces for infrastructure like power lines and pipelines, minimizing disruption.

E1.2.1 ALIGNMENT OF CORRIDORS TO THE NSDF

The Laingsburg Spatial Development Framework (SDF) aligns with the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) 2022 and the Central Karoo District SDF 2020, ensuring consistency across all planning levels. The SDF follows the NSDF's corridor classification system.

E1.2.2 CORRIDORS WITHIN LAINGSBURG

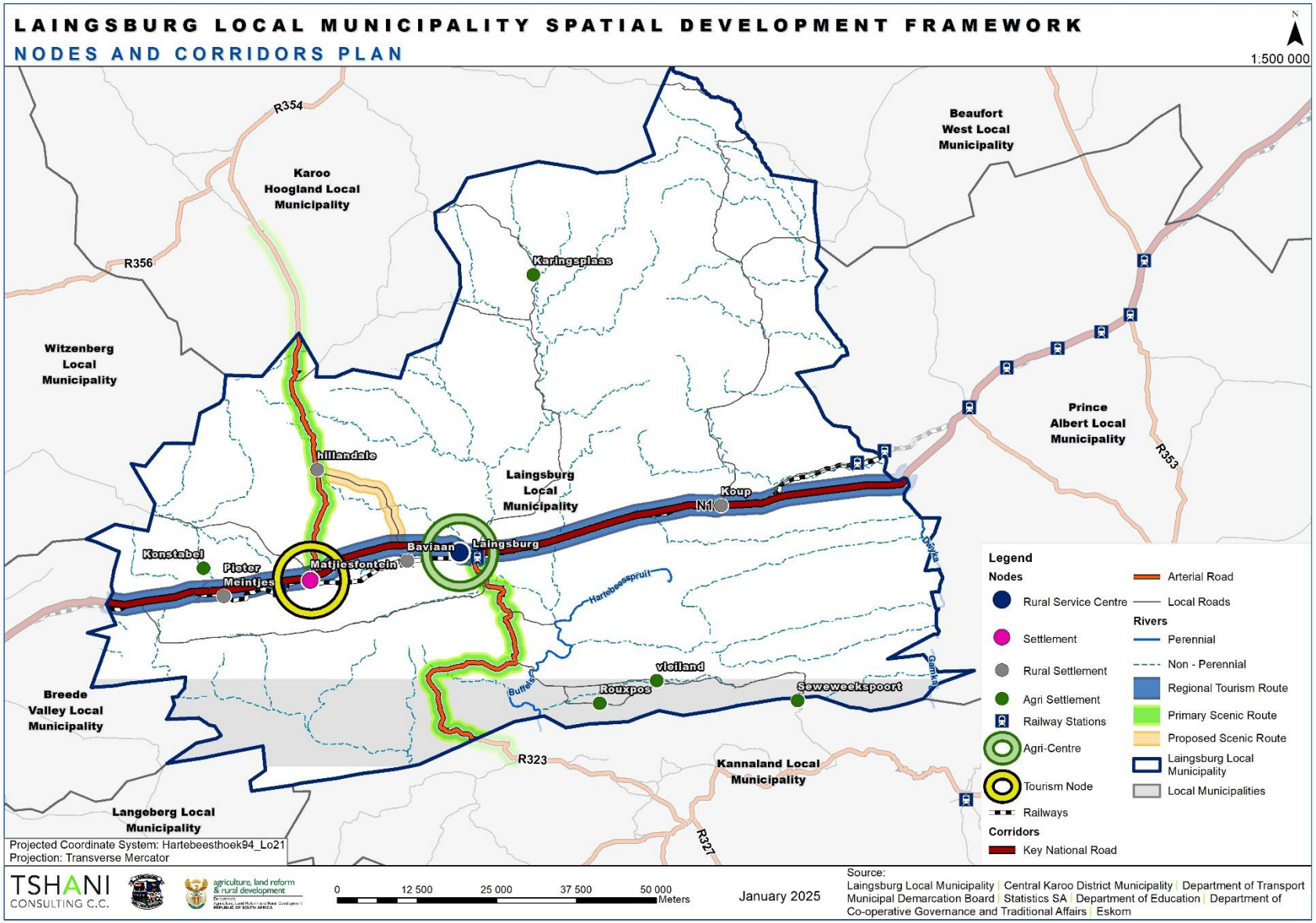
The following corridors have been identified within the Laingsburg Municipality:

- **N1 National Freight Corridor (Cape Town to Beit Bridge)**: A crucial route for goods transport and tourism, recognized in regional frameworks.
- **R354 and R323**: Arterial roads connecting agricultural and tourism sectors. These are scenic routes enhancing both regional agricultural trade and tourism.

These corridors are vital for the municipality's economic and tourism activities, ensuring effective connectivity and local mobility.

Table 5: Corridors Classification

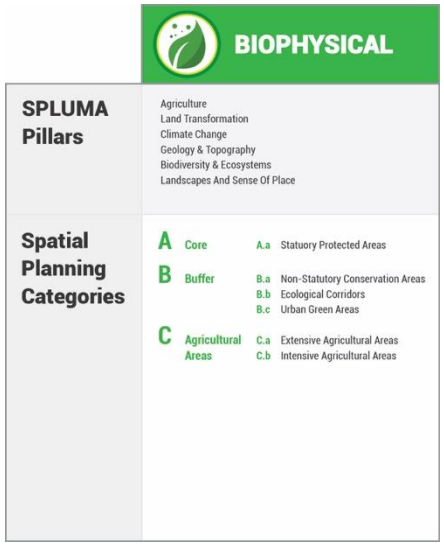
Corridor Name	NSDF (2022)	PSDF (2014)	KRSDF (2021)	DSDF (2020)	Recommended Term
N1	Key National Route	National Road	Primary Roads	National Road	Key National Road
R354			Arterial Roads	Arterial Road	Arterial Road
R323			Arterial Roads	Arterial Road	Arterial Road



Plan 4: Nodes and Corridors

E2. BIOPHYSICAL FRAMEWORK

This sub-category relates to the consideration of environmental aspects in spatial planning for current public benefit and sustainable social and economic utilization. They also address the preservation, development, and sustainable use of agricultural land to ensure long-term food security in South Africa.



The Biophysical Framework is broken down into four spheres as follows:

1. Environmental Framework
2. Climate Change
3. Agricultural Framework
4. Rural Development Framework

SPC A: CORE CONSERVATION AREAS

SPC A areas are of high conservation value, including terrestrial, aquatic, and marine systems. These irreplaceable sites should be protected or restored to maintain their ecological functions. Key areas include the Anysberg, Klein Swartberg, and Gamkaspoort Nature Reserves.

SPC B: Natural Buffer Areas

SPC B areas create buffers around SPC A sites to protect them from land-use impacts. These areas help maintain ecological processes and provide ecosystem services. Only developments with minimal ecological impact are allowed, with applicants required to prove the sustainability of their proposals.

E2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK

The Environmental Framework focuses on conserving ecosystems, protecting biodiversity, and promoting sustainable resource management. It identifies sensitive areas, sets regulations to prevent degradation, and incorporates climate resilience measures. This framework ensures land use planning supports sustainability, balancing development with conservation, and mitigating environmental risks like flooding, erosion, and pollution.

There are three (3) types of conservation areas that can be found within the Laingsburg Local Municipal area:

- Rivers Systems
- Critical Biodiversity Areas
- Ecological Support Areas

River systems are natural water systems in a drainage basin, crucial for transporting weathered debris to lakes and seas, and can also result in sediment deposition within channels and floodplains.

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) are essential for meeting biodiversity targets, while Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) support CBAs and deliver ecosystem services. Both CBAs and ESAs can be terrestrial or aquatic. ESAs are recognized for their ecological value and play a key role in conserving resources, protecting biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem balance for sustainable development.

E2.1.1 NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS

Preserving the Karoo landscape and biodiversity in Laingsburg is vital for maintaining environmental quality. This involves protecting physical, biological, and cultural assets like unique vegetation and nature reserves. Understanding these resources helps identify opportunities for sustainable use. Conservation should be managed carefully to ensure these areas remain viable in the future.

Laingsburg Municipality contains Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs), which are vital despite limited formal conservation. While the municipality faces environmental degradation, the true threat to vegetation is likely underestimated. The Western Cape's limited agricultural land and reliance on winter rainfall make it critical to preserve natural resources, prioritizing CBAs, and ESAs.

Key nature reserves include Anysberg, Towerkop, Buffelspoort, Gamkaspoort, and Klein Swartberg. Protecting these areas is essential to prevent degradation.

E2.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT/GUIDELINES

Key biodiversity priority areas include CBAs and ESAs, which are crucial for preserving ecosystems and species. Urban expansion threatens sensitive habitats, making strategic land use planning essential in Laingsburg. Environmental management must prioritize the protection of CBAs and consider environmental studies to avoid development in sensitive areas.

The following section outlines the environmental considerations relating to the various Land use types:

E2.1.2.1 FORMAL RESIDENTIAL:

New residential areas will be evaluated based on their environmental impact. Development in environmentally sensitive areas with high agricultural potential will be discouraged. "No-Go" areas due to geological or infrastructure constraints will be identified and flagged. Sufficient open space should be retained, with natural habitats undisturbed. Residential areas near CBAs should focus on tourism accommodation to support conservation.

E2.1.2.2 INFORMAL RESIDENTIAL:

Growth of informal settlements should be avoided due to the lack of infrastructure and high pollution. Formalizing settlements and providing basic services where possible is essential.

E2.1.2.3 INDUSTRIAL / COMMERCIAL:

Industries should be restricted to designated areas, with strict pollution control measures, especially near watercourses. Environmental Management Plans are required for all industries, monitored by an environmental officer.

E2.1.2.4 INDIGENOUS VEGETATION

Laingsburg's biodiversity includes the Nama Karoo and Grassland Biomes. Protection and management of indigenous vegetation are vital. Whole plant removal should be avoided, and firewood harvesting should only involve dry, fallen materials.

Limited Development Areas:

Areas with ecological sensitivity may allow specific developments if impacts are manageable, subject to rigorous environmental studies and Impact

Assessments (EIA) for activities such as development near protected areas, watercourses, or natural vegetation removal.

E2.1.2.5 WETLANDS:

A 100m buffer zone around wetlands is recommended for development. Developments within 500m of wetlands require a Water Use License. No development should occur within the 1:100-year flood line or 100m from rivers/streams.

Open Space:

Natural open spaces protect ecological integrity and support community well-being. Key areas like wetlands, forests, and mountains should be zoned as open space to enhance the area's liveability and tourism potential.

Evaporation Control:

Minimizing evaporation in reservoirs is crucial for water conservation. Reservoir covers are effective in reducing evaporation and algae growth while extending the lifespan of the liner.

E2.1.2.6 CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS

Critically Biodiversity Areas are areas which maximize the retention of biodiversity pattern and ecological process. They are areas where strictly no development can occur.

The National SDF and the Western Cape PSDF identify a framework for Linking the Spatial Planning Categories (CBA Map Categories) to Land Use Planning and Decision-Making Guidelines. Table 1 is outlined below.

E2.1.2.7 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

ESAs are crucial for biodiversity, soil, and water conservation. They include wildlife habitats, wetlands, and prime agricultural lands. The protection of ESAs is a priority for the municipality to preserve natural resources and reduce vulnerabilities to hazards like floods and wildfires.

E2.2 CLIMATE CHANGE

Laingsburg's agriculture-based economy is vulnerable to climate change, with rising temperatures, unpredictable rainfall, and shifting growing seasons threatening water availability, crop production, and livestock farming. The semi-arid climate, characterized by hot summers, freezing winters, and periodic droughts, further exacerbates these risks, leading to potential food insecurity and economic harm. Increased floods and extreme weather events are expected to intensify.

Restoration of corridors is important to maintain continuity of functional habitat. Thus Cape Nature, in the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan, 2023, identifies a Climate Change Adaption Corridors, based on TMF Climate Adaptation Corridors (Pence, 2009), edited to reflect the remaining natural to near-natural vegetation extent as of 2010, then with modified areas identified using the revised 2014 Western Cape land cover product updated using the 2020 National CALC Land Cover. Target of 60% intact (natural or degraded condition). These corridors aim to maintain ecological functionality in support of biodiversity connectivity by retaining the existing natural vegetation cover in a healthy ecological state and restore critical linkages where necessary.

The impact of land-use proposals on the functionality of ecological corridors must be assessed by a relevant biodiversity specialist for development applications.

It is further advised that impenetrable fences that restrict animal movement should be discouraged.

The WC Government has developed a Climate Change Response Strategy: Vision 2050 (WCCCRS), whereby this Implementation Plan is intended to accelerate the province's climate response actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emission footprint and increase the provinces resilience to climate change. This acceleration will require coordination of existing initiatives and institutional structures, at the provincial and local levels, to align with the objectives and targets of the WCCCRS as guided by the 2050 Vision.

The WC CCRS identifies objectives and response strategies and action items in various years towards 2050. These items and objective strategies are to be observed and addressed by all District and Local Municipalities within the WC Province to ensure that these objectives can be addressed. This includes the Laingsburg Municipality, and especially also due to the issues being faced at a provincial perspective, mirror those being experienced in the Laingsburg Municipality.

The Strategies and action plans can be referred to in the WCCCRS, however, the programmes in which the action plans fall under are listed below as a measure for the Laingsburg Municipality to refer to when experiencing similar Climate Change issues:

- Disaster Management
- Resilient Built Environment
- Community Resilience
- Coastal Management
- Net Zero by 2050
- Climate and Public Finance
- Green Carbon
- Energy Security
- Climate Change in the Transportation Sector and the Waste Sector
- Agriculture and Fire Management
- Stakeholder Engagement around Climate Change
- Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation
- International Peer Support and Skills Development

To address climate change, Laingsburg must focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting key areas such as kloofs, slopes, and riverine corridors. Strategies for climate change resilience include mitigation (reducing emissions and enhancing carbon absorption) and adaptation (helping communities adjust). The municipality will collaborate with the district to develop a Climate Change Response Plan, in line with the WC Climate Change Response Strategy, 2022. This should be integrated it into the Disaster Management Plan and seek funding through the IDP for climate-related projects.

E2.2.1 CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES

The following initiatives are proposed to mitigate climate change impacts, particularly water scarcity, flooding, and carbon emissions while promoting sustainable development in Laingsburg Municipality:

Water Source Identification and Conservation

- Identify alternative water sources and promote water-saving strategies.
- Raise awareness about water scarcity.

Flood Protection

- Enforce development standards to protect properties from floods.
- Integrate flood resilience into infrastructure planning.

Sustainable Urban Development

- Encourage compact, walkable development to reduce vehicle use and carbon emissions.

Environmental Protection

- Preserve open spaces and sensitive areas identified in Biodiversity Plans.
- Prioritize conservation in future planning.

Green Infrastructure

- Develop sustainable facilities with financial strategies for operation.
- Use recycled water in urban facilities to conserve resources.

E2.2.2 STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

Agriculture:

- **Sustainable Livestock Production:** Encourage practices like rotational grazing, feed optimization, and manure management to reduce methane emissions.
- **Climate-Resilient Crop Cultivation:** Promote drought-resistant crops, efficient water use, and soil conservation to adapt to extreme weather.
- **Carbon Sequestration:** Encourage agroforestry to sequester carbon dioxide and aid in climate adaptation.

Human Health:

- **Heat Mitigation:** Develop heat action plans and educate communities on heat risks and hydration.
- **Disease Surveillance:** Strengthen disease monitoring for vector-borne diseases and implement control measures.

Human Settlements:

- **Climate-Resilient Housing:** Use energy-efficient materials and passive cooling in housing design.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction:** Assess vulnerabilities and develop disaster preparedness plans, including early warnings and evacuation routes.

Water:

- **Groundwater Quality Management:** Monitor and address groundwater quality issues with appropriate treatment technologies.
- **Water Conservation:** Promote water-saving practices, such as efficient appliances and rainwater harvesting.
- **Natural Resources Preservation:** Prioritize water storage for irrigation during dry months, ensuring sustainable water use.

E2.2.2.1 URBAN GREENING INITIATIVES

Urban Greening Initiatives plays a crucial role in combating climate change by enhancing biodiversity, improving air quality, and reducing urban heat islands.

By integrating green spaces such as parks, community gardens, green roofs, and tree growth along streets into urban environments, the municipality can mitigate the impacts of climate change while promoting the well-being of residents.

These initiatives not only sequester carbon dioxide but also facilitate stormwater management, reducing flooding and improving resilience against extreme weather events. They also offer shade and foster a pleasant environment for pedestrians and users of public spaces. Moreover, urban greening fosters community engagement and social cohesion, creating vibrant spaces that encourage outdoor activities and enhance the overall quality of life. As Laingsburg Municipality continues to grow, prioritising urban greening will be essential in building sustainable, resilient communities capable of adapting to the challenges posed by climate change.

The **Matjiesfontein Northern Region** and **N1 Corridor** the SDF aims to foster sustainable development by prioritizing environmental preservation and responsible economic growth, ensuring the Karoo remains a nature-based tourism and heritage destination.

The **Carbon Basin Proposal**, which seeks to establish a carbon basin along the N1 corridor to enhance carbon sequestration, is central to this initiative. This project will restore indigenous plant species, combat soil erosion, and improve water retention while promoting sustainable agricultural practices that reduce farming's carbon footprint.

By aligning with national climate goals, the initiative not only contributes to a cleaner Karoo but also generates green jobs, positioning Laingsburg as a leader in environmental sustainability. Ultimately, the Carbon Basin Proposal exemplifies how economic growth can coexist with ecological preservation, paving the way for a greener future in the region.

E2.2.2.2 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT ON ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Climate change significantly impacts the road infrastructure within Laingsburg Municipality, manifesting through rising temperatures, increased flooding, and more frequent extreme weather events. These changes pose substantial risks to the durability and connectivity of roads, particularly along the N1 corridor and rural access routes.

To address these challenges, we propose a Spatial Development Framework that emphasizes climate-resilient road designs. Key strategies include integrating improved drainage systems, elevating roadbeds, and using heat-resistant materials in road construction. Additionally, implementing proactive maintenance schedules and early warning systems will help prevent disruptions and extend the lifespan of road infrastructure. These initiatives aim to enhance regional mobility and economic stability while effectively responding to the ongoing challenges presented by climate change.

The SDF identifies implementing these strategies, Laingsburg Municipality can effectively enhance its road infrastructure's resilience to climate change, ensuring continued mobility and economic stability in the face of increasing environmental challenges.

E2.2.2.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster management aims to reduce or avoid losses from hazards, such as loss of life, livelihoods, or economic damage. The four key phases are:

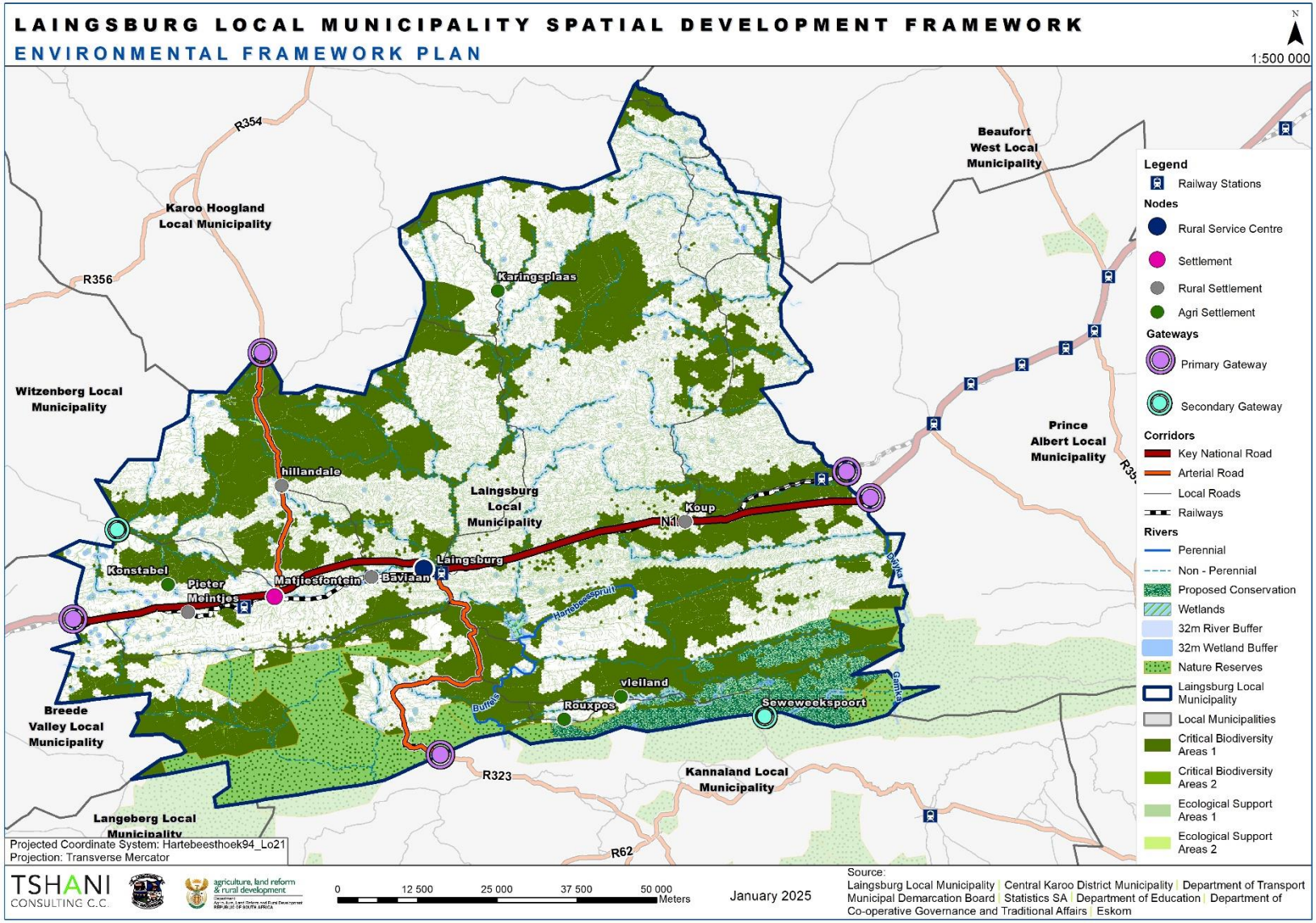
- **Mitigation/Prevention:** Minimizing disaster impacts by reducing exposure and vulnerability.
- **Preparedness:** Planning response strategies and enhancing emergency response capacities.
- **Response:** Coordinating efforts to minimize disaster consequences, preserving life, and providing essential services.
- **Recovery:** Restoring communities to a new state of normal, aiming to “build back better.”

Reviewing disaster management strategies ensures communities are prepared for natural or pandemic-related disasters.

E2.2.2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- The local municipality should prioritize the development of a comprehensive strategic environmental plan that **closely aligns with both the provincial plan** and **the CSIR Green Book**. This strategic plan will play a crucial role in safeguarding critical environmental areas within the region.
- The municipality must ensure that all required environmental studies and reports are completed prior to the construction phase of all municipal projects and that they are zoned correctly.

The *Environmental Framework Plan* serves as a spatial representation of the diverse environmental and climate change components.



Plan 5: Environmental Framework Plan

E2.3 AGRICULTURAL FRAMEWORK

An Agricultural Framework provides guidelines for sustainable land use, protecting agricultural resources, and promoting rural development. It identifies prime agricultural land, regulates land use, and supports agri-business and agri-tourism. The framework balances environmental, economic, and social goals to enhance food security, create jobs, and boost local economies while preserving biodiversity and managing resources. It aligns with regional and national planning objectives. In Laingsburg, commercial agriculture primarily involves livestock farming, particularly sheep, mutton, and wool production.

SPC C: Agriculture Areas

Preserving high-potential agricultural land is essential for sustainable growth and food security. Land near settlements often faces non-agricultural development pressures, which can harm its agricultural potential. Agricultural land should be protected, with non-agricultural development allowed only under specific conditions, such as if the land is no longer viable for farming or if it supports land reform initiatives.

Climate change poses significant challenges to agriculture and urban areas. Adaptation actions include determining urban edges, identifying open spaces, protecting ecosystems, and improving vulnerable infrastructure. The land reform process offers growth opportunities for the agricultural sector, which, despite its importance, faces challenges in meeting increasing demand due to competition from other products like biofuels. Balancing these challenges is key to sustaining agriculture and food security.

E2.3.1 AGRICULTURE AS AN ECONOMIC SECTOR

Economic pressures, such as rising food and fuel prices, challenge the agricultural sector. Sustainable solutions focus on increasing production through research, new products, and infrastructure investment. Key investments should prioritize commercial farming and support agrarian transformation in rural areas, in line with the CRDP objectives. Typical investments include:

- Agri-parks and FPSUs.
- Support for the Land Reform Programme and emerging farmers.
- Farming equipment, irrigation, agricultural training facilities, and small local fresh produce markets.
- Artisan and skills training initiatives.

E2.3.2 PROMOTING AGRICULTURE AS AN ECONOMIC SECTOR IN THE LLM

Agriculture plays a key role in rural development, particularly in Laingsburg, where high unemployment and poverty persist. By advancing the agricultural sector, there is potential to reduce dependency on grants and create sustainable livelihoods through job creation. Agriculture generates more jobs per investment unit than other industries. However, focusing solely on agriculture is insufficient—skills training and development are vital for securing jobs and fostering overall district prosperity.

Other growth sectors, such as agri-processing and logistics, are also essential for moving agricultural produce. Laingsburg's agricultural expansion, especially in high-value supply chains, will increase wages,

employment, and reduce food prices, benefiting both rural and urban households.

Actions to alleviate poverty include:

- Supporting small-scale farmers with skills development.
- Developing transport infrastructure linking rural and urban areas.
- Facilitating cooperatives and contract farming with the private sector.
- Supporting competitive small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Creating a conducive environment for business and investment.

E2.3.2.1 AGRI-HUB DEVELOPMENT

The focus of the Agri-Hub is primarily the processing of 'agricultural products and the mix of 'non-agricultural' industries. Of prime importance will be linkages between the proposed FPSUs and surrounding agricultural land for production. Laingsburg has One Farmer Production Support Unit in Laingsburg.

The nearest Agri-Hub is proposed to be located in **Beaufort West** (approximately 200 km from Laingsburg, along the N1), will serve as a central point for **agri-processing, training**, and support for smallholder farmers in the Central Karoo District. Its strategic position along the **N1 highway** provides excellent transport links to major markets like Cape Town and Johannesburg, facilitating efficient logistics and market access. Beaufort West's existing **agricultural infrastructure** and proximity to both **emerging and commercial farmers** make it ideal for **value-added processing** and farmer collaboration. The farmer-controlled Agri-Hub will enhance agricultural productivity, offering access to **processing facilities and markets** while fostering rural development.

Key Proposals for the Beaufort West Agri-Hub:

- **Selection and Training of Smallholder Farmers**: The Agri-Hub will provide technical support, capacity building, and hands-on training to smallholder farmers, improving their agricultural practices and market access.
- **Incubation of Agricultural Graduates and Agro-Entrepreneurs**: The Agri-Hub will offer incubation and placement opportunities for unemployed agricultural graduates and agro-entrepreneurs, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in agriculture.
- **Agro-processing facilities**: These include **abattoirs, irrigated pastures**, small packing, and cooling facilities for vegetables and fruit, which create value-added products from local produce.
- **Market Access and Local Trading**: The Agri-Hub will connect local farmers to domestic and international markets, facilitating improved market access and distribution of produce.

The **Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU)** is a rural outreach and capacity-building centre for smallholder farmers. It offers **primary production inputs, mechanization support, extension services, storage**, and training. According to the District Rural Development Sector Plan, FPSU value chains include **sheep, wool, mohair, and ostrich**.

The **FPSU in Laingsburg**, strategically positioned to serve the surrounding agricultural community, will act as a feeder hub to the Beaufort West Agri-Hub. It will focus on:

- **Small Stock Improvements**: Enhancing sheep (Karoo Lamb) and goat farming through better livestock management and productivity.
- **Fruit and Vegetable Production and Processing**: Supporting cultivation and processing to create value-added products.
- **Mechanization and Repair Centre**: Providing access to equipment and repair services, reducing costs, and improving efficiency.
- **Local Market Facility**: Enabling farmers to sell produce locally, boosting economic opportunities and food security.

To expand on the current growth of peaches and olives in the region, Laingsburg presents significant agro-processing opportunities for peaches and olives, capitalizing on the region's favourable climate and soil conditions. By establishing facilities for processing and packaging these crops, local farmers can enhance value-added products, such as dried peaches, canned peaches, olive oil, and preserves, etc. This initiative not only aims to boost the local economy and create jobs but also supports sustainable agricultural practices and promotes Laingsburg as a hub for quality fruit and olive production.

E2.3.3 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture is the primary economic driver in Laingsburg, thriving in its semi-arid environment. Fertile land is found west of the R323, northwest and west of Matjiesfontein, and around Vleiland and Rouxpos, despite the region's dry, hot climate. The district's shallow soils limit irrigation areas, but Laingsburg remains an agricultural service center, with services based on farming intensity. Irrigation farming is concentrated around Vleiland and Rouxpos, where sufficient water supports crop farming.

Vleiland holds potential for agricultural growth, aided by its proximity to the Beaufort West Agrihub. Strengthening its connection to the FPSU or Agri Hub could boost regional agricultural development, supporting inclusive growth and addressing issues of unemployment, poverty, and inequality.

Table 6: Agri-Park Initiative

Agri hub	FPSU's	Focus	Infrastructure Requirements	Logistics Services	Commercial Linkage	Market	Products	Economic Potential
Beaufort West	Laingsburg	Sheep (Karoo Lamb)	Cold storage; Livestock Handling Facilities	Holding Pens	District Abattoirs	Local; Regional; National	Karoo Lamb; Mutton; Offal; Skin Products	Very High
		Mohair	Shearing Facilities; Sorting Facilities	Packaging and Transportation Services required	Western Cape; Eastern Cape	Local; Regional; Provincial; International	Clothing; Socks; Blankets; Yarn	High
		Wool	Sorting Facilities; Shearing	Packaging and	National;	Local;	Clothing;	High

Agri hub	FPSU's	Focus	Infrastructure Requirements	Logistics Services	Commercial Linkage	Market	Products	Economic Potential
			Facilities; Sheds	Transportation Services required	International	Regional; International	Blankets; Upholstery; Rugs; Insulation	
		Ostrich	Meat Processing Facility; Cold Rooms	Packaging and Transportation Services required	Western Cape	Local; Regional; Provincial; International	Meat; Feathers; Leather; Eggs; Etchings	Medium
		Olives	Processing Facilities; Cold Storage	Packaging and Transportation Services required	National; International	Local; Regional; International	Olives; Olive Oil	High
		Peach	Processing Facilities; Cold Storage	Packaging and Transportation Services required	National; International	Local; Regional; International	Peach; Jam; Dried Peach	High
		Fruit and Vegetable Seeds	Processing Facilities; Sorting Facilities	Packaging and Transportation Services required	National; International	Local; Regional; International	Seeds; Seed oils; Preserves	High

E2.3.3.1 AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS

Comprehensive Agricultural Support Program (CASP): According to the Progress Report on the Implementation of CASP (2004), the main aim of the farmer's support is to create a favorable and supportive agricultural service environment for the farming community.

Table 7: Key CASP projects in Laingsburg LM

Project Name	Municipality	Closest town	Project Type	Commodity
Beaufort West Hydroponics	Beaufort West	Beaufort West	Production input	Vegetables

E2.3.4 AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN

A value chain consists of linked activities that add value to a product, connecting producers to processors and markets. The best value chains foster cooperation among actors to improve product quality and increase income for all. In agriculture, the value chain includes activities such as genetic material development, input supply, farming, post-harvest handling, processing, storage, transport, and market feedback.

Key issues in agricultural value chains include:

- Low yields and poor-quality produce
- Limited knowledge and confidence in commercial agriculture

- Lack of equipment, labour challenges, and skills development
- Subsistence orientation and cashflow management
- Limited storage, transportation, and logistics support
- Informal market dominance and lack of product diversity
- Misalignment with market needs

E2.3.5 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Leveraging technology for market assessments and comprehending price fluctuations and indexes.

Implementing mechanization in agricultural value chains where skills and resources fall short of meeting demands.

Initiating government programs or platforms aimed at enhancing trust within the land reform sector, particularly in supplying produce to both commercial and local markets.

Establishing supportive infrastructure, as outlined in the proposed and recommended Agri-Park Program.

Conducting thorough investigations into suitable crops and yield potential for each farm or rural cluster, identifying the economic viability of different areas. While fertilizers may enhance yields, economic considerations may impact their widespread adoption.

Advocating for enhanced government regulatory capacity and support within the agricultural sector.

Prioritizing the reduction of input costs for subsistence farmers as a crucial initiative.

E2.3.6 FOOD SECURITY

The local economy is heavily reliant on the agricultural sector, playing a pivotal role in ensuring food security and employment, thus mitigating socioeconomic challenges in the region. Beyond its immediate impact, agriculture serves as the upstream supplier for various sectors, contributing raw materials and fostering the creation of secondary and tertiary jobs in metropolitan areas.

Furthermore, agriculture is a significant source of revenue through exports to other regions, actively propelling the economy. Interventions under the Agri-Park initiative encompass enhancing the compositeness of agricultural products, thereby fostering agricultural growth. This initiative also focuses on improving market development for all agricultural produce, increasing value addition, conducting extensive market research, and formulating policies. Successful implementation of these measures is poised to create a conducive environment for the flourishing and sustainable growth of agriculture.

To tackle unemployment and food security, the proposed agricultural programs will focus on creating sustainable jobs and increasing local food production. Initiatives such as community farming, urban agriculture, and training programs in permaculture and sustainable farming will equip residents with skills while generating employment. For example, community gardens can provide both food and jobs, while hydroponic farming systems offer modern, scalable solutions to food production in limited spaces. These programs not only address immediate food needs but also empower the community by fostering economic resilience and self-reliance.

E2.3.7 KEY ACTION AREAS

Invest in and reinvest in primary agricultural support systems.

The Local Economic Development (LED) initiative will conduct a municipal audit of farming land availability. This process aims not only to revitalize economic activities but also to gauge the quantity of readily available agricultural primary inputs and investment requirements. The outcome of this audit will contribute to the revival and support of existing storage facilities such as silos and production structures like abattoirs. Additionally, it will identify the investment needs for a feed mill to bolster the support for feedlots in the area and its surroundings. Adopting the value chain model is crucial.

Recognizing the significance of establishing a sustainable agricultural economy, it is imperative to embrace the value chain model, spanning from inputs to supply, processing, and marketing. This approach ensures growth and sustainability in local produce, encompassing key stages such as inputs, production, processing, and the supply chain involving logistics, packing, distribution, and exports.

Integrating Small-scale farmers

In addition to conducting the municipal audit of farming land availability, it is essential to ensure that land demarcation includes provisions for small-scale farmers. By designating specific areas or plots for small-scale farming, we can empower local individuals and families to participate in agricultural activities, thereby fostering inclusivity and economic empowerment within the community.

Supporting small-scale farmers not only diversifies agricultural production but also strengthens the resilience of the local food system. These farmers often cultivate a wide variety of crops, contributing to biodiversity and enhancing food security. Furthermore, investing in training programs and providing access to resources such as seeds, tools, and irrigation systems can significantly boost the productivity and sustainability of small-scale farming operations.

Moreover, integrating small-scale farmers into the value chain model is crucial for maximizing their potential contribution to the local economy. This involves facilitating access to markets, providing storage and processing facilities tailored to their needs, and establishing cooperative networks to collectively negotiate prices and share resources. By incorporating small-scale farmers into the broader agricultural support system, we can create a more inclusive and resilient economy that benefits all stakeholders.

E2.3.8 SECURE WATER FOR IRRIGATION AND SAFEGUARD WATER SOURCES FOR AGRICULTURE

Securing a reliable water supply for irrigation is essential for the sustainability of agriculture, particularly for farmers reliant on borrowed water and storage dams for growing vegetable seeds. To address this critical need and ensure the long-term viability of agricultural practices, the following strategies are proposed:

Water Resource Management Plans: Develop comprehensive water resource management plans that include assessments of current water availability and usage. These plans should focus on optimizing farmers'

allocation of water for irrigation and prioritize sustainable practices that enhance water efficiency and reduce waste.

Rainwater Harvesting Systems: Encourage the implementation of rainwater harvesting systems on farms to supplement irrigation needs. By capturing and storing rainwater, farmers can reduce their reliance on borrowed water and storage dams, improving resilience to drought conditions.

Improved Irrigation Techniques: Promote the adoption of advanced irrigation techniques, such as drip irrigation and micro-sprinklers, which minimize water loss and increase efficiency. Providing farmers with training and resources to implement these systems can significantly enhance water use efficiency.

Protection of Water Sources: Implement measures to protect and restore local water sources, such as rivers, streams, and aquifers, by establishing buffer zones and limiting agricultural runoff. This includes promoting practices that reduce pollution and sedimentation and ensure that water quality is maintained.

Collaboration with Local Authorities: Work closely with local authorities and water management bodies to ensure coordinated efforts in safeguarding water sources. This may involve advocating for policies that prioritize agricultural water needs and promote responsible land use practices in the surrounding areas.

Investment in Water Storage Infrastructure: Advocate for investment in new storage infrastructure, such as dams or reservoirs, to enhance water availability during dry periods. Additionally, upgrading existing facilities can improve their capacity and efficiency, ensuring a reliable water supply for irrigation.

Community Engagement and Education: Engage local farming communities in discussions about water conservation and sustainable practices. Educational programs can raise awareness about the importance of safeguarding water sources and promote collective action to protect these vital resources.

Incentives for Sustainable Practices: Introduce financial incentives or grants for farmers who adopt sustainable water management practices. By providing economic support for implementing water-saving technologies and practices, farmers will be more likely to invest in their long-term water security.

The SDF proposes implementing these strategies will effectively address the need for secure irrigation water and safeguard water sources critical to the agricultural sector. This will ultimately promote sustainable farming practices and enhance food security in the region.

Given the potential return of fracking in the Karoo, any agricultural plan must incorporate a thorough assessment of the possible impacts on local water sources. The Municipality should prioritize safeguarding water quality and availability for agricultural use by conducting comprehensive environmental impact assessments that evaluate the risks associated with fracking. This proactive approach will ensure the long-term sustainability of both agriculture and water resources in the region.

E2.3.9 AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE SDF

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) identifies small farm settlements in Laingsburg as agricultural settlements. These settlements are crucial for supporting the local agricultural economy, particularly in livestock farming and small-scale crop production. They serve as key areas for rural livelihoods and contribute to the region's food security. The SDF emphasizes their role in sustaining agricultural activities, promoting agri-business, and maintaining the rural character of Laingsburg LM.

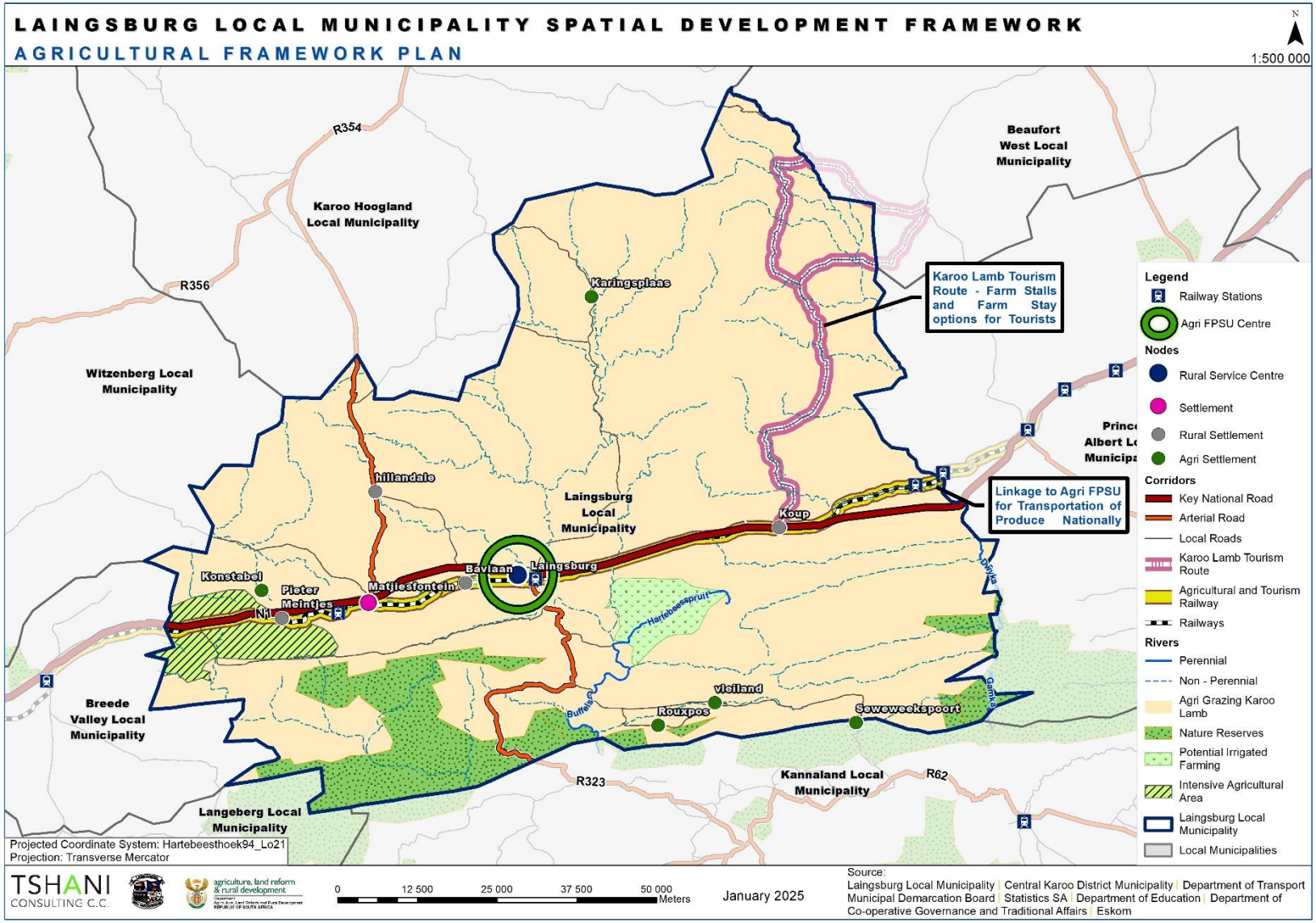
The SDF proposes :

Supporting the growth of small agri-businesses by linking them to government support programs, funding for competitiveness, and technical expertise in food innovation.

Expand Laingsburg's local processing capacity with a larger abattoir, a leather tannery, and facilities for fruit, goat cheese, and olive oil production to add value to agricultural products and create jobs.

Leverage Laingsburg's premium products like biltong and Karoo lamb to expand agricultural output and improve market access for local farmers.

Establish Laingsburg as a logistics hub by utilizing its strategic location near the railway and N1 to streamline the transport of agricultural goods to the Agri hub in Beaufort West and broader markets.



Plan 6: Agricultural Framework Plan

E3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The Socio-Economic Framework aims to address the social and economic issues pertaining to the Municipality. This includes skills development in the municipality as well as social amenities that may be required. This framework also addresses the tourism aspects, as it has been noted in the SWOT Analysis that the municipality has huge potential for tourism.

The Socio-economic Framework is broken down into three spheres as follows:

1. Economic Framework
2. Tourism Framework
3. Social Facilities Framework

SPC D: Urban-Related Areas

To ensure sustainable urban development, it's essential to balance land-use planning interests. The PSDF aims to promote the rehabilitation of existing settlements and ensure future developments are environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable. Standard town planning criteria for development applications, building plans, and land use changes remain relevant. These criteria focus on preserving natural resources, preventing urban sprawl, prioritizing existing nodes, and considering the cumulative impact of development.

E3.1 ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The Economic Framework focuses on driving sustainable growth, enhancing local economies, and attracting investment. It identifies key sectors, supports strategic infrastructure, and promotes initiatives like industrial zones and business hubs. The framework aims to create jobs, boost competitiveness, and foster entrepreneurship while ensuring equitable access to economic opportunities and balancing urban and rural development. Given South Africa's need for economic revival, LLM can invest in opportunities that accelerate growth, job creation, and transformation. Spatial strategies and land-use management should support sustainable economic development.

E3.1.1 AGRICULTURE

Laingsburg's climate limits the range of crops that can be cultivated, and agricultural success depends on resource management and risk mitigation. To sustain and grow the sector, the following strategies are recommended:

1. **Climate-Resilient Farming**: Adopt sustainable, water-efficient methods like hydroponics and aquaponics to cope with drought conditions.
2. **Expansion of Sheep Farming**: Invest in value-added activities such as wool and meat processing to create jobs and boost the economy.
3. **Agri-Tourism**: Develop farm stays, agricultural tours, and farm-to-table experiences to attract tourists and diversify farmer income.
4. **Research and Development**: Collaborate with agricultural institutes to explore drought-resistant crops and new farming systems.
5. **Infrastructure and Technology**: Upgrade irrigation and transport systems and promote precision agriculture to increase efficiency.
6. **Adventure and Agri-Tourism Synergies**: Combine adventure tourism with agri-tourism to support both sectors and attract more visitors.

E3.1.2 MANUFACTURING

Laingsburg needs more manufacturing to boost its production of goods and services. Utilizing proposed industrial sites for manufacturing, storage, and agro processing can stimulate economic growth, attract investment, and create jobs. The Laingsburg Industrial Area offers land for such initiatives. Key opportunities include:

- **Agro-Processing**: Expanding agro-processing, such as meat and wool-based products, can complete the agricultural value chain and make Laingsburg a hub for the sector.
- **Packaging Production**: Locally producing packaging materials would support agro-processors and reduce reliance on external suppliers.

Additional opportunities include:

- **Utilities Sector**: Tapping into uranium and shale gas reserves for energy sector investments and promoting renewable energy can diversify the economy.
- **Transport and Communications**: Manufacturing vehicles and infrastructure can support local industry.

By investing in these sectors, Laingsburg can drive job creation, add value to raw materials, and enhance economic growth.

E3.1.3 ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Electrical infrastructure is crucial for investor confidence and economic growth. Expanding and improving electrical capacity is essential to unlock the economic potential of manufacturing and agriculture. Laingsburg can harness renewable energy on a smaller, stand-alone scale, benefiting local communities and businesses.

Key actions for Laingsburg's electrical infrastructure include:

- **Maintenance**: Ongoing upkeep for reliability.

- **Minisub Refurbishment**: Upgrading mini sub-stations.
- **Solar Streetlights**: Replacing traditional streetlights with solar-powered alternatives.
- **Electricity Master Plan**: Developing a plan to guide infrastructure improvements.
- **Bulk Supply Network Upgrade**: Expanding the network to meet growing demand.

Laingsburg's water supply relies on three rivers, spring sources, and groundwater, but climate change and droughts pose risks, particularly in Matjiesfontein. Expanding wastewater recycling and ecological infrastructure could enhance water quality and supply.

Laingsburg's energy sector benefits from three major power lines and ongoing renewable energy projects like the Roggeveld Wind Farm. Continued investment in water and energy infrastructure is vital to sustain growth and meet future demands.

E3.1.4 CONSTRUCTION

Laingsburg's construction sector grew at 3.2% annually, driven by agricultural and water infrastructure development. However, it created only six jobs per year between 2015 and 2019, with many projects outsourced.
Key strategies to enhance the sector:

- **Increase Local Employment**: Prioritize local contractors and skilled workers for projects.
- **Focus on Sustainable Infrastructure**: Invest in resilient, climate-adaptive agricultural and water infrastructure.
- **Enhance Training**: Provide training programs to develop local construction skills and expertise.

E3.1.5 WHOLESALE& RETAIL TRADE, CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION

Laingsburg's trade sector, particularly Agri-tourism, holds significant potential. It includes wholesale and retail trade, catering, and accommodation, with opportunities in agriculture, agro-processing, and tourism. The Beaufort West Agri hub fosters regional collaboration, and trade prospects exist in food processing machinery, logistics, and tourism products.

Prioritized subsectors for development:

- **Leisure Tourism**: Focused on cultural and natural attractions.
- **MICE Tourism**: Targeting Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions.
- **General Business Tourism**: Developing as the district's business hub.
- **Retail Tourism**: Promoting local products like Karoo lamb and crafts.

Key actions:

- **Invest in Tourism Infrastructure**: Support leisure, MICE, and retail tourism.
- **Marketing**: Attract diverse tourists with strategic promotions.
- **Collaboration**: Foster partnerships for sustainable growth.
- **Skills Development**: Enhance service quality through training.
- **Retail Initiatives**: Showcase local products to boost tourism.

E3.1.6 TOURISM

Tourism and heritage play a vital role in Laingsburg's economy and cultural identity. With its strategic N1 Freeway location and rich historical assets like Matjiesfontein village, tourism is central. Agri-tourism, including farm stays, hiking, and adventure activities, is growing, particularly among urban visitors seeking rural experiences. Key strategies to boost tourism:

- **Strengthen Hospitality**: Preserve local character and leverage landmarks.
- **New Projects**: Renewable energy initiatives and the Square Kilometre Array.
- **Tourism Potential**: There is untapped potential, with effective marketing and service training needed.

Tourism in the region includes:

- **Luxury Trains**: Rovos Rail and Blue Train stop in Matjiesfontein.
- **Karoo National Park**: Hiking, accommodation, and wildlife.
- **Historical Sites**: Victorian town of Matjiesfontein and Chris Barnard Museum.

Agricultural activities offer opportunities for SMMEs, including wine tours, farm visits, and game viewing. Festivals, harvest celebrations, and craft fairs draw both locals and tourists, while agritourism and factory tours provide immersive cultural and agricultural experiences.

E3.1.7 COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL SERVICES

These services contribute significantly to the municipality's GDP, improving residents' well-being and livelihoods. Education is vital for economic productivity and career opportunities, though challenges in education and poverty hinder financial independence and mobility. A large portion of the population relies on grants and is economically inactive, limiting engagement with personal services.

The financial, insurance, real estate, and business services sector, a key GDP contributor, supports the local economy. Financial services enable business operations, while business services help industries grow, enhancing economic stability and providing a framework for business success.

E3.1.8 TRANSPORT

The N1 Freeway and main railway line through Laingsburg connect it to Worcester, Cape Town, and Beaufort West, serving as the municipality's key transport lifelines. Laingsburg aims to improve regional accessibility, especially in rural areas, by upgrading roads, creating link roads, and encouraging non-motorized transportation for a more diversified system.

The transport sector is crucial for Laingsburg's economic development. Beaufort West serves as a logistics hub, and the municipality's rail infrastructure offers upgrade potential. Daily freight movement supports trade, tourism, and job creation. Key economic drivers include agriculture, tourism, and well-established transport routes. Roads to businesses and tourism activities, as well as rural roads, require maintenance and upgrades to facilitate transport, especially to and from farms.

E3.1.9 AGRO-PROCESSING

Agro processing transforms raw agricultural materials into value-added products, driving inclusive economic growth and development. It connects primary food production with processing, distribution, and retailing, creating markets that boost farmers' income. This growth enables investments in equipment, enhancing productivity and reducing unemployment and inequality.

In Laingsburg, carrot and onion seed farming offers a valuable opportunity, supported by the region's climate and soil. To diversify income and boost sustainability, strategies include crop rotation, seed processing, packaging, and organic production. Developing value-added products, like seed oils, and promoting agritourism can further enhance income and innovation, strengthening the agricultural sector.

The SDF identifies and explores agro-processing opportunities, such as olive production, cheese-making, seed production from a variety of fruits and vegetables, seed oil, and cold storage facilities.

E3.1.10 KNOWLEDGE-ECONOMY

The shift towards knowledge-based economies is a growing trend, defined by four pillars: entrepreneurial institutions, skilled labour, ICT infrastructure, and innovation.

In Laingsburg, key challenges and opportunities include:

- Lack of universities, with a need for educational links to institutions like UNISA, CPUT, UFS, and CSIR.
- Limited ICT infrastructure in rural areas.
- Scarcity of skilled labour due to distance from training centers.
- Prevalence of unskilled populations in rural areas, with a focus on agri-business and agro-tourism training.

Laingsburg has the potential to host data banks, leveraging abundant land, renewable energy, and fibre links. This can drive local economic growth and technological advancement, positioning the municipality as a key player in tech infrastructure. Supporting sectors like agriculture and fostering innovation clusters can further grow the knowledge economy and prepare for future economic expansion.

E3.2 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Local Economic Development (LED) focuses on fostering sustainable economic growth by encouraging local collaboration for improved living standards and economic benefits. Key goals of LED include:

- Poverty alleviation
- Improving rural livelihoods
- Broadening the rural economic base
- Promoting entrepreneurship
- Supporting sustainable development
- Creating employment
- Encouraging innovation and skills development

The municipality's SDF highlights key LED focus areas to diversify the economy, reduce social grant dependency, and promote economic opportunities, particularly in rural areas.

E3.2.1 TOWNSHIP/RURAL ECONOMIES

The 'township economy' refers to businesses and markets within townships, primarily operated by local entrepreneurs to meet the needs of these communities. Townships, often characterized by poverty, unemployment, and low incomes, can be formal or informal settlements, predominantly inhabited by African, Coloured, and Indian populations. Township enterprises vary in legal forms, including for-profit, not-for-profit, and cooperatives, though most operate informally. Key aspects of the township/rural economy are outlined in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Township/ Rural Economies

SECTORS	CLUSTERS
Retail	• Butcheries • Spaza Shops • Fish and Chips • Fruit & Vegetables
Service Industry	• Hair Salons • Shebeens • Shisanyama • Sewing and tailoring, including shoemakers • Car wash • Burial society
Construction and real estate	• Brick laying • Renting • Construction business
Transport	• Taxis
Agriculture	• Vegetable production
Finance	• Stokvel • Mashonisa/ lending schemes • Burial societies
Government and Community Services	• Feeding Schemes
ICTS	• Internet solutions in townships • Electronic repairs
Green Economy	• Recycling • Coal and wood making • Research, awareness and skills development and knowledge management.

The Township and Rural Entrepreneurship Programme (TREP), developed by the Department of Small Business Development, aims to transform township and rural opportunities into successful businesses. It provides platforms for business support, infrastructure, and a favourable regulatory environment to help entrepreneurs thrive. TREP's goal is to address economic exclusion by fostering entrepreneurial activity and offering dedicated support, including funding. Qualifying entrepreneurs can access various schemes, such as support for bakeries, autobody repairers, butcheries, clothing and textile businesses, personal care, spaza shops, and Shisanyama.

The SDF identifies Goldnerville and Bergsig as a township in Laingsburg that, due to socio-economic challenges such as unemployment, poverty, and limited business opportunities, should be the focus of township and rural entrepreneurship programmes to foster local economic growth and empowerment.

E3.2.2 INFORMAL TRADING

Informal trading is vital to Laingsburg's economy, providing employment and helping reduce poverty and crime. It is a significant source of income for many urban and rural residents, contributing to economic output in developing nations. However, municipal planners often treat it merely as a spatial issue, focusing on where to place trading zones without recognizing its role in reducing unemployment.

The informal economy is increasingly seen as an essential driver of economic mobility. The South African government supports it through frameworks for skills development, technical support, and infrastructure. Key actions include formalizing informal stalls, implementing permits, enacting by-laws, and integrating informal trading into Local Economic Development (LED) by-laws.

Key areas earmarked for action and interventions encompass corridor activity streets and CBD Flood Museum precinct in the town of Laingsburg along Voortrekker Street. As informal trading is increasing in the town if Laingsburg, it is also essential for the municipality to consider the development of an Informal trading policy to provide guidelines to informal traders and to develop a relationship with them where a monthly fee is paid by them and the municipality agrees to offer them with certain services.

The stalls are proposed to be close to the CBD, where there is a lot of movement. Having a designated place for informal trading will assist in keeping order in the town centres and also combat health hazards associated with lack of controlled areas for stalls.

Some examples of formalising Informal trader stalls are shown below.

E3.2.3 SMALL, MEDIUM, AND MICRO ENTERPRISES (SMME) DEVELOPMENTS

SMME development focuses on enhancing business management and financial skills to support small and medium enterprises. It drives economic growth through job creation, innovation, and addressing inequality, while also empowering entrepreneurs, particularly women and rural residents. Success depends on enabling policies, financial support, and government assistance.

To expand SMME development in rural areas, key approaches include awareness, financial support, knowledge empowerment, and skills development. SMMEs play a vital role in promoting empowerment and employment, fostering growth in diverse sectors within the municipality.

Table 9: SMME Programmes

Programme	Specific Intervention	Responsibility
SMME relief programme	Assist local SMME's to access national support programs	CKDM and LM
	Provide a rates reduction intervention to businesses operating in the municipal facilities	LM
	Provide municipal financial support for stock acquisition for SMME's	CKDM and LM
Informal traders' relief programme	Develop the informal trader's database	CKDM and LM
	Assisting informal traders to access national support through formalisation	CKDM and LM
	Waiver permit and licence charges for a prescribed period	LM
	Offer stock stipends to the informal traders	CKDM and LM
	Promote and facilitate bulk buying for informal traders to cut on stock costs	CKDM and LM
	Promote product diversity amongst informal traders	CKDM and LM
Buy local campaign programme	Conducting campaigns for the local people to buy from the local informal traders	CKDM and LM
	Conducting campaigns for the local people to buy their goods and services from the local SMME's.	CKDM and LM
	Facilitate government buying from local SMME's	CKDM and LM
	Promote business to business buying activities	CKDM and LM
Capability programme	Educate local communities about the importance of buying local and from informal traders	CKDM and LM
	Advocate for municipal policy reviews that promotes re-entry into the informal trading sector	CKDM and LM

E3.3 REDUCTION OF RED TAPE

Creating a conducive business environment is crucial for a competitive economy. Red tape and bureaucratic hurdles are major barriers to economic growth, hindering business expansion and job creation. "Ease of doing business" (EDB) measures how regulatory frameworks support local enterprises.

Red tape increases costs, delays, and stunts business growth. To reduce it, a coordinated approach is needed:

1. Identify key red tape issues through surveys or workshops.
2. Engage businesses and municipal officials in a consultative process.
3. Use tools like the Fish Bone diagram to address root causes.
4. Develop a Red Tape Action Plan with practical solutions, appointing a Red Tape Champion for implementation.

E3.4 RENEWABLE ENERGY INDUSTRY

South Africa is actively diversifying its energy sources to strengthen energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with renewable energy (RE) technologies such as solar and wind playing a crucial role. The Western Cape is a major contributor to the National Grid's renewable energy supply, and Laingsburg is encouraged to adopt renewable energy solutions to help develop low-carbon eco-cities. Promoting resource conservation and the use of eco-friendly materials is also emphasized.

Laingsburg's proximity to renewable energy infrastructure, including solar and wind farms, further strengthens its significance in the sector. The municipality's plans include developing a renewable energy backup plant southwest of Bergsig, using solar and wind energy to produce 5 megawatts of electricity. Another renewable energy site is also proposed near the wastewater treatment plant. These initiatives will contribute to Laingsburg's energy resilience and economic growth, positioning the town as a key player in renewable energy development within the Central Karoo region.

A Renewable Energy Information Centre is proposed as part of Laingsburg's Local Economic Development Strategy. This centre will serve as a resource for stakeholders, providing critical information on renewable energy opportunities, promoting investment, and facilitating the development of new energy-related industries. The Central Karoo District SDF designates Laingsburg as a priority area for solar and wind energy development. These projects align with regional efforts to diversify the energy mix and reduce reliance on coal-fired power. The proposed energy initiatives are expected to enhance energy security while promoting sustainable economic growth. The SDF further proposes additional renewable energy projects within the designated Renewable Energy Zone in Laingsburg. This area, noted for its significant renewable energy potential, will see expanded solar and wind projects. These projects will align with regional goals to diversify energy sources and reduce reliance on coal-fired power.

E3.4.1 DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN MUNICIPAL ENERGY RESILIENCE PROJECTS AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INDEPENDENT POWER PRODUCER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMMES

Municipal Energy Resilience Projects aim to enhance local energy security by focusing on decentralized, community-based solutions. These initiatives promote energy independence, using local renewable resources like solar and wind to reduce transmission losses. Community engagement is key, involving residents in planning and aligning energy solutions with local infrastructure like schools and hospitals.

In contrast, Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer (IPP) Procurement Programmes focus on attracting private investment for large-scale renewable projects. These programmes prioritize cost and efficiency through a competitive bidding process, contributing to the broader grid. However, they offer limited community engagement, focusing on scaling production rather than local involvement.

E3.4.2 BALANCING RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT WITH AGRICULTURAL LAND PROTECTION

To protect agricultural land from being diverted to renewable energy projects like wind turbines, policies should limit land use to only the necessary footprint. This ensures farmers can continue agricultural activities on the remaining land. In Agricultural Zone 1, agricultural land should be the primary use, with renewable energy infrastructure classified as a "consent use" to maintain agricultural integrity.

For solar energy plants, which require large areas, careful placement on less valuable or degraded land is essential to avoid displacing farming. Dual land use, such as integrating livestock grazing or shade-tolerant crops beneath solar panels, can help balance energy production with agriculture. This approach supports both renewable energy development and food security.

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) proposes the development of a policy framework that:

1. Defines clear guidelines for leasing land to renewable energy developers, restricting it to the footprint areas of the installations.
2. Ensures that all non-footprint areas within Agricultural Zone 1 remain dedicated to farming practices.
3. Promotes integrated land-use strategies that allow for the coexistence of renewable energy infrastructure and agriculture, ensuring long-term sustainability for both sectors.
4. Innovative Solar Solutions: Development and implementation of innovative solar technologies, such as agrivoltaics, which allow for the simultaneous use of land for agriculture and solar energy generation. This approach maximizes land use efficiency and supports farmers' livelihoods while contributing to renewable energy goals.

E3.4.3 RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION

South Africa has set ambitious targets to reduce emissions by 34% by 2020 and 42% by 2025, demonstrating its commitment to addressing climate change. Achieving this transition to a low-carbon economy requires widespread consensus on the challenges and trade-offs involved, as

highlighted in the National Development Plan (NDP). Strong leadership from a capable state is essential to enforce greenhouse gas regulations and manage climate impacts. Additionally, enhancing workforce skills, particularly in renewable energy sectors, is critical for successfully navigating this transition.

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for Laingsburg highlights renewable energy projects that capitalize on the region's solar and wind energy potential, contributing to energy resilience for both the municipality and the broader Central Karoo region. Laingsburg is an ideal location for these projects, with strong sunlight exposure and favourable wind conditions. The district's suitability for solar and wind energy generation, coupled with its proximity to key transport routes, makes it an attractive area for renewable energy development. These initiatives are expected to create jobs in construction, maintenance, and operation, while reducing dependence on coal-fired energy. Local economic benefits include providing clean energy to nearby communities and positioning Laingsburg as a key player in South Africa's renewable energy efforts. Independent Power Producers (IPPs) are encouraged to set up operations, benefiting from the region's geographic advantages. The local population will gain from skills development and potential employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector.

E3.4.4 THE NEW GROWTH PATH

"Technological innovation presents a significant avenue for fostering job creation on a substantial scale. The New Growth Path outlines an ambitious target of generating 300,000 additional direct jobs by 2020 through the greening of the economy. This includes 80,000 jobs in manufacturing, alongside roles in construction, operations, and maintenance of new environmentally friendly infrastructure. Looking ahead, the potential for job creation in this sector is projected to exceed 400,000 by 2030."

"It is evident that the government regards the green industry as a promising sector for fostering employment opportunities."

E3.4.5 KEY ACTION AREAS

To cultivate Renewable Energy in Laingsburg for the benefit of local businesses and residents:

- Encourage collaboration between companies and the municipality to compile a Directory of Green Products that can be produced locally while also mobilizing the necessary investments for implementation.
- Prioritize the local manufacturing of Solar Geysers and Solar Panels to support the government's initiative of installing more solar geysers in low-cost housing.
- Develop a comprehensive array of training and support programs in partnership with the Western Cape Rural TVET College in Beaufort West, aimed at enhancing understanding of the Green Economy and related products.

Expansion of Solar Farms in the vicinity of Laingsburg :

- Facilitate the expansion of Solar Farms surrounding Laingsburg to capitalize on the region's solar energy potential and bolster renewable energy production.

E3.5 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Skills development is essential for personal and professional growth, improving both technical and soft skills to enhance adaptability and value in the workforce. Effective training identifies skill gaps, offers tailored learning, and fosters continuous learning to stay competitive and innovative. Investing in skills development benefits individuals, businesses, and societies by driving progress and economic growth.

Rationale for intervention: Training institutions in Laingsburg Local Municipality (LLM) will focus on equipping the local labour force to drive economic growth.

Objectives: Support economic growth through learning, teaching, research, and commercialization activities.

Key Action Areas:

- Develop new markets and collaborate with key sectors to create training content that addresses future skill needs.
- Provide pathways for businesses to access expert staff and skills through partnerships and sectoral groups.
- Establish training institutions for Renewable Energy and Agribusiness to support local participation in relevant projects.

The SDF proposed the development of a tertiary institution in Laingsburg to enhance educational access and skill development in the region. The institution will offer diverse programs tailored to local industries, including agriculture, tourism, and renewable energy, fostering economic growth, and empowering the community. By creating partnerships with businesses and government entities, the institution will ensure relevant training and research opportunities, ultimately contributing to the sustainable development of Laingsburg and its surrounding areas.

E3.6 STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Key Actions

1. Laingsburg Economic Partnership Agreement
2. Establish Agricultural and Tourism Chamber

In general, the Business Chambers have a strong co-ordinating role to play in any economy and they further represent a united front of businesses that operate in the area. It is always easy to understand the planned business growth in the area through consultation and liaison with the Chamber.

E3.7 SMALL TOWN REVITALISATION

The small-town regeneration approach focuses on leveraging a town's unique traits and key sectors to strengthen its economic and spatial base. The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) provides guidelines for prioritizing infrastructure in small towns, with Laingsburg benefiting from the Western Cape's Small-Town Revitalization Programme.

These initiatives aim to boost the economy by creating employment and commercial opportunities, particularly in towns along key transport corridors. The "livelihoods planning" concept emphasizes people-centred land use systems, integrating cultural and communal zones in urban and rural areas.

Revitalizing stores along Voortrekker Road on the N1 will enhance tourism, safety, and beautification, creating a more inviting environment for visitors and promoting economic growth through improved infrastructure and security.

Matjiesfontein requires revitalization primarily through tourism enhancement, infrastructure upgrades, and the creation of stronger connectivity with regional transport hubs. Rehabilitating stores along Voortrekker Road on the N1 will boost tourism, enhance safety, and create a more attractive, vibrant environment for visitors and residents. The revitalization of towns in the Laingsburg Municipality with accompanying initiatives shows an alignment to the Laingsburg and Central Karoo LED Strategies.

The Laingsburg SDF identifies several key initiatives aimed at revitalizing the municipality's economic and social landscape. The **Agri-Processing Support Programme** focuses on expanding small agri-businesses by linking them to government support, improving product competitiveness, and promoting new ventures like leather tanning and cheese processing. The **Town Beautification Programme** aims to enhance Laingsburg's visual appeal through improved street furniture, signage, and infrastructure, positioning it as a key stop for tourists. The **Skills Development and Work Programmes** target youth empowerment by offering training and employment opportunities, while the **Contractor Support Programme** assists local SMMEs in accessing government tenders and services. These initiatives are designed to stimulate local economic growth, enhance tourism, and create sustainable job opportunities.

E3.8 RURAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Rural development empowers rural communities to address poverty by managing natural resources and adapting indigenous knowledge. It is a participatory process where rural people learn and adapt through their own experiences.

The Land Reform Program aims to address historical land imbalances and provide access to land across sectors like agriculture, housing, conservation, and industry. Successful implementation requires coordinated government efforts and integration into planning and service delivery for sustainable development.

For Laingsburg, land reform should focus on clustering projects by geography, social identity, and development opportunities. Emerging farmers should be settled near transport routes on fertile land, with access to services. Off-farm settlements should be near social services, and high-impact projects should align with the Local Economic Development (LED) strategy. Opportunities in Laingsburg include game farming, forestry, and crop production, with a rights-based approach to land ownership transformation.

Key rural development strategies for Laingsburg and the Central Karoo include:

1. **Diversification of the Rural Economy**: Shifting from a reliance on agriculture to a more diverse economy, including tourism and agri-processing.
2. **Small Town Regeneration (STR) Programme**: Revitalizing small towns like Laingsburg through public-private-community partnerships.

3. **Rural-Urban Linkages**: Strengthening economic and transport connections between small towns and larger urban centers to integrate rural communities.
4. **Infrastructure Development**: Investing in transport and ICT networks to improve connectivity and access to markets and services in isolated towns like Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein.

These strategies aim to build resilience and sustainability within rural areas, ensuring economic opportunities while protecting environmental and cultural assets.

E3.8.1 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR STRATEGY (IRDSS)

The Laingsburg Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is guided by the DALRRD Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy (IRDSS) 2023, which focuses on sustainable land use, infrastructure development, and local economic revitalization. The 2023 DALRRD Strategic Plan supports rural economic growth through land use optimization and infrastructure improvements, serving as a key reference for the Laingsburg SDF. Integrating these strategies is essential for ensuring economic and environmental sustainability in Laingsburg's development.

Key considerations for developing the Laingsburg Spatial Development Framework (SDF) include:

Rural Development Focus: The SDF must align with the DALRRD 2023 Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy (IRDSS), focusing on revitalizing the rural economy through sustainable land use, infrastructure development, and community engagement.

Land Use Optimization: Careful planning is needed to balance agricultural, residential, and commercial land uses while preserving green spaces and promoting sustainable practices.

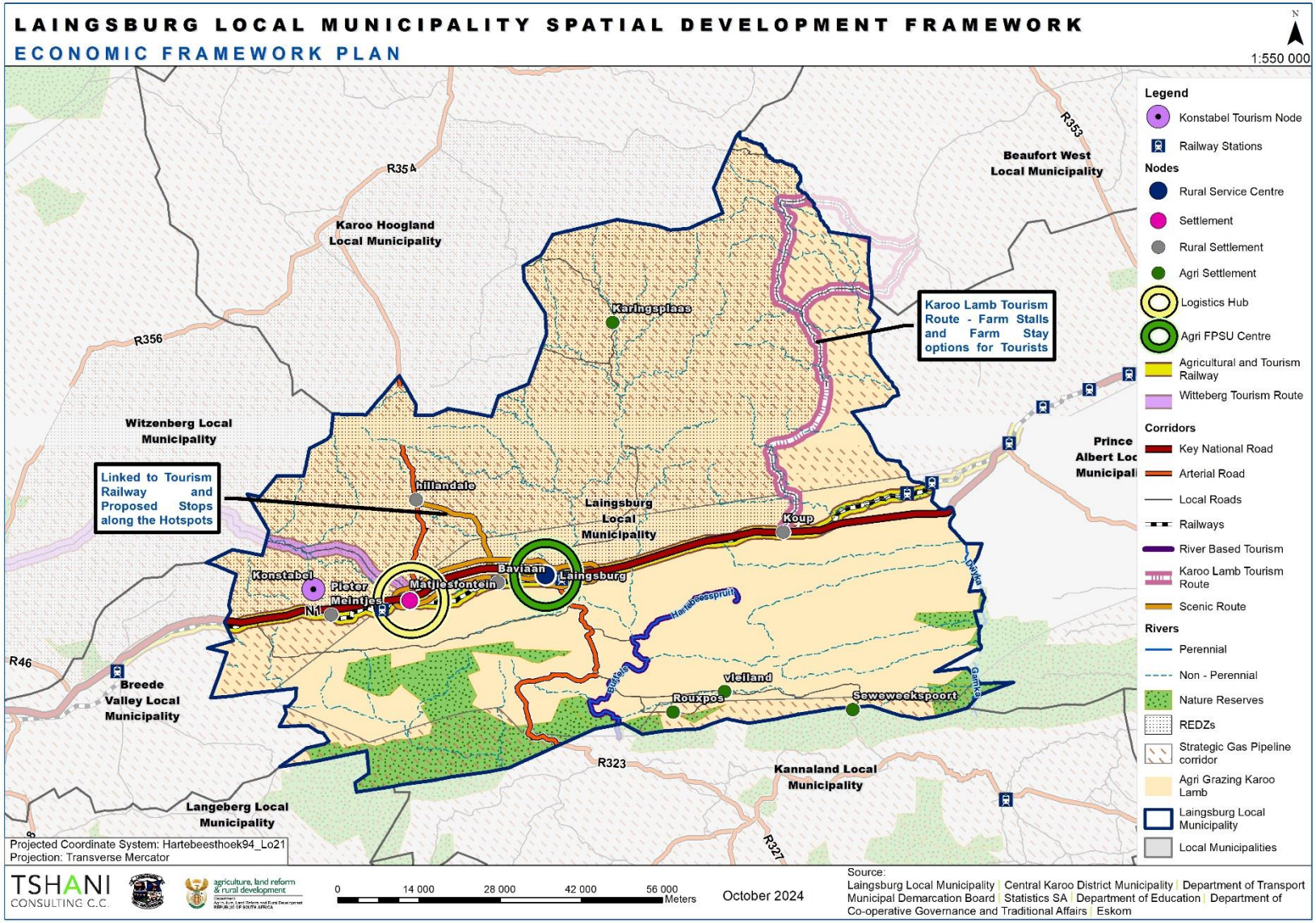
Infrastructure Needs: Investment in infrastructure, such as transportation, water, and energy systems, is crucial for supporting growth and connecting rural areas to economic opportunities.

Community Involvement: The SDF should incorporate community input to ensure that local needs and priorities shape the municipality's development plans, promoting social cohesion and local ownership.

Sustainable Energy and Environment: Leveraging Laingsburg's potential for renewable energy, especially solar, can ensure that future developments are both sustainable and cost-effective. The protection of natural resources and integration of environmental conservation into land use planning is essential.

Economic Stimulation through Mixed-Use Development: Encouraging mixed-use development that integrates housing, agriculture, and commercial spaces can stimulate local economies, create jobs, and improve service delivery in rural settlements.

By integrating these considerations, Laingsburg Municipality can ensure a balanced and forward-looking Spatial Development Framework.



Plan 7: Economic Framework Plan

E3.9 TOURISM FRAMEWORK

Tourism includes organized vacations and visits for leisure, business, medical, or religious purposes, as well as trips to see family and friends. The Tourism Framework provides a structured approach to developing and promoting tourism by maximizing economic benefits, improving visitor experiences, and ensuring sustainable use of local resources. It covers strategies for infrastructure development, marketing, stakeholder collaboration, and preserving cultural and natural assets to attract diverse visitors.

Tourism is a key growth sector in the Western Cape, with the Central Karoo District Municipality (CKDM) holding significant potential due to its diverse communities, cultures, and natural resources. However, only 2.2% of Western Cape tourists visit the region, and their stay and spending are lower than elsewhere in the province. The Central Karoo is strategically located along the N1, close to the Garden Route and R62 tour route, offering an opportunity for tourism growth.

To boost tourism, it is essential to enhance existing attractions and discover new ones, supported by a strong marketing strategy. The Laingsburg Tourism Strategy aims to:

1. Promote local attractions to attract domestic and international visitors.
2. Market diverse accommodation options and facilitate bookings.
3. Research visitor preferences to tailor services for a better experience.

Through strategic planning and marketing, Laingsburg can harness its tourism potential to drive economic growth and community prosperity.

E3.9.1 LAINGSBURG TOURISM ROUTES PROPOSALS

The Laingsburg Tourism Routes offer an immersive journey through the diverse landscapes, cultures, and experiences of the Karoo region in South Africa. These routes cater to various interests, from history enthusiasts to adventure seekers, providing a blend of natural beauty, cultural heritage, and culinary delights.

N1 Regional Tourism Route: Passing through Matjiesfontein and Laingsburg, this route serves as a gateway for transit tourists en route to popular destinations like Cape Town or the Kgalagadi attractions. Recognizing the potential of transit tourism, efforts are being made to enhance accessibility to the Karoo region. Proposals for a central Karoo Airport in Beaufort West aim to alleviate the constraints posed by long driving distances, providing easier access for travellers, and promoting tourism growth in the area.

Local Tourism Scenic Route: This **Local Scenic Tourism Route** linking the R354, N1, and the local railway, offering seamless access to key attractions in Laingsburg. The route will highlight the **Flood Museum**, showcasing the town's historical significance, and provide entry points to nearby **nature reserves** for hiking, wildlife viewing, and outdoor recreation. The scenic route will integrate road and rail travel, allowing tourists to explore both the cultural and natural beauty of the region, with opportunities to hop on and off at key destinations for a diverse tourism experience.

Karoo Lamb Tourism Route: Unique journey through the Karoo landscape that highlights the region's agricultural heritage and natural beauty. This route will include stops at local Agri-farms and agribusinesses, offering visitors a firsthand look at sustainable farming practices, particularly focused on the famous Karoo lamb. Along the way, tourists will stop at farm stalls offering locally produced goods, including lamb products, preserves, and artisanal crafts. This route will not only provide a rich cultural and culinary experience but also promote local businesses and support agritourism in the region.

Tourism Rail: the proposed railway route connects Laingsburg with Johannesburg and Cape Town, offering travellers a unique way to experience the Karoo landscape from the comfort of their cabins. The journey will include key stop-offs at destinations like Matjiesfontein, enhancing the experience of these historic towns. In addition, a local train service will operate between Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein, allowing passengers to hop on and off and explore the attractions in both towns. This service creates new opportunities for tourists to enjoy the rich heritage, natural beauty, and activities available in the region, promoting tourism growth and local business development.

Overall, the Laingsburg Tourism Routes showcase the diverse attractions and experiences of the Karoo region, inviting travellers to embark on a journey of discovery and adventure through this captivating corner of South Africa.

E3.9.2 TOURISM NODES

The tourism nodes below are identified in alignment with the Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) and District Spatial Development Framework (DSDF).

- Laingsburg
- Matjiesfontein

Rural communities surrounding these prominent tourism nodes could greatly benefit from tourism activities that are wider than selling crafts and artwork to tourists. The limited accommodation within these areas could indicate a gap in the industry, which the local communities could explore. Ideas of **"home stays"** could be explored to expand the accommodation spectrum, especially during peak months such as the December / January period.

E3.9.3 LAINGSBURG TOURISM AND HERITAGE ATTRACTIONS

The following attractions have been identified within the LM:

Heritage Sites:

- **Flood Museum**: Showcasing the 1981 Great Flood, a significant historical event.
- **Matjiesfontein Village**: A Provincial Heritage Site known for its Victorian-era architecture and old railway infrastructure, attracting around 10,000 visitors annually.

Scenic Routes:

- **Flood Route**: A historical route tracing locations affected by the 1981 flood, offering a unique perspective on the region's recovery.

- **4x4 Routes**: Off-road routes through the Witberge Range, providing scenic views and access to heritage sites like rock art and stone-walled kraals.

Nature & Dams:

- **Floriskraal Dam**: A site for eco-tourism, including bird watching and fishing, set in dramatic landscapes.
- **Gamkapoort Dam**: Offering opportunities for water-based activities, nature conservation, and adventure tourism in the scenic Karoo.

Agri-tourism:

- **Farm Stays**: Overnight stays at farms such as Josephkraal and Rouxpos, offering an immersive rural experience.
- **Farm Stalls**: Local produce and handmade goods at farm stalls like Oewer Farm Stall.
- **Farm Tourism in Vleiland**: A growing hub for farm tourism with eco-friendly lodges and agricultural workshops, offering visitors the chance to explore fertile landscapes and engage in farming activities.
- **Historic Karoo Character**: The town's architecture and style reflect the traditional Karoo culture.

These attractions, combined with Laingsburg's strategic location on the N1 Freeway, offer significant tourism opportunities.

E3.9.4 KONSTABEL TOURISM NODE

The Konstabel node in the Central Karoo offers significant tourism potential through its historical sites, natural landscapes, and key road connections, including a link to Matjiesfontein, a Provincial Heritage Site. Key Attractions:

- **Konstabel Station**: A historical site featuring early 20th-century corrugated iron houses and a Cape Dutch farmhouse, showcasing the region's railway heritage and rural charm.
- **Stone-Walled Structures & Rock Art**: Heritage sites along the route, including Later Stone Age rock art at Duitsershoek, and stone-walled kraals reflecting the region's agricultural history.
- **Witberg Mountain Views**: The road offers stunning views of the Witberg mountains, fynbos, Karoo shrubland, and dramatic rock formations, highlighting the area's natural beauty.

Linkage to Matjiesfontein

Matjiesfontein is a key cultural and historical hub, offering essential links for the Konstabel tourism route:

- **Proximity to N1 Scenic Route**: The connection boosts tourism by linking Konstabel to the broader traveller network between Cape Town and the interior.
- **Cultural Synergy**: Matjiesfontein's Victorian architecture and railway heritage complement Konstabel's historical offerings, enriching the journey.
- **Tourist Amenities**: Matjiesfontein provides accommodations, tours, and dining, enhancing the travel experience and encouraging longer stays.

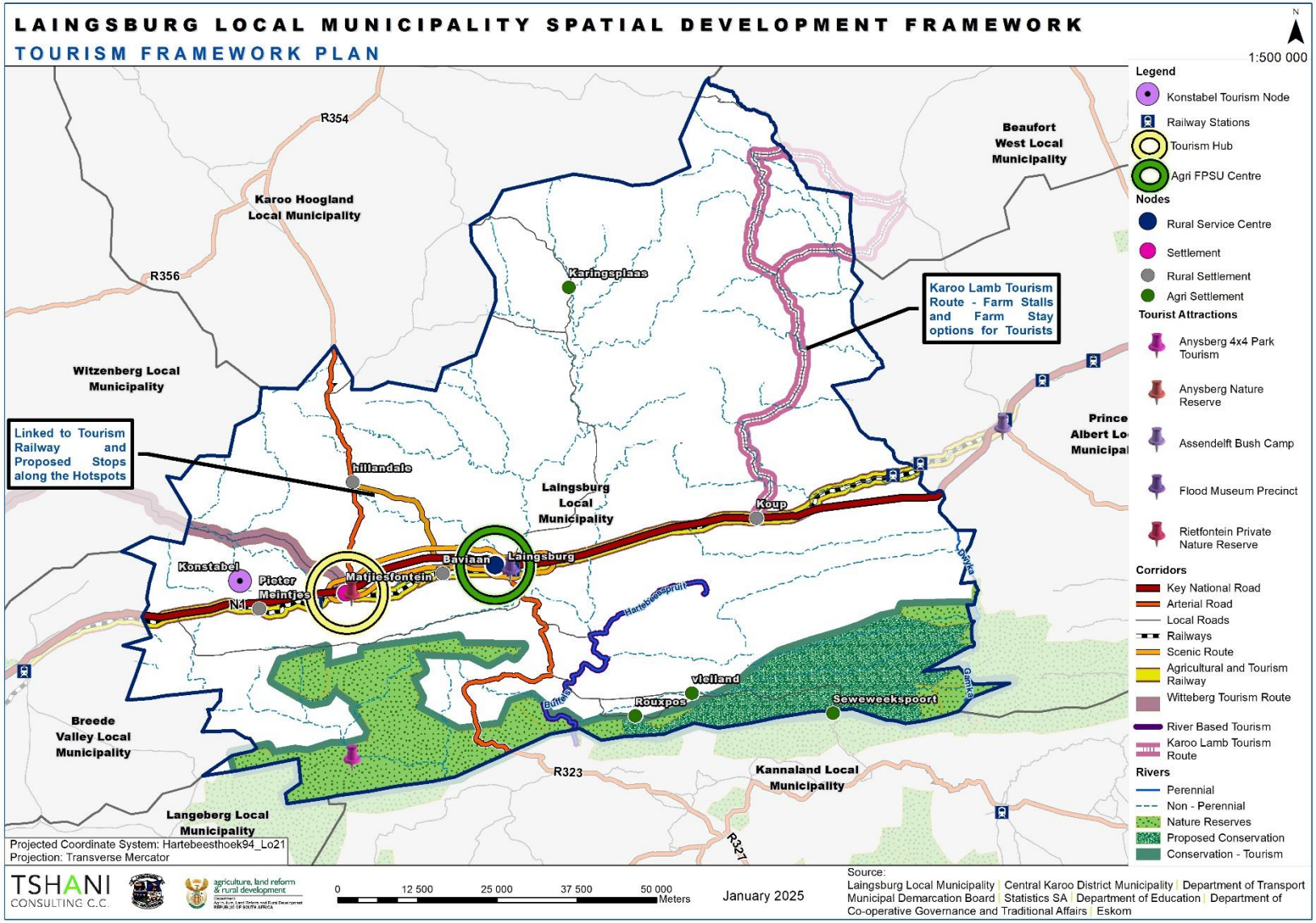
E3.9.5 PROMOTING THE TOURISM SECTOR

1. Facilitating Collaborative Ventures: The municipality can foster partnerships between investors, businesses, and community organizations to drive Local Economic Development (LED). Different partnership models are effective, but careful assessment of conditions under the Municipal Finance Management Act is essential.
2. Establishing Program-Level Partnerships: Local governments often partner with stakeholders to advance LED initiatives and create a shared community vision. These partnerships, with legal entity status, allow for contracts and asset ownership. However, forming such partnerships can be resource-intensive and time-consuming. The Registrar of Companies must ensure alignment with the partnership's objectives.
3. Registration as a Private Company or Close Corporation: Businesses can register as a Private Company (Pty) Ltd or Close Corporation (CC) through the Registrar of Companies in Pretoria, with registration assistance from business consultants or attorneys.

E3.9.6 CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR

In order for Laingsburg to be a flourishing tourism destination, the following factors are fundamental:

1. Support and buy-in from the council and top management are essential.
2. Adequate budget allocation coupled with proper planning.
3. Adequate human resource competency is needed to drive tourism development.
4. Full participation of all stakeholders in the tourism development process
5. The strategy must be consistently implemented over the stipulated period if it is to achieve the desired outcomes.



Plan 8: Tourism Framework Plan

E4. SOCIAL FACILITIES

Social facilities are vital to human settlements, offering services like healthcare, education, recreation, and cultural activities that foster community interaction. Access to these amenities is key to attracting and retaining residents. This section outlines the availability of social facilities within the municipality, aligning with the CSIR Human Settlement Guideline.

SPC D. Urban Related Areas

To ensure sustainable urban development, it is crucial to balance competing land-use interests. The PSDF aims to rehabilitate existing settlements and support sustainable future developments. Town planning criteria, such as considering natural resources, preventing urban sprawl, and strengthening existing nodes, remain applicable. Access to social facilities plays a key role in attracting residents. This strategy for social infrastructure aligns with the CSIR Human Settlement Guideline.

Table 10: CSIR Human Settlement Guideline

Planning Thresholds	Walking Distance	Minimum Requirements
Crèche	2 km Radius	2 400 – 3 000 people
Primary School	5 km Radius	1 000 – 7 000 people
Secondary/ High School	5 km Radius	2 500 – 12 500 people
Library	8-10 km Radius	20 000 – 70 000 people
Clinic	5 km Radius	24 000 – 70 000 people
Hospital	30 km Radius	300 000 – 900 000 people
Police Station	8 km Radius	60 000 – 100 000 people
Post Office	5-10 km Radius	10 000 – 20 000 people
Pension Pay Points	5 km Radius	Variable
Community Halls	10 km Radius	10 000 – 60 000 people
Shops	10 km Radius	1 x 5000 people
Cemetery	15 km Radius	8.8Ha / 50 000 people

An integrated planning approach is essential for ensuring services are supported by adequate infrastructure. Based on current facilities and growth projections for Laingsburg Local Municipality up to 2040, there will be a significant increase in demand for social facilities. The maps show the current distribution of facilities per ward and projected needs, highlighting shortfalls by comparing existing facilities with those required by 2024 and 2029.

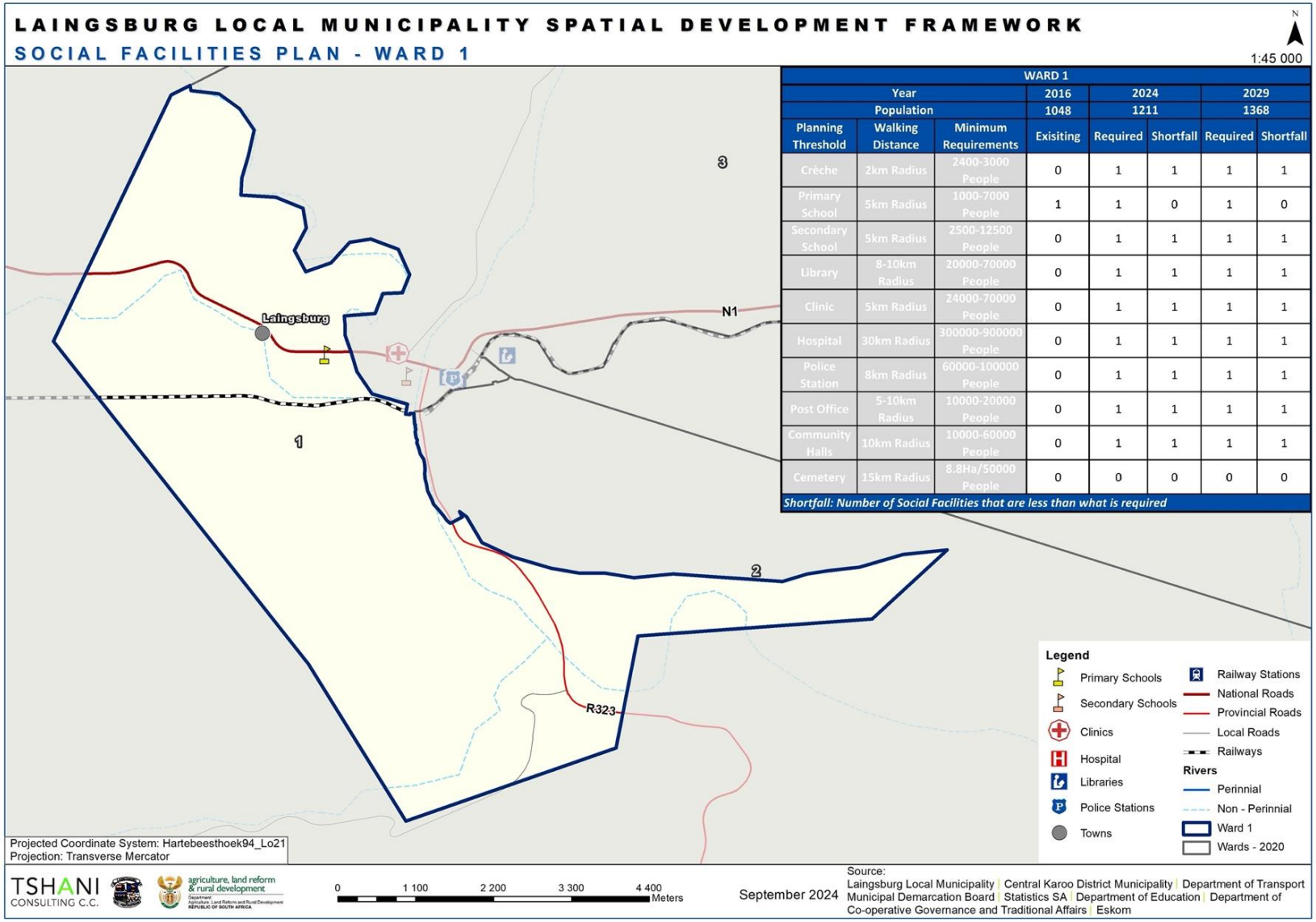
Ward 1 Plan highlights significant infrastructure gaps due to projected population growth by 2029. Key services required include a **crèche, primary and secondary schools, a library, clinic, hospital, police station, post office, and community hall**. None of these facilities currently meet the required standards, underscoring a critical gap in service provision. Immediate prioritization of these infrastructures is essential to meet future community needs.

Ward 2 Plan shows a critical **shortage of crèches and primary and secondary schools**, reflecting an urgent need for educational infrastructure to accommodate the growing population. While the library, hospital, police station, and post office meet current demands, **clinical services are insufficient**, posing health risks. Community halls are adequate, but cemetery space requires assessment. To enhance well-being, the focus should be on expanding educational and healthcare facilities, improving library resources, and evaluating burial space needs.

Ward 3 Plan highlights critical social facility shortages, particularly in early education, with an **absence of crèches and primary schools**. Although one secondary school is sufficient, healthcare services remain inadequate due to a **shortage of clinics**. The library, hospital, police station, and post office meet current needs, but additional community halls are required. An assessment of cemetery space is also necessary. Prioritizing educational, healthcare, and community infrastructure is vital for improving quality of life.

Ward 4 Plan highlights significant shortfall in educational and healthcare facilities, with no crèches and primary schools, and only one clinic instead of the required two. Although the library and hospital meet community needs, there are no community halls or post offices, limiting civic participation. Additionally, cemetery capacity needs evaluation. Addressing these gaps in education, healthcare, and community spaces is crucial to enhancing well-being in the ward.

Image 1: ECD Social Facilities



WARD 1							
Year			2016	2024		2029	
Population			1048	1211		1368	
Planning Threshold	Walking Distance	Minimum Requirements	Exisiting	Required	Shortfall	Required	Shortfall
Crèche	2km Radius	2400-3000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Primary School	5km Radius	1000-7000 People	1	1	0	1	0
Secondary School	5km Radius	2500-12500 People	0	1	1	1	1
Library	8-10km Radius	20000-70000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Clinic	5km Radius	24000-70000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Hospital	30km Radius	300000-900000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Police Station	8km Radius	60000-100000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Post Office	5-10km Radius	10000-20000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Community Halls	10km Radius	10000-60000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Cemetery	15km Radius	8.8Ha/50000 People	0	0	0	0	0

Shortfall: Number of Social Facilities that are less than what is required

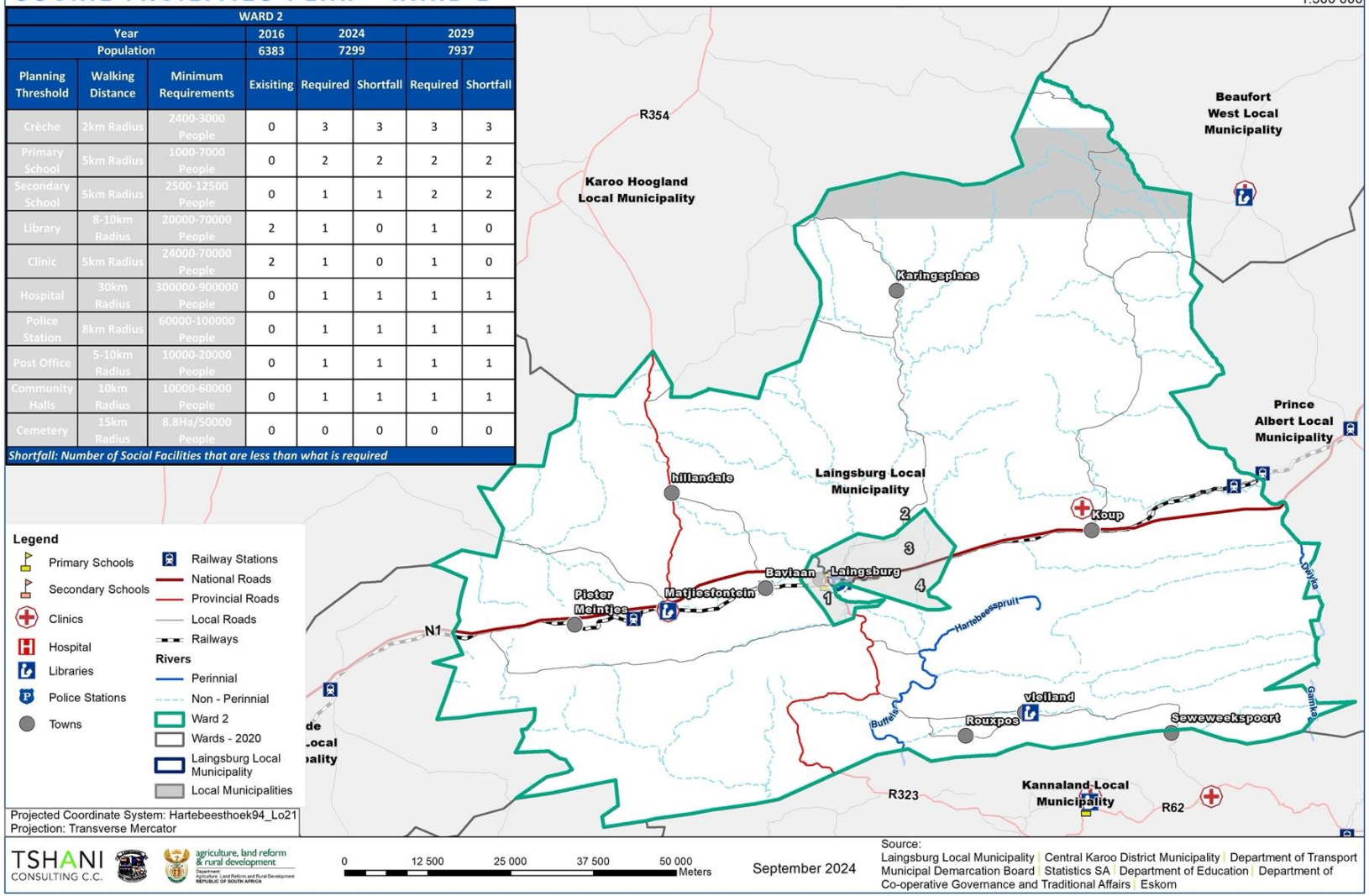
Plan 9: Social Facilities Ward 1

LAINGSBURG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

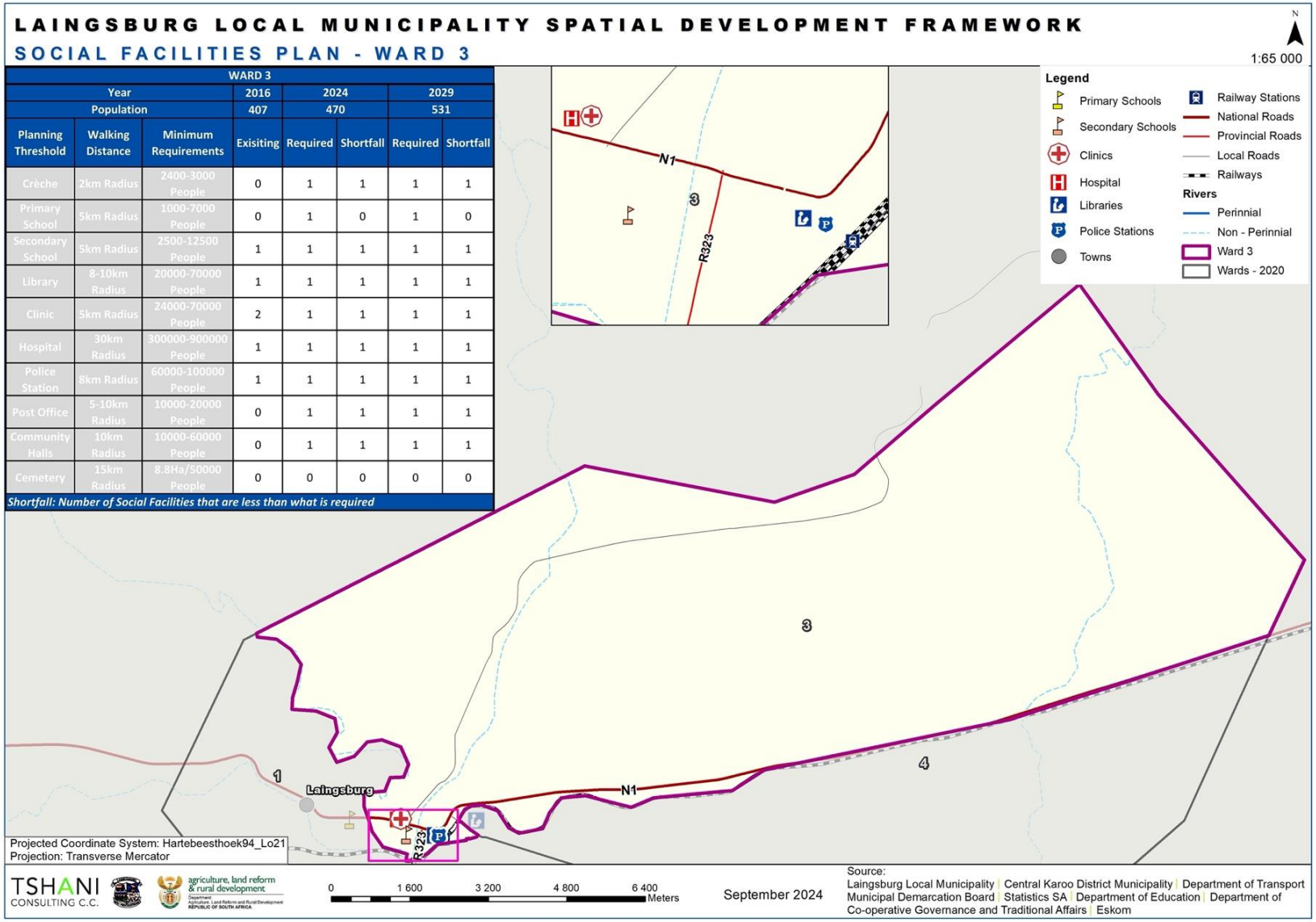
SOCIAL FACILITIES PLAN - WARD 2

WARD 2							
Year			2016	2024		2029	
Population			6383	7299		7937	
Planning Threshold	Walking Distance	Minimum Requirements	Exisiting	Required	Shortfall	Required	Shortfall
Crèche	2km Radius	2400-3000 People	0	3	3	3	3
Primary School	5km Radius	1000-7000 People	0	2	2	2	2
Secondary School	5km Radius	2500-12500 People	0	1	1	2	2
Library	8-10km Radius	20000-70000 People	2	1	0	1	0
Clinic	5km Radius	24000-70000 People	2	1	0	1	0
Hospital	30km Radius	300000-900000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Police Station	8km Radius	60000-100000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Post Office	5-10km Radius	10000-20000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Community Halls	10km Radius	10000-60000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Cemetery	15km Radius	8.8Ha/50000 People	0	0	0	0	0

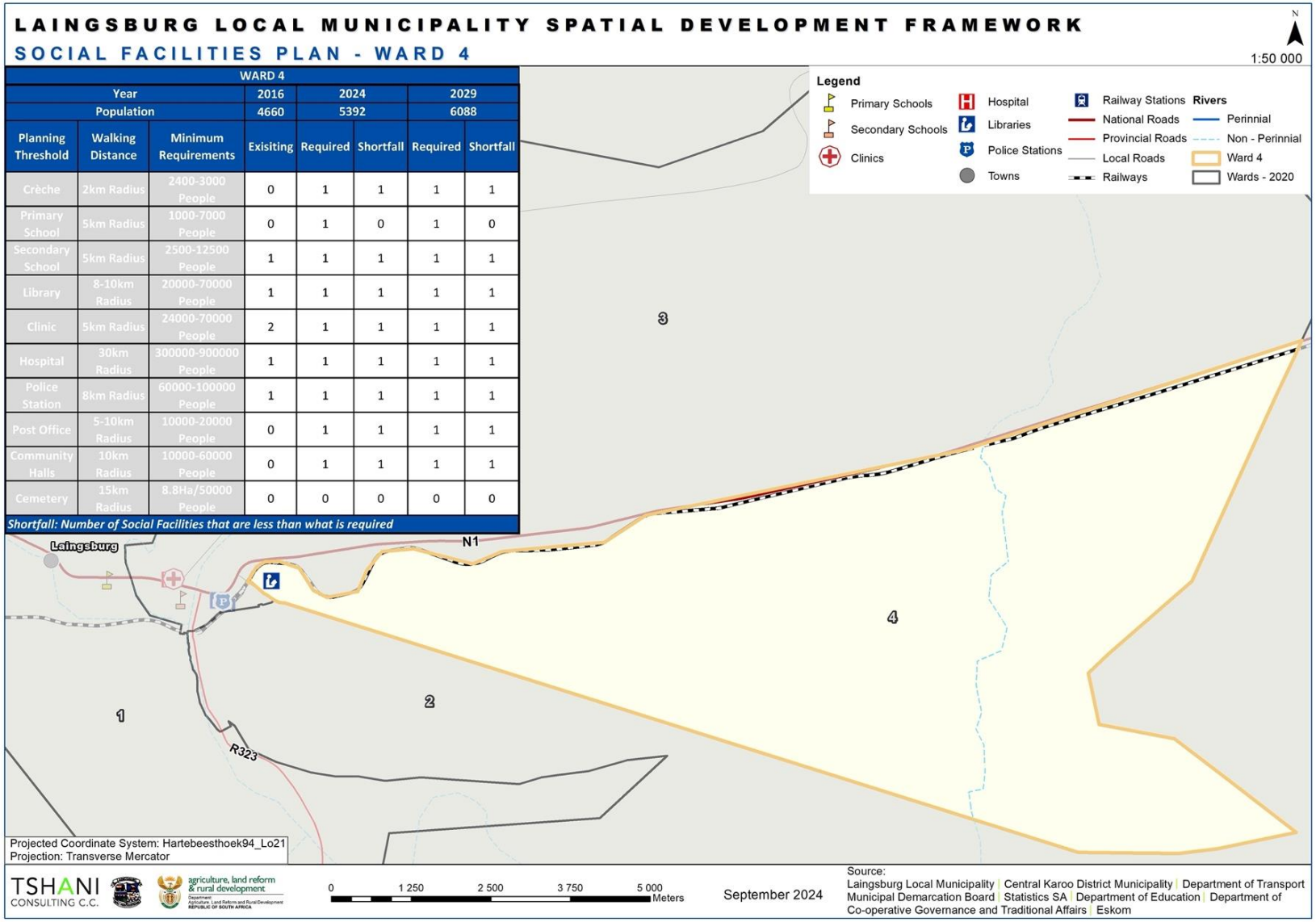
Shortfall: Number of Social Facilities that are less than what is required



Plan 10: Social Facilities Ward 2



Plan 11: Social Facilities Ward 3

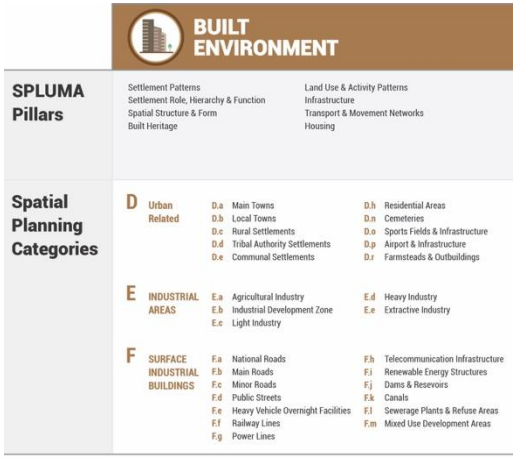


WARD 4							
Year			2016	2024		2029	
Population			4660	5392		6088	
Planning Threshold	Walking Distance	Minimum Requirements	Exisiting	Required	Shortfall	Required	Shortfall
Crèche	2km Radius	2400-3000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Primary School	5km Radius	1000-7000 People	0	1	0	1	0
Secondary School	5km Radius	2500-12500 People	1	1	1	1	1
Library	8-10km Radius	20000-70000 People	1	1	1	1	1
Clinic	5km Radius	24000-70000 People	2	1	1	1	1
Hospital	30km Radius	300000-900000 People	1	1	1	1	1
Police Station	8km Radius	60000-100000 People	1	1	1	1	1
Post Office	5-10km Radius	10000-20000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Community Halls	10km Radius	10000-60000 People	0	1	1	1	1
Cemetery	15km Radius	8.8Ha/50000 People	0	0	0	0	0
Shortfall: Number of Social Facilities that are less than what is required							

Plan 12: Social Facilities Ward 4

E5. BUILT ENVIRONMENT FRAMEWORK

"The man-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging in scale from buildings and parks or green space to neighbourhoods and cities that can often include their supporting infrastructure such as water supply or energy networks."



SPC D. Urban Related Areas

To ensure sustainable urban development, it's crucial to balance conflicting land-use interests. A key objective of the SDF is to rehabilitate existing settlements and ensure future developments are environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable. Standard town planning criteria, such as considering natural resources, preventing urban sprawl, and prioritizing densification of existing nodes, remain relevant and will not be replaced by this policy.

E5.1 LAND USE PROPOSALS

This section addresses the land use and development within local towns in the municipal area. The LLM Land Use Scheme (LUMS) 2023 aligns with the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 and must also comply with the municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The key link between the SDF and LUMS is zoning.

Zoning differs from the land use proposed in spatial plans, which guide long-term development and conservation without allocating rights. Spatial plans provide strategies for environmental, economic, and social development, while zoning defines legal rights and obligations for properties. Zoning works alongside policy plans and other tools to manage land and development.

The LLM LUMS allows for consent and departure applications, enabling spatial proposals through rezoning. The Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework provides planning principles and land use categories, while five growth strategies help manage future settlement growth, including a strategy for mining development. These strategies guide land use proposals in LLM.

E5.1.1 OTHER STRUCTURING ELEMENTS APPLICABLE TO LAINGSBURG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Local Towns and applicable to a specific area or community, including:

E5.1.1.1 LOCAL TOWNS

As per the WCPSDF, the inter-relationship of settlements or local towns should be recognized and understood within the LLM. The local towns within LLM include Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein.

E5.1.1.2 MIXED USE

Activity streets are found along major connector routes, usually between two important destinations (e.g., an activity node on either end). Access to land uses is allowed to some degree along an activity spine, but the effective

movement of traffic is still a key component to consider. It is important for an activity street to achieve a balance between promoting access, creating a pedestrian-friendly environment, and accommodating traffic mobility. Furthermore, incorporating small-town revitalization efforts can enhance the vibrancy of these areas, fostering community engagement and stimulating local economic growth. By attracting new businesses, supporting existing ones, and creating jobs, revitalization can help reduce unemployment and boost local revenue.

E5.1.1.3 CBD PRECINCT

Densification and the combination of various land uses must be promoted within the CBD area to promote economic and social integration of the community. Although all the Urban Related land uses as associated in SPC D categories are to be developed within the CBD, the normal public input will be of the utmost importance to guide and help with decision-making by the Planning Tribunal. CBD's and nodes should be seen as priority areas for road surface improvement, landscaping (both hard and soft), street lighting and placement of infrastructure such as bins, parking, and seating. This should be done to build a strong central business identity for each community.

Business development and community services should be encouraged in the CBD earmarked areas. Any commercial endeavour in these areas should be seen in a more positive light than outside of it. High intensity uses can be considered only in CBD demarcated areas, Mixed Use areas and Business Nodes.

E5.1.1.4 CORRIDOR ACTIVITY STREETS

According to the WCPSDF, the LLM SDF has identified certain streets as "activity streets," which function as local roads or high-activity areas featuring linear and mixed-use development, albeit at a lower intensity and market threshold compared to precincts. These streets, primarily attracting pedestrian traffic, offer viable opportunities for local businesses and community facilities to thrive within residential zones without altering their primary residential function. Each area's unique characteristics dictate permissible activities; for instance, areas near schools may accommodate educational and institutional activities, while those connecting different nodes may host smaller businesses.

Identifying such activity streets involved analysing existing movement patterns and land uses through comprehensive site visits to communities and settlements, particularly along main routes.

The following policies govern these Corridor Activity Street areas:

1. Encourage diverse land uses within the activity street, catering specifically to the community utilizing the area.
2. Typically, these streets retain a predominantly residential character.
3. Prohibit high intensity uses within activity streets.
4. While certain developments like accommodations, commercial establishments, and mixed-use structures are permissible, public input remains crucial for decision-making.

5. Consider the development of street cafes in areas with available public spaces, such as squares or underutilized segments, with approval contingent upon input from surrounding property owners.
6. Recognize activity streets as hubs of business potential due to their accessibility and traffic flow, prioritizing upgrades in roads, beautification, landscaping, and lighting.

E5.1.1.5 INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT

The Industrial Precinct areas have high business potential due to locational factors but are found outside of the CBDs of settlements.

The locational factors generally include high visibility, high accessibility, and strategic locations at road intersections, as well as other existing public amenities. Higher impact/higher order business/mixed-use developments may still be considered in these areas.

These areas are ideal for the consideration of high impact/ higher order land uses which may not be ideal in any other location within residential areas, such as bottle stores, casinos, taverns, and places of entertainment normally part of Business Premises usage.

E5.1.1.6 URBAN EDGES

The urban edge defines the boundary that separates urban development from non-urban or rural areas. It regulates land use and guides infrastructure investments to prevent urban sprawl, protect agricultural land, and promote sustainable urban growth. The edge also helps manage growth by optimizing land use and infrastructure within towns and settlements.

Key urban edge objectives include:

- **Containment of Urban Sprawl:** Reducing service delivery costs, protecting agricultural land, and managing development.
- **Urban and Social Integration:** Promoting compact urban areas to ensure access to economic, social, and recreational opportunities.
- **Environmental Protection:** Including ecological corridors and stormwater management areas within urban areas to preserve natural ecosystems.
- **Transportation Infrastructure:** Identifying road networks to improve connectivity and accessibility.
- **Future Growth and Land Use:** Defining zones for residential, institutional, and public amenities to ensure balanced development.
- **Higher Density Promotion:** Encouraging densification within urban edges for efficient land use.

The **Services Edge** is the operational boundary where the municipality delivers essential services, encouraging densification and managing urban expansion. The **Transition Zone** serves as a buffer between the Urban Services Edge and Urban Edge, focusing on future developments like industrial and residential uses, with infrastructure provided by developers.

For the Laingsburg Local Municipality, the urban edge incorporates existing land uses, topography, vacant land, and anticipated growth, ensuring sustainable development aligned with the municipality's spatial planning strategy. The urban edge is essential for preventing inefficient settlement patterns, high infrastructure costs, and the loss of valuable natural resources.

Policies for land within the urban edge include permitted developments such as residential, industrial, business, and mixed-use projects. For land outside the urban edge, strict guidelines protect agricultural land and encourage sustainable development, with non-agricultural developments needing to demonstrate environmental and economic benefits.

Key features of the urban edge include:

- **Infrastructure:** Incorporating current and planned municipal services.
- **Expansion Areas:** Defining future residential, business, and industrial land uses, while minimizing the inclusion of agricultural land.
- **Agricultural Protection:** Limiting the inclusion of high-value agricultural land within the urban edge.

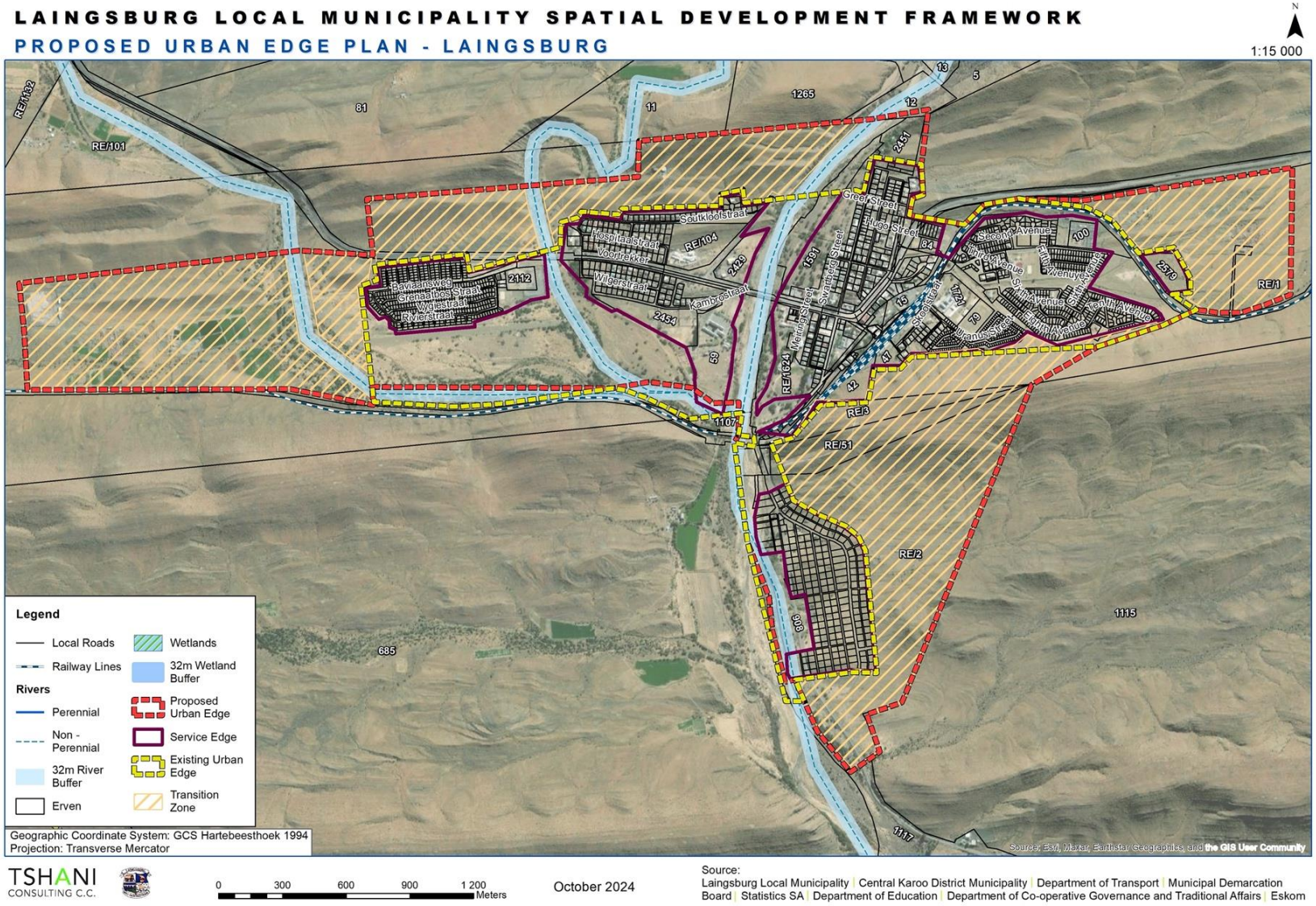
Unregulated development beyond the edge can lead to inefficient settlements, high infrastructure costs, loss of natural habitats, and increased transport demands. Sustainable development initiatives are encouraged for all new projects to ensure long-term environmental and economic sustainability.

The proposed urban edge expansion for Laingsburg is driven by population growth, economic development, and the need for additional residential and social facilities. The urban edge is designed to accommodate housing needs until 2034 It includes provisions for land uses such as tertiary institutions, industrial and agricultural industries, the municipal landfill site, and recreational sports fields which are activities which are currently in the pipeline for potential development.

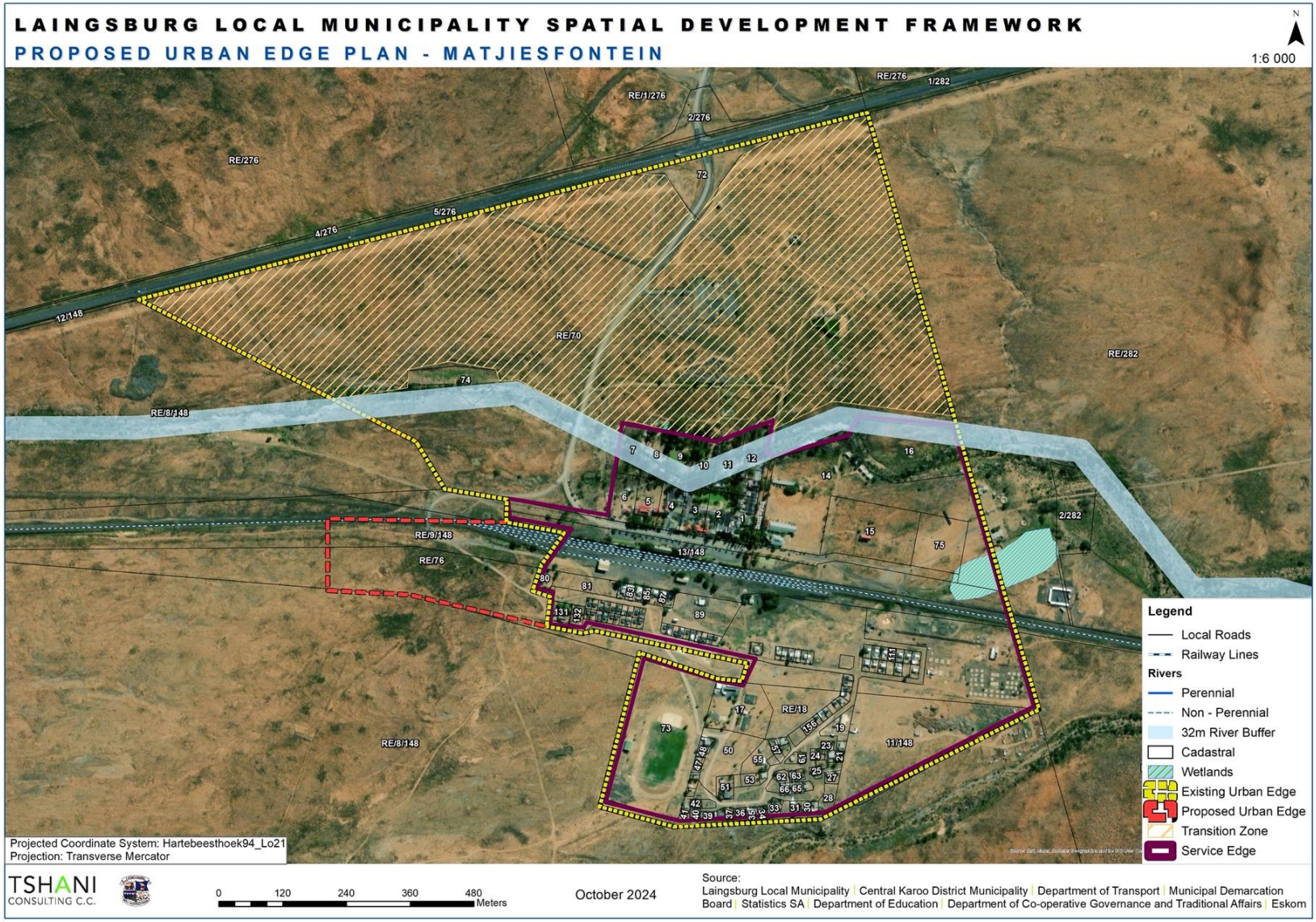
The proposed expansion on the left side of the municipality aims to include existing municipal activities, such as the landfill site and wastewater treatment facility. A new sports field is also under construction in this area. Expanding the urban edge in this direction will allow the municipality to better plan and provide the necessary infrastructure and services to support these developments, ensuring efficient service delivery and future infrastructure growth.

On the right side of the municipality, the urban edge expansion will encompass an existing cemetery and local piggery stalls located to the north. As part of its broader development strategy, the municipality plans to support piggery owners and local businesses, particularly in manufacturing, by extending the urban edge. This expansion will also streamline the approval process for future developments by avoiding delays associated with environmental assessments under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).
These proposed urban edge expansions on both sides of Laingsburg are essential for managing current activities while planning for future growth.

Similarly, the proposed urban edge expansion for Matjiesfontein is driven by the need for increased residential development. The municipality has identified sites for subdivision and sale, targeting medium-sized housing and land uses such as industrial activities, agriculture, renewable energy projects, and logistics infrastructure to support economic growth and social facilities.



Plan 13: Proposed Urban Edge Plan (Laingsburg)



Plan 14: Proposed Urban Edge Plan (Matjiesfontein)

E5.1.2 LAINGSBURG NODE

Laingsburg is the primary rural service centre for the Laingsburg Local Municipality and a designated Regional Services Centre in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Situated along the critical N1 national route, it serves as a key transport corridor for regional mobility and tourism. The town is strategically located on the main railway line connecting Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Namibia, with paved roads extending to surrounding towns.

Approximately 280km northeast of Cape Town and 199km from Beaufort West, Laingsburg is the largest node in the municipality. It is connected to smaller villages by various roads, including the N1 and R323, which links it to agricultural settlements like Vleiland and Rouxpos.

Laingsburg is home to one of South Africa's largest solar power facilities, the biggest abattoir, and serves as the primary commercial distribution centre for the Upper Karoo. It is also known for producing Karoo lamb, mutton, and wool. Given its strategic importance, Laingsburg's development proposals should align with and enhance its current role.

While the town is experiencing ongoing development, its expansion is limited due to a shortage of desirable and suitable land.

Future expansion for the town is expected to occur towards the South and West of the N1. The CBD precinct for Laingsburg is proposed to be along Voortrekker Street, the main commercial hub, which runs parallel to the N1. Station Street provides access to the railway, and erven mainly earmarked for Business Purposes.

According to the growth and development strategies set forth in the PSDF, Laingsburg is a settlement with **Low Social Need / High Development Potential**. It should primarily focus on :

- Growth and Expansion.
- Diversification and Identification of new opportunities.
- Provide social services infrastructure.
- Eradicate backlogs in social infrastructure.
- Enhancing the urban environment through ongoing urban regeneration initiatives.

The proposals should prioritize and accelerate the provision of basic services, social infrastructure, and economic infrastructure. To improve the education levels of the local youth, the area will also see the development of a Technikon and a Smart-Enabled Secondary School. Inland streets attract enough passing trade to create viable opportunities for local businesses and community facilities within residential plots. Provisions are made for agricultural expansion, with light industrial activities planned along Railway Erf 42, southeast of Station Street, to enhance the area's economic viability.

The SDF identifies residential developments in and around the town to accommodate future population growth. In terms of bulk infrastructure, electricity lines run near the N1 throughout the town and will require extensions for future developments. Laingsburg town also has a water scheme covering the entire area, along with a reservoir and borehole water source.

Vacant land is available along R323 to the south of the CBD, with additional vacant pockets within the CBD and along Voortrekker. The required land for future human settlement developments is outlined below.

RESIDENTIAL

- The residential proposal is low density which will provide opportunities where the poor have limited access or inadequate access to accommodation, and where the provision of BNG housing can contribute to redressing structural, economic, social and spatial dysfunctionalities. It is also aimed to improve and contribute to the overall functioning of the housing sector
- The vacant land situated on the golf course is middle and high-income housing.
- The vacant land parcels on the east of Dorrington Street are earmarked for housing development.
- The mix of middle and high-income housing encourages socio-economic diversity, fostering a more inclusive and integrated community.
- Future residential expansion along the expanded urban edge south of Laingsburg will focus on sustainable growth, optimizing land use, integrating infrastructure, and providing BNG and RDP housing options to meet community needs.
- The SDF also proposes formalisation of informal settlements in Laingsburg to improve the living conditions of residents in informal settlements while addressing issues of tenure security, basic services, and overall urban development.
- There are opportunities for infill development.

BUSINESS/ COMMERCIAL

- An activity street on Voortrekker Street, where most of the business activities take place, is proposed.
- There is an opportunity for a light industrial centre in the town. It is proposed to be situated between the railway and the river.
- There is potential for a CBD expansion. This would amalgamate the businesses in the area and ensure a larger office precinct that can host several offices. A lot of commercial activities take place in this area.

MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

- There is a proposal for a truck stop at the entrance of Baviaansweg Street along the N1, featuring essential facilities such as refuelling stations, rest areas, food outlets, and maintenance services to support truck drivers and stimulate local economic growth.
- The proposed mixed-use development in Laingsburg offers an exciting opportunity to create a well-rounded and vibrant community.
- Cultural and recreational spaces featuring a cultural centre or museum showcasing the town's history, public parks with recreational amenities, and railway heritage tours with vintage train rides, exhibits, and festivals.
- There is a proposal for a logistics centre strategically located near major transport routes, aligned with the Agri-FPSU in Laingsburg and the Agri hub in Beaufort West, featuring modern warehousing,

transportation infrastructure, customs services, and integrated technology to enhance efficiency, create jobs, and boost local economic development in the agricultural sector.

- Mixed-use development will attract visitors and investors, boosting the local economy in Laingsburg Municipality.
- The mixed-use development will increase economic activity, create synergy between businesses and residents, generate higher foot traffic, and support local commerce.
- Social interactions will be encouraged through shared spaces and amenities, contributing to a sense of community, and belonging.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The upscale development might lead to infrastructure improvements in the area, such as upgraded roads, utilities, and public services. This could benefit both the new residents and the existing community.

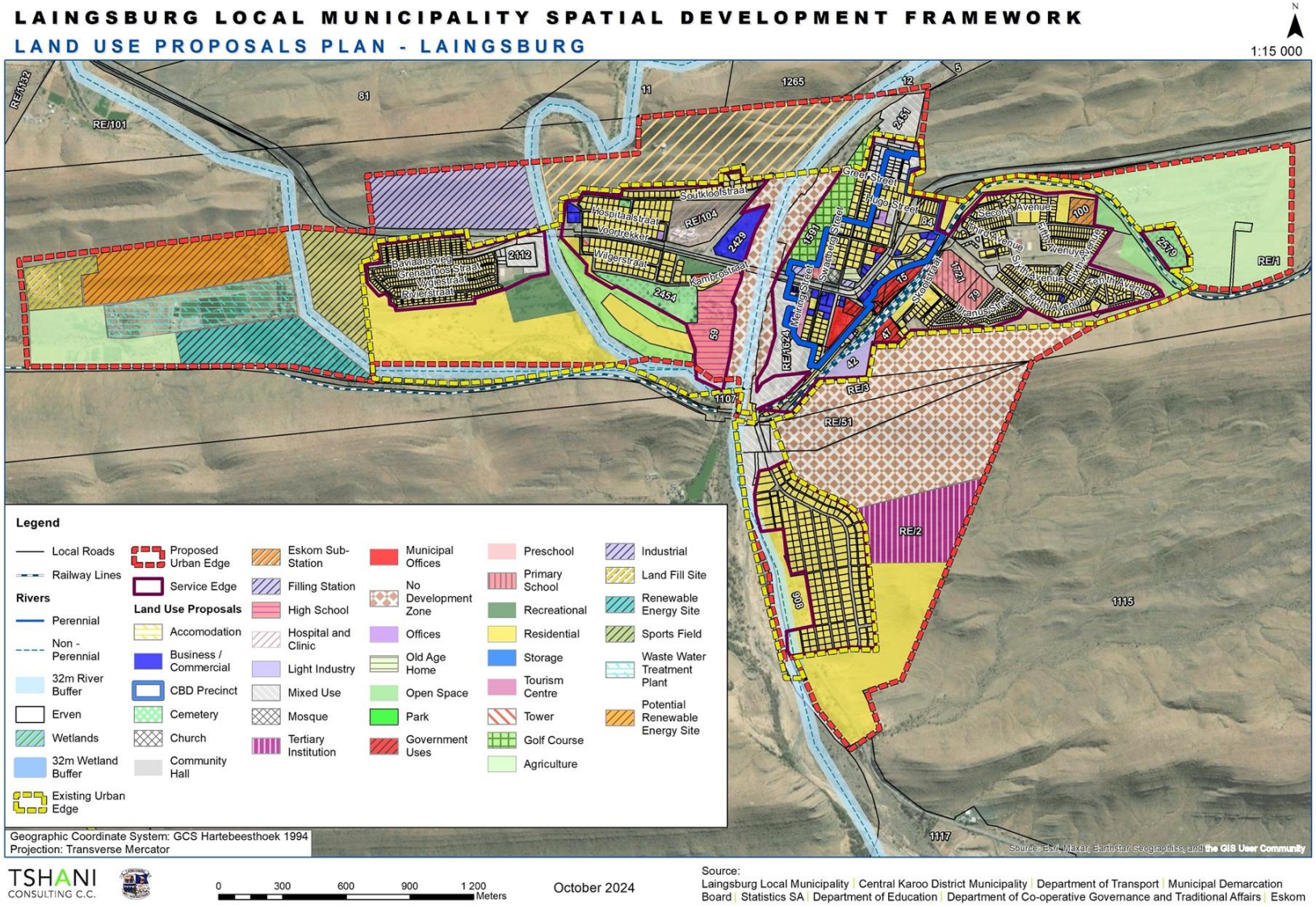
- Proposal for maintenance of the priority road (N1). This road can have street designs that give a feeling of the area.
- The proposal for a truck stops along the N1 will position Laingsburg as a key transit hub. This facility will offer refuelling, rest, and maintenance services for long-distance drivers. It will also enhance road safety, stimulate local businesses, generate municipal revenue, and support regional transport and logistics.
- Proposal for a riverfront recreational stop with picnic spots along the N1 to attract visitors and enhance Laingsburg's appeal.
- A proposal to revive the railway precinct and develop a rail tourism initiative would create activity there and attract tourists to the area.
- The proposed integration of public art installations, sculptures, or landmarks that reflect the town's identity and history when driving into Laingsburg. These features will contribute to the LM's character and provide points of interest for both residents and visitors.
- Upgrade the road between Laingsburg and the Klein Swartberg region, focusing on creating a scenic route through Bergsig and Matjiesfontein.
- Light industrial and creative workshops featuring spaces for craftsmen, artists, and small-scale manufacturers alongside food processing and packaging facilities to support local agriculture and promote agri-tourism.
- Improve signage and road infrastructure, such as pedestrian and bicycle paths, bridges, and truck stops.
- Construction of a Waste Water Treatment Works
- Construct Internal Network
- Upgrade Storm Water Management, Building of Kerb Stones, and External Drainage
- Construction of solid waste sites/transfer sites
- Implementation of New Cemetery
- An Activity Spine is proposed between the CBD and Agricultural Precincts, with a focus on reinforcing and supporting the current nodes and the linear development between them. Such linear development should allow land use and transportation to complement each other and improve the efficiency of the public transport system and the infrastructure network.

- The demand for skilled labour in various industries will encourage workforce development programs, training initiatives, and educational opportunities for local residents, enhancing their employability and skills.
- The availability of local industrial job opportunities will help prevent skilled individuals from seeking employment opportunities in other regions, contributing to brain gain instead of brain drain.

AGRICULTURE

- The development of an Agri FPSU Precinct in the area north-west of Labour Street presents a strategic opportunity to boost Laingsburg's local economy. By fostering industrial activities, this precinct will attract investment, enhance trade and commerce, and significantly contribute to municipal revenue. Introducing an industrial component will diversify the local economic base, reducing reliance on agriculture and making the region more resilient to economic fluctuations. This diversification will not only support long-term economic stability but also create new employment opportunities and stimulate broader growth within the community.
- Proposal for Agri Processing and Skills Development Centre in Laingsburg to boost the local economy, attract investment, and enhance agricultural productivity through advanced processing and vocational training.
- The proposal for a piggery farm and value chain development aims to establish a sustainable operation that integrates breeding, production, processing, and distribution, creating local jobs.
- The proposal for a community farmers hub seeks to create a centralized space for local farmers to access resources, training, and markets, fostering collaboration, enhancing productivity, and supporting sustainable agricultural practices.

Plan 13 below represents the Laingsburg Spatial Vision Land Use Plan, which establishes a sustainable framework for growth that harmonizes development with environmental conservation. The urban edge delineates the boundaries of expansion, while the transitional zone acts as a buffer between urban and rural settings, accommodating flexible, low-impact developments. The service edge along primary transport routes improve logistics and infrastructure, while mixed-use areas integrate commercial, residential, and light industrial uses to foster a vibrant live-work-play environment. The light industrial zone promotes small-scale manufacturing in proximity to transport routes, and the Agricultural FPSU Centre supports local farming and food processing. Designated open spaces preserve natural areas and encourage recreation, while residential zones provide diverse housing options to meet the needs of a growing population.



Plan 15:Land Use Proposal Plan (Laingsburg)

E5.1.3 MATJIESFONTEIN NODE

Matjiesfontein is a key settlement node in the Laingsburg Local Municipality, classified as a Secondary Settlement in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF). Positioned along the N1 national route, it enhances regional mobility and tourism. The town is well-connected by the N1 and R354, linking it to surrounding areas. Known for its rich tourism infrastructure, Matjiesfontein features the historical Lord Milner Hotel and railway station, attracting visitors interested in South Africa's Victorian past. The residential area, across the railway line, includes schools, clinics, and shops that cater to both the local community and tourism.

The PSDF highlights Matjiesfontein's role as a transport corridor and agricultural hub, with its railway line connecting Johannesburg and Cape Town. Located near a major solar power facility, the town also serves as a commercial distribution centre for Karoo lamb, mutton, and wool.

Matjiesfontein plays a significant tourism and economic role, and development proposals should align with and enhance this function.

The SDF for the Matjiesfontein Northern Region along the N1 Corridor focuses on sustainable development, environmental preservation, and responsible economic growth. It supports the region's role as a nature-based tourism and heritage destination.

The Carbon Basin Proposal aims to establish a carbon basin along the N1 to promote carbon sequestration and ecotourism. This initiative includes indigenous plant restoration, sustainable agriculture, and carbon footprint reduction, aligning with national climate goals, creating green jobs, and positioning Laingsburg as an environmental leader.

While Matjiesfontein is experiencing growth, expansion is limited by the availability of suitable land. Future development is expected towards the north of the N1. The PSDF classifies Laingsburg as a settlement with Low Social Need / High Development Potential. Proposed strategies include:

- Expanding tourism and diversifying the economy
- Enhancing social services infrastructure and addressing backlogs
- Promoting urban regeneration initiatives
- Developing a solar and wind power station, along with potential shale gas exploration to boost economic growth

Proposals will also focus on basic services, economic infrastructure, and agricultural expansion, with light industry planned along the railway west of the Lord Milner Hotel. Vacant land along local roads and within the town, such as Erf 156 and 157, is available for future residential development. Bulk infrastructure, including electricity lines and water systems, will require expansion to support growth.

RESIDENTIAL

- BNG and RDP housing opportunities are identified in the town, and these were considered as housing proposals for the LLM SDF. Different housing types are proposed for the area.
- The vacant land situated on the railway is middle and high-income housing.
- The vacant land parcels on the east Erven 107 and 111 are earmarked for housing development.

- The municipality has identified sites for subdivision and sale, targeting medium-sized housing developments to promote affordable homeownership, optimize land use, and support sustainable community growth.
- The mix of middle and high-income housing encourages socio-economic diversity, fostering a more inclusive and integrated community.
- The SDF also proposes formalisation of informal settlements in Laingsburg to improve the living conditions of residents in informal settlements while addressing issues of tenure security, basic services, and overall urban development.
- There are opportunities for infill development.

MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

- Establishing an EV station and coffee shop at the Matjiesfontein-Sutherland Road intersection will enhance visitor amenities and promote sustainable transportation in the area.
- The Konstabel Tourism Node proposal seeks to develop key historical and natural attractions while enhancing road connectivity to Matjiesfontein, creating a cohesive cultural and scenic experience in the Central Karoo.
- Support Farm Stalls by promoting and supporting farm stalls along important tourism routes to offer local produce and unique retail opportunities to tourists.
- Develop and enhance overnight facilities, accommodations, and tourist information centres along key routes like the N1.
- A tourism and hospitality hub featuring boutique hotels, local-themed guesthouses, restaurants, cafés with outdoor seating, and a centrally located tourist information centre near the railway station to showcase local attractions and provide a personalized experience for visitors.
- Commercial and retail spaces with craft markets, artisan shops, convenience stores, boutiques, and seasonal farmers' markets promote local culture, essential goods, and agricultural businesses.
- Cultural and recreational spaces featuring a cultural centre or museum showcasing the town's history, public parks with recreational amenities, and railway heritage tours with vintage train rides, exhibits, and festivals.
- Mixed-use development will attract visitors and investors, boosting the local economy in Laingsburg Municipality.
- The mixed-use development will increase economic activity, create synergy between businesses and residents, generate higher foot traffic, and support local commerce.
- Social interactions will be encouraged through shared spaces and amenities, contributing to a sense of community and belonging.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The upscale development might lead to infrastructure improvements in the area, such as upgraded roads, utilities, and public services. This could benefit both the new residents and the existing community.

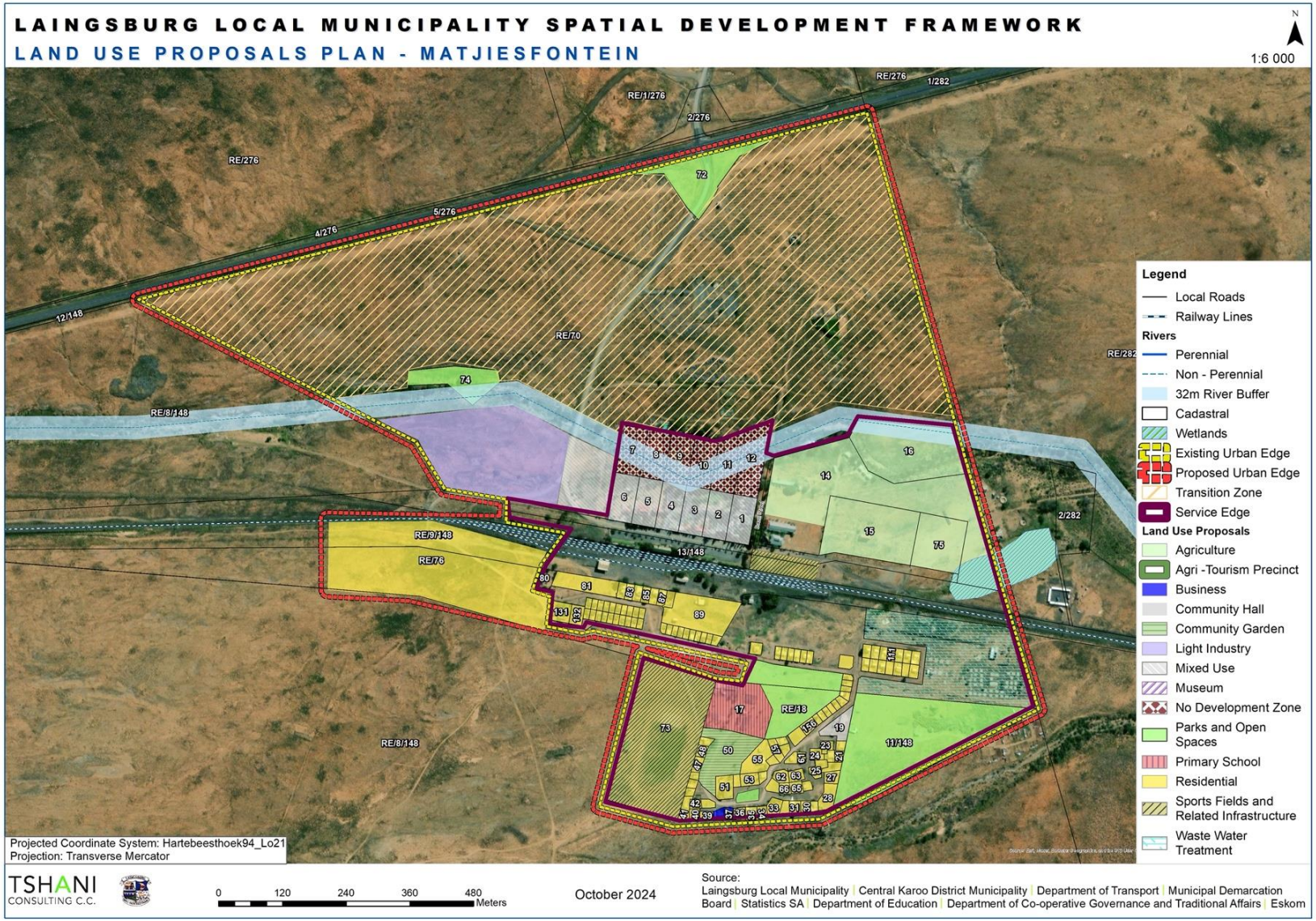
- Proposal to preserve Matjiesfontein's heritage by ensuring all infrastructure developments are carefully designed to complement the town's historical integrity and cultural significance.

- Proposal for maintenance of the priority road (N1). This road can have street designs that give a feeling of the area.
- Proposal for the revitalization of the train station
- The proposed integration of public art installations, sculptures, or landmarks that reflect the town's identity and history when driving into Laingsburg. These features will contribute to the LM's character and provide points of interest for both residents and visitors.
- Construction of a Waste Water Treatment Works
- Construct Internal Network
- Upgrade Storm Water Management, Building of Kerb Stones, and External Drainage
- Construction of solid waste sites/transfer sites
- Implementation of New Cemetery

AGRICULTURE TOURISM

- The proposal to develop an Agritourism Precinct northwest of Labour Street offers a strategic opportunity to boost Laingsburg's economy. By integrating tourism with agriculture, the precinct will attract investment, promote local products, and increase trade and commerce. This initiative will diversify the local economic base, reducing dependence on tourism alone and enhancing resilience against economic fluctuations. The Agritourism Precinct will also create new employment opportunities, stimulate community growth, and significantly contribute to municipal revenue through tourism and agriculture-related activities.
- A proposal to establish a carbon basin along the N1 corridor in the Matjiesfontein Northern Region to restore native vegetation, sequester carbon, and enhance biodiversity, aligning with the region's nature tourism and heritage preservation strategy while promoting eco-tourism and sustainable economic growth.
- An Agri project in which the Municipality uses available land to create small farm holdings. By transforming underutilized urban spaces into vibrant agricultural hubs, this project will empower residents to engage in sustainable food production.
- Agri-tourism featuring farm-to-table restaurants with local produce, urban farming tours, and wine or craft beer tasting rooms showcasing local wineries, breweries, and distilleries.

Plan 14, presented below in the Matjiesfontein spatial vision land use plan, establishes a sustainable framework for growth that balances development with environmental preservation. The urban edge defines the limits of expansion, while the transitional zone serves as a buffer between urban and rural areas, featuring flexible, low-impact developments. The service edge along key transport routes enhances logistics and infrastructure, and mixed-use areas blend commercial, residential, and light industrial uses to create a vibrant live-work-play environment. The light industrial zone focuses on small-scale manufacturing near transport routes, while the agricultural precinct supports local farming and agri-tourism. Open spaces are designated to preserve natural areas and promote recreation, and residential areas offer diverse housing options to accommodate future population growth.



Plan 16:Land Use Proposal Plan (Matjiesfontein)

E5.2 SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The housing framework will be based on existing housing strategies and inputs from municipal officials, reflecting local housing needs. Achieving sustainable human settlements is a key spatial goal for Laingsburg Local Municipality (LLM), which faces fragmented settlement patterns. As settlements evolve, housing plans will account for densification rates, growth projections, and infrastructure needs. The link between housing delivery and the government's land reform program remain unclear, with land reform efforts in the District IDP focused on agrarian reform. Housing development must align with LLM's growth trajectory, ensuring future land availability and supporting economic expansion.

Table 11: Western Cape Housing Demand Data

Municipality	Waiting
Laingsburg	1138

Table 12: Age Breakdown of Applicants

Laingsburg Municipality Age Range	Waiting
0 - 29	187
30 - 39	317
40 - 44	165
45 - 49	153
50 - 54	126
55 60	190

Table 13: Income breakdown of applicants on Waiting status.

Income Range	Number of Applications
R0 - R3500	1010
R3501 - R7000	103
R7001 - R15000	24
R15001 - R22000	1
R22001 and Above	0

Laingsburg has 1138 applicants on the housing waiting list, with the majority falling into younger age groups, particularly ages 30-39 (317 applicants) and 0-29 (187 applicants), indicating a long-term housing demand. The income breakdown reveals that 89% of applicants (1010 out of 1138) fall within the lowest income bracket (R0 - R3500), reflecting a significant need for affordable housing. The demand decreases sharply in higher income brackets, with minimal applicants earning above R7000. This data highlights the municipality's pressing need for affordable housing solutions.

Table 14: Human Settlement Housing Projects

	2024/2025			2025/2026			2026/2027		
Programme	Sites Serviced	Houses Built	Funding (R '000)	Sites Serviced	Houses Built	Funding (R '000)	Sites Serviced	Houses Built	Funding (R '000)
Laingsburg Site G (200 of 1000) IRDP	0	0	4,407	0	19	3,800	200	0	16,000
Matjiesfontein (20 mud brick units)	0	0		0	19	3,800	200	0	16,000

The housing pipeline for Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein addresses urgent affordable housing demand, with 1,138 applicants, mostly from lower-income groups. For Laingsburg Site G (IRDP), R4.4 million is allocated for preparatory work in 2024/2025, followed by 19 houses in 2025/2026 (R3.8 million) and 200 serviced sites in 2026/2027 (R16 million). In Matjiesfontein, the focus is on redeveloping mud-brick structures, with 19 houses in 2025/2026 and 200 serviced sites in 2026/2027, supported by R3.8 million and R16 million. The pipeline meets housing needs while considering economic constraints.

E5.2.1 HOUSING BACKLOG PROJECTION FOR LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITY 5-10 YEARS (POPULATION GROWTH 2.46% PER ANNUM)

Table 15: Housing Demand Projection

Municipality	Current Housing Demand	Projected Demand in 5 years	Projected Demand in 10 years
Laingsburg	1138	1285	1451

With a 2.46% annual growth rate, Laingsburg's housing backlog is projected to rise from 1,138 to 1,285 units in five years and 1,451 units in ten. Most demand will be in Laingsburg, while Matjiesfontein and rural areas will grow more slowly. Proactive planning and infrastructure investment are crucial to meet this demand.

E5.2.2 LAND REQUIRED FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

To accurately calculate the land required for future housing developments, the following assumptions are applied:

- Gross Development Density: 25 dwelling units (du) per hectare.
- Additional Space Requirement: 10% additional land for local community facilities, public spaces, and other urban uses.

Land Requirement Calculations

The table below summarizes the land required to meet current and projected housing demand.

Table 16: Current Land Requirement and Projected Land Requirement

Housing Demand	Housing Units	Land Required (ha)	Additional 10% Space (ha)	Total Land Required (ha)
Current (2024)	1138	45.52 ha	4.55 ha	50.07 ha
Projected (2034)	1451	58.04 ha	5.80 ha	63.92 ha

To meet the current demand of 1,138 units, about 50.07 hectares of land are needed, including 10% for infrastructure and community services. By 2033, the demand will rise to 1,451 units, requiring 63.92 hectares. Most development will be concentrated in Laingsburg, which holds the largest portion of the demand.

Current Housing Units Backlog Calculation:

Total Housing Units = 50.07 ha×25 du/ha

= 1251.75 units

The current land requirement of **50.07 hectares**, with a gross development density of **25 dwelling units (du) per hectare**, can accommodate approximately **1251.75 housing units**. This total exceeds the immediate housing backlog of **1138 units**, which indicates that the allocated land would provide a slight surplus of around **114 units**. This surplus could be useful

for addressing any unforeseen population growth or future housing needs in Laingsburg Municipality.

Projected Housing Units Backlog Calculation:

Total Housing Units = 63.92 ha×25 du/ha= 1598 units

With a projected land requirement of **63.92 hectares** in 10 years and a gross development density of **25 dwelling units (du) per hectare**, approximately **1598 housing units** can be accommodated. This exceeds the projected housing demand of **1451 units** by around **147 units.**

E5.3 CEMETERIES

The municipality has several cemeteries, including those in towns, rural areas, farmsteads, and Churchland. While formal cemeteries are recorded, informal ones lack accurate records. Both Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein have designated areas for cemetery expansions. Laingsburg's cemeteries include:

Table 17: Laingsburg Cemeteries

Laingsburg	Matjiesfontein
• Laingsburg Town • Göldnerville • Bo Dorp • Nuwe Dorp	• Matjiesfontein Graveyard

Key Interventions:

- Municipalities should review IDPs to assess cemeteries and crematoria, factoring in future budgets for acquisition and development.
- Municipal Schemes must designate zones for such facilities and implement necessary regulations.
- Planning staff should work with relevant departments to identify sustainable, optimal locations.
- Explore alternative methods for human remains disposal, considering environmental impact and potential open space opportunities, including a recommended crematorium.
- Map communal cemeteries on farmsteads within Traditional Settlement Master Plans or Scheme development frameworks.

It is recommended that Laingsburg Municipality not pursue the establishment of new cemeteries, as the existing facilities are deemed adequate for current needs. However, it is essential to plan ahead to ensure sufficient capacity for future demands.

E5.4 BULK INFRASTRUCTURE

Bulk infrastructure is key to job creation and economic growth, providing essential services like transportation, telecommunications, water, and electricity. It supports manufacturing, trade, and exports, improving citizens' lives and incomes.

SPC-F Surface Infrastructure

A strong infrastructure network is vital for economic development, particularly in addressing challenges like inadequate rural infrastructure and urban informal settlements. Efficient funding mechanisms are needed to support municipalities.

Sustainable land management integrates public transportation with land use, serving densely populated areas. Infrastructure, including roads,

power, and water, enhances competitiveness and liveability. Smart urban systems and green energy further boost global competitiveness.

Before new developments, municipal engineering services must meet standards, especially in water and waste management. Assessing environmental impacts and ensuring sufficient sewerage and landfill capacity is crucial for sustainable growth.

E5.4.1 GREEN BUILDING DESIGN

Green building involves creating environmentally responsible structures that are resource-efficient throughout their life cycle. Key design principles include:

- **Water conservation**: Rainwater harvesting and minimizing water use.
- **Waste reduction**: Using durable materials and reusing demolition waste.
- **Health and well-being**: Maximizing natural light and ensuring comfort through building design.
- **Energy efficiency**: Incorporating renewable energy and low-carbon technologies.
- **Resilience and flexibility**: Adapting to climate change and natural disasters, with flexible spaces to prevent future demolitions.
- **Environmental integration**: Considering transport access, promoting non-motorized transportation (NMT), and leveraging ICT for better connectivity.

E5.4.2 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGY

The proposed interventions address service delivery and infrastructure gaps:

- **Rainwater harvesting**: Collects and stores rainwater for household and agricultural use, reducing carbon footprints and municipal bills.
- **Stormwater harvesting**: Reuses roadside runoff for irrigation and tree planting to minimize soil erosion.
- **Solid waste recycling**: Repurposes discarded materials to reduce landfill waste.
- **Greywater reuse**: Recycles water from sinks, showers, and washing machines for non-potable uses like garden irrigation.
- **Solar panels**: Generate electricity with minimal disruption, providing power in rural areas and reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

E5.4.3 ELECTRICITY

In the quest to meet the electrical needs of the municipality, these are some of the alternatives to consider:

Renewable Energy Assessment:

With rising electricity costs and load shedding, there is a need to explore renewable energy sources like solar and hydro. This report evaluates their potential in the district and identifies suitable development areas. The introduction of alternative energy involves financial costs, infrastructure, and environmental considerations:

- **Highly Sensitive Areas**: Potential for solar and hydro energy, but restricted due to environmental sensitivity.

- **Moderately Sensitive Areas**: Suitable for solar energy, requiring environmental approval and safeguards.
- **Transformed Locations**: Areas impacted by human activity with minimal environmental concerns.

This assessment guides decision-making by balancing renewable energy development, investment, and environmental impact.

Solar Energy:

Solar energy is a key renewable resource, including photovoltaic (PV) systems, concentrated solar power, and solar water heating. PV systems range from small rooftop installations to large utility-scale plants, requiring suitable land with good solar exposure and environmental compliance. However, high upfront costs, particularly for energy storage, hinder widespread adoption in South African communities. Cost reductions for PV systems are expected to be slow, and without government incentives, residential markets may remain limited. Given the municipality's revenue constraints, capital grants are essential to address infrastructure gaps, making a review of the electrical sector plan crucial.

Recommendations are made to expand the Solar sector within the Laingsburg Local Municipality, particularly in the Laingsburg region. The following is proposed to expand the solar industry in the Laingsburg Local Municipality's Matjiesfontein region:

1. Develop public-private partnerships.
2. Implement community solar programs.
3. Provide training for solar technology.
4. Streamline the permitting processes.
5. Support research and development.
6. Integrate solar with existing infrastructure.

Shale Gas

The Laingsburg municipality holds significant shale gas potential, covering nearly half of its area. Shale gas, a natural gas extracted from shale, offers opportunities for energy production. South Africa is estimated to have 390 trillion cubic feet of recoverable gas in the Karoo Basin. Further discussions with Laingsburg LM officials and neighboring municipalities are needed to explore this opportunity.

The SDF also identifies the proposed gas pipeline through the Laingsburg LM from the Beaufort West LM to the northwestern region.

Information & Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and communication technology (ICT) is essential for development across sectors like industry, commerce, and agriculture. To drive growth in Laingsburg Municipality, investment in ICT is key. The Matjiesfontein NASA project offers a unique opportunity to harness advanced technology and boost local economic development.

The proposed Matjiesfontein NASA project has the potential to transform the local economy by creating jobs, stimulating investment, and fostering innovation. By positioning Laingsburg as a hub for technology and research, the project can attract further investment in ICT and related sectors, driving long-term economic growth.

E5.4.4 WATER

Laingsburg's water supply comes from surface and groundwater sources, including the Soutkloof fountain, wells, and boreholes, with a slight surplus of 1.9 Ml against a demand of 1.56 Ml. Ongoing infrastructure upgrades, including the Soutkloof fountain and additional boreholes, are necessary for long-term supply. Monitoring systems will improve resource management. In Matjiesfontein, water is sourced from two operational boreholes, though some are drying up or need cleaning. Future plans include equipping new boreholes and enhancing infrastructure. Both areas focus on groundwater exploration and monitoring to ensure resilience against rising demand and environmental pressures. The Western Cape's agricultural land is limited, and water storage is essential for irrigation, making the preservation of natural resources a priority in the Laingsburg SDF.

To address these pressing challenges, the Municipality of Laingsburg must prioritize investment in the upkeep and modernization of its water infrastructure. This includes addressing the maintenance backlog, repairing damaged boreholes, and implementing efficient water management practices. Additionally, exploring alternative funding mechanisms and partnerships could help overcome financial limitations and accelerate progress toward achieving a resilient and sustainable water supply system for all residents.

E5.4.4.1 KEY INITIATIVES INCLUDE:

- Groundwater management strategy for the municipality.
- Water use initiatives to empower the community for sustainable resource management. The Department of Water and Sanitation has a pipeline of projects for the municipality, outlined in the implementation plan.

E5.4.5 SANITATION

Laingsburg Municipality has two wastewater treatment plants: one in Laingsburg, meeting Basic RDP standards, and one in Matjiesfontein, which was previously considered below standards. However, Water Affairs has licensed a package plant in Matjiesfontein, confirming that it meets required operational and discharge standards.

Laingsburg Municipality should conduct a thorough assessment of both wastewater treatment plants to verify compliance with RDP standards and confirm the effectiveness of the Matjiesfontein package plant. Upgrades or optimizations to both facilities should be explored to ensure consistent performance and long-term sustainability. Implementing regular monitoring and transparent reporting on water quality and treatment capacity will build community trust and ensure ongoing compliance with national regulations.

E5.5 MOVEMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

The Movement and Transport strategy focuses on enhancing connectivity and mobility in Laingsburg Municipality, supporting economic growth and access to services. The road network is well-established, with the N1 freeway connecting Laingsburg to major cities. However, heavy truck traffic causes congestion and noise pollution, which can be mitigated through traffic calming and landscaping. Provincial roads like the R323 and R354 will also be upgraded for better connectivity.

Laingsburg benefits from a railway line that links it to Cape Town and Johannesburg, with opportunities to expand freight services and boost tourism through scenic routes. Non-motorized transport (NMT) pathways, including pedestrian and cycle routes, need expansion and upgrades for improved safety and access. Road shoulders on key routes like the R323 and R354 should also be upgraded to accommodate cyclists and pedestrians.

Currently, Laingsburg lacks an established public transport system, with only a school bus and long-distance bus services. The municipality should explore options for regular public transport, potentially creating a dedicated transport node to serve both local and regional needs.

E5.5.1 ROADS

Key Informants and Policy for Transportation in the LLM

The National and Provincial Road movement network has been highlighted in the Spatial Structuring Elements. **Emphasis is placed on the maintenance and upgrading of the roads.**

The key movement linkages which would require further upgrades include the N1 linkage, which would ensure safe interprovincial movement and further links to the R354 and R323

E5.5.1.1 THE N1

The N1, a prominent national route in South Africa, stretches from Cape Town, passing through Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Polokwane, all the way to Beit Bridge on the Zimbabwe border. The N1 traverses the municipal area in a northeast to southwest direction, serving as the primary corridor between Johannesburg and Cape Town, and vice versa. This road constitutes the initial segment of the renowned Cape to Cairo Road.

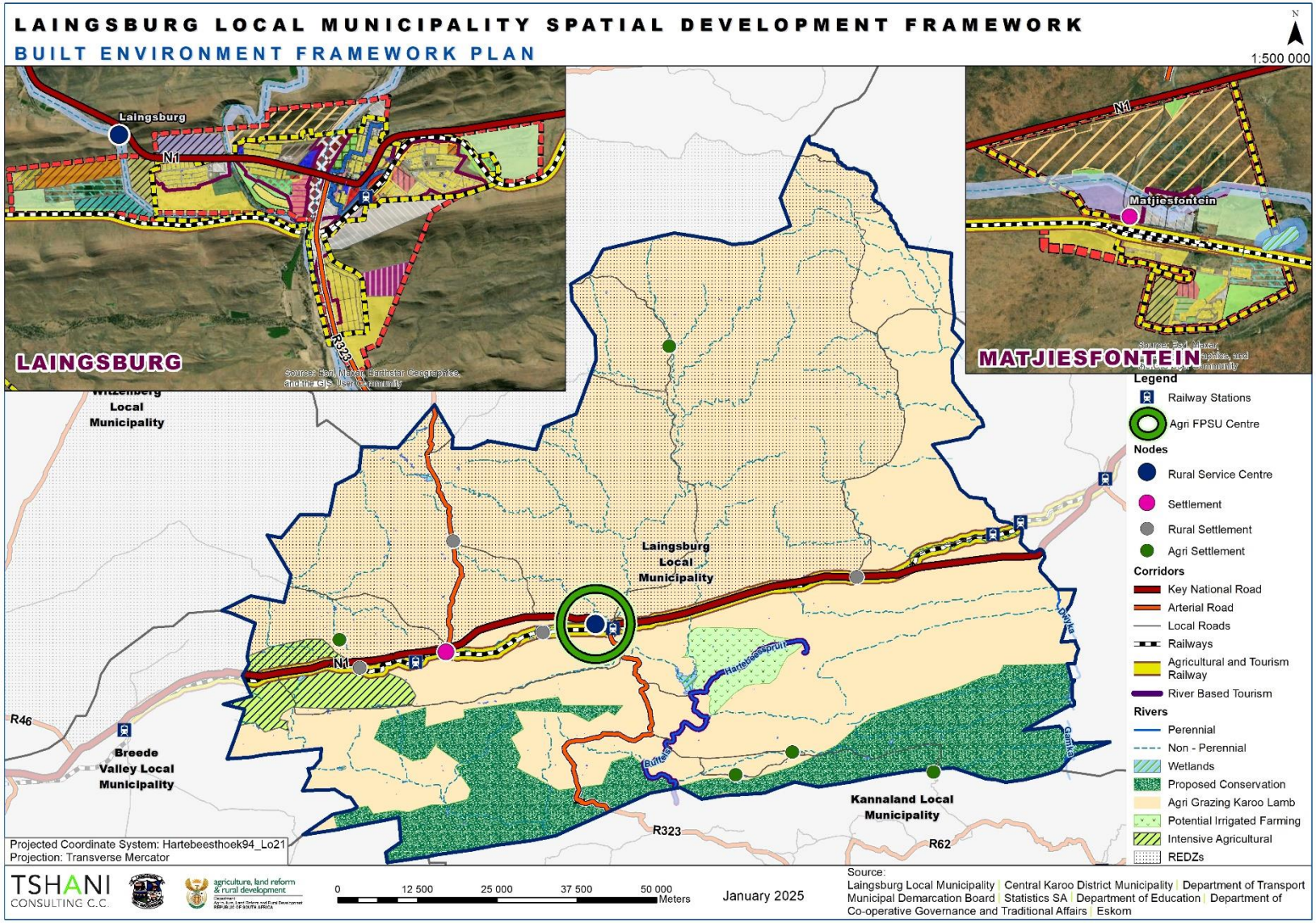
E5.5.2 RAIL

Roads are the primary mode of freight transport, with rail facing significant constraints. While road freight offers advantages, the high volume of freight vehicles leads to road overloading, deterioration, and traffic congestion.

Upgrading and maintenance of rail infrastructure to increase the viability of the logistics freight and tourism in Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein and to promote the shift from road to rail.

E5.5.3 AIR

LLM does not have its own airport and is not located near a public one, but there is a landing strip near Laingsburg that serves general aviation needs, such as private flights, charter services, flight training, and emergency medical services. To improve the region's aviation and logistics capabilities, it is proposed to upgrade and formalize the landing strip. This would involve enhancing infrastructure and reserving surrounding land for future aviation and logistics use. Collaboration with neighboring municipalities could help establish regional air transport hubs, supporting the export/import of agricultural goods and contributing to economic growth.



Plan 17: Built Environment Framework Plan

E6. GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

For a governance framework for the Laingsburg Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF), the following structure is recommended based on the Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework (KRSDF) and relevant documents.

Intergovernmental Collaboration and Cooperation:

- Establish an Intergovernmental Forum (IGF), in line with the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (IGRFA), to ensure cross-municipal and provincial collaboration. This forum should include representatives from local municipalities, district municipalities, provincial government departments, and relevant national departments.
- Create sub-committees within this forum to focus on key spatial issues for Laingsburg, such as infrastructure, economic development, land use management, and environmental sustainability. This will allow for the integration of sectoral plans with spatial objectives.

Community Engagement and Participation:

- Laingsburg Municipality should promote inclusive decision-making by ensuring public participation in the spatial planning process. This includes involving local communities, private sector stakeholders, and civil society in planning discussions and feedback sessions.
- Establish transparent communication channels where updates, decisions, and progress related to the SDF are shared with the public to foster trust and accountability.

Monitoring and Review Mechanism:

- Implement a monitoring system within the governance framework to track the progress of SDF implementation. The system should periodically assess how well the SDF aligns with regional development goals and local needs.
- Set up a review mechanism that allows for adjustments to the SDF in response to changing socio-economic conditions, land use patterns, or emerging regional priorities.

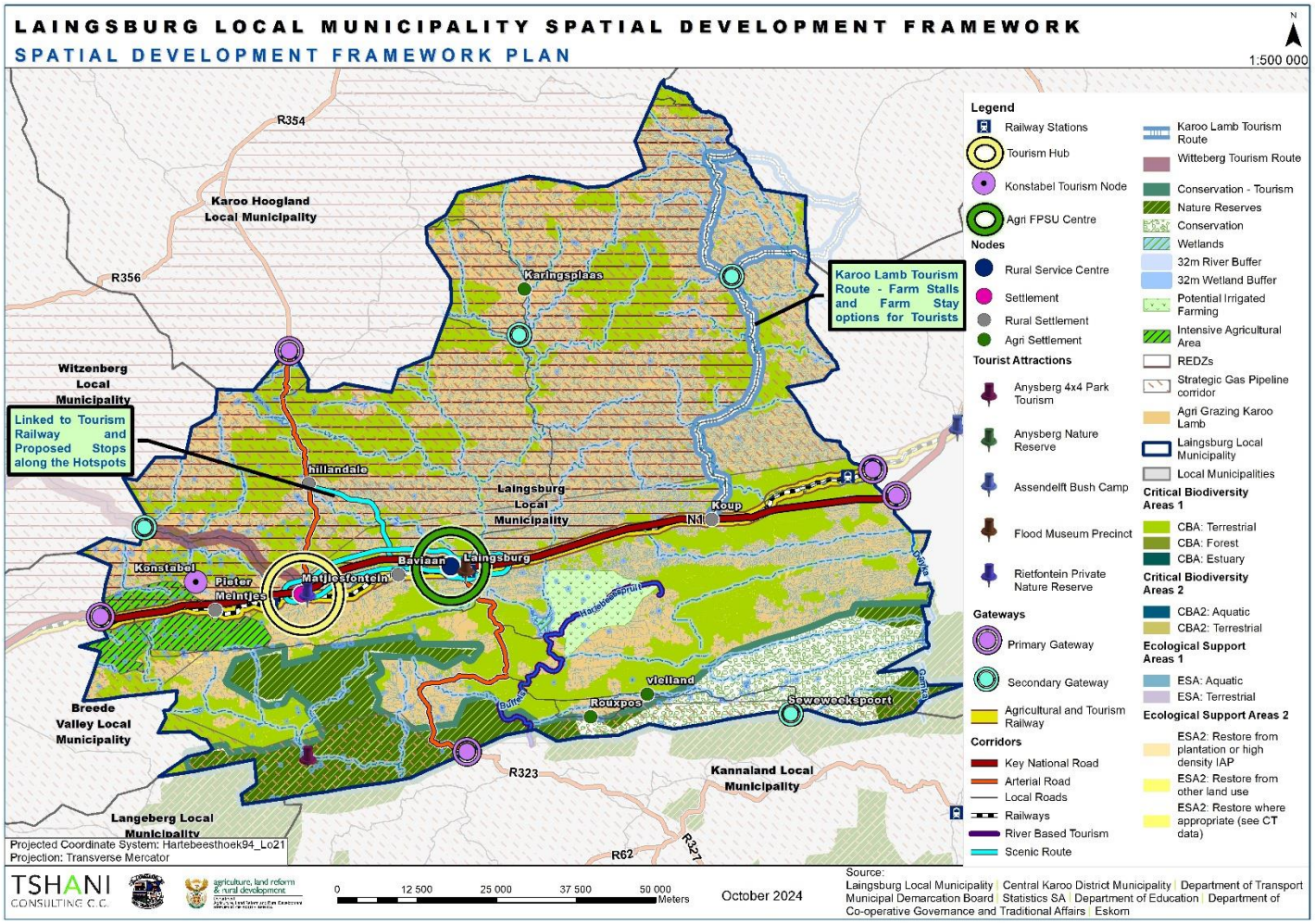
Capacity Building and Support:

- Through training programs, provide support for municipal staff and stakeholders involved in the SDF implementation, ensuring that they have the necessary skills to plan, manage, and execute spatial development projects effectively.
- Where needed, the municipality should leverage regional expertise and partnerships, such as with the Karoo Regional Development Agency, to enhance its governance and operational capacity.

This governance framework ensures accountability, collaboration, and community involvement in Laingsburg's spatial development while aligning with regional strategies outlined in the Karoo RSDF.

E7. OVERALL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The overall Municipal Spatial Development Framework is an accumulation of all the identified frameworks; built environmental, socio-economic, and biophysical frameworks. These frameworks thus serve as the basis for the future development trajectory of the municipality.



Plan 18: Composite Spatial Development Framework

SECTION F: LAND USE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK GUIDELINES

"Bringing nature back to the city is a way to deal with urban sprawl. If cities feel a little more natural, people like to live there rather than moving out and dividing up another piece of land that shouldn't be touched. "-Stone Gossard

Land Use Management is the system of legal requirements and regulations that apply to land to achieve desirable and harmonious development of the built environment. Land Use Guidelines and regulation of land include Zoning Schemes and Building Regulations.

F1. PURPOSES OF A LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

The Land Use Management System (LUMS) aims to promote coordinated and sustainable development with key objectives including:

- Addressing spatial inequality
- Encouraging efficient land use
- Supporting comprehensive planning
- Stimulating development in marginalized areas
- Preserving sensitive environments
- Balancing human and economic growth with biodiversity
- Maintaining ecological corridors
- Enhancing infrastructure and public transport
- Ensuring heritage preservation.

The Laingsburg Local Municipality has a Land Use Management Scheme, approved in 2023, which regulates land use within the municipal area and guides development restrictions. This scheme specifies the controls applicable to each zone, aiming to promote and facilitate the realization of the vision and proposals outlined in this Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

F2. SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES

SPCs align with UNESCO's MAB Programme and existing zoning regulations, clarifying decision-making without altering land-use laws. They standardize land-use decisions across the province and should be integrated into zoning scheme regulations. SPCs guide detailed land-use planning at the district and local municipal levels, with flexibility for site-specific adjustments.

Furthermore, the Laingsburg Land Use Management System (LUMS) has been developed in alignment with the SPCs. Several frameworks are recommended in the SDF. It is recommended that, where possible, strategies or by-laws be developed to support these.

SPCs play several key roles in planning and decision-making:

1. They record land units in the Spatial Planning Information system (SPIsys) for efficient land-use administration.
2. They identify both current and desired land uses, including those not covered by existing zoning regulations.
3. They align or differ from current zoning, indicating desired land use.
4. Existing Zoning Scheme Regulations will be updated to include these new concepts.
5. SPCs guide decisions on land-use changes, requiring applications for developments that diverge from zoning to be reviewed.
6. SPCs are applied to natural landscapes (SPC A, B, C), integrating human-made areas (SPC C.b, D, E, F).

F2.1 SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORY A & B: CORE AND BUFFER AREAS

SPC A areas are vital for conservation, including terrestrial, aquatic, and marine environments. These areas must be protected or restored to maintain ecological balance. Key strategies include:

- Implementing provincial and local air quality and waste management plans.
- Conserving and rehabilitating ecological corridors linking coastal and terrestrial ecosystems.
- Securing additional SPC A areas with support from organizations like WWF, IUCN, and SANParks.
- Establishing protected areas that include diverse ecosystems, habitats, and culturally significant sites, through a Special Management Area and Stewardship agreement.

F2.2 SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORY C: AGRICULTURE AREAS

Protecting high-potential agricultural land, particularly along the Orange, Vaal, and Riet Rivers, is vital for sustainable economic growth and food security. This land faces pressure from non-agricultural development, which can negatively impact production potential. Key strategies include:

- Promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development through SDG 2 and 12.
- Developing an Agricultural Master Plan to protect fertile land for cultivation.
- Rezoning low-potential agricultural land to unlock economic development potential.
- Supporting the creation of SPC B areas for biodiversity conservation.
- Encouraging local processing and farm services to strengthen the rural economy and reduce poverty.

F2.3 SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORY D: URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The relationship between rural and urban areas is evolving, with farming areas and cities now coexisting along a continuum with interconnected economic, social, and environmental interactions. Key strategies include:

- Providing quality spatial data and regional natural resource information to support decision-making.
- Streamlining township establishment processes for sustainable development.
- Prioritizing government and private sector investment based on town needs and socio-economic potential.
- Enhancing subsidized housing settlements through innovative planning and design.
- Ensuring development scale and design align with environmental carrying capacity.

F2.4 SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORY E: INDUSTRIAL AREAS

A key challenge is unlocking the potential of natural resources to stimulate economic diversification and development. While immediate opportunities in Laingsburg lie in brown-field expansions and downstream value-added activities, side-stream activities such as service networks and contracting firms play a critical role in broadening employment and supporting mineral-based operations. Key strategies include:

- Developing industrial infrastructure in defined corridors based on environmental and infrastructural capital.
- Implementing efficient water use strategies and increasing conservation at mining sites.
- Continuously rehabilitating mined land for agriculture and rural development.
- Incorporating heat-related health risks in risk identification for industrial activities.
- Preparing a provincial industrial development strategy and a Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation Plan.

F2.5 SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORY F: SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

A competitive and responsive infrastructure network is essential for the economic development of the province, CKDM DM, and LLM. Efficient goods transport through the N1 and addressing infrastructure gaps in rural and urban areas are critical challenges. Municipalities require efficient funding mechanisms and institutional support to meet these needs.

Key strategies include:

- Developing a Master Infrastructure Plan to align infrastructure investments.
- Maintaining and integrating road, built, and bulk infrastructure into planning.
- Conducting Strategic Environmental Assessments for renewable energy areas.
- Considering carbon taxes to penalize high CO2 emitters.
- Enhancing affordable and sustainable rural mobility through non-motorized transport initiatives.
- Implementing Land Use Schemes as required by SPLUMA and the Municipal Systems Act.

Table 18: Land Use Categories

LAND USE CATEGORY	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	LAND USE TYPE	COMMON TERMS	LUMS GUIDELINES PREFERRED OUTCOMES
Environmental Areas	To protect main biodiversity areas, natural resources, and the ecological systems through the integration of SDFs, environmental policy and other spatial frameworks	Conservation	Nature Reserves, heritage sites, cultural tourism	*Typical Land Uses:* Conference facilities; tourism, leisure, and adventure activities, limited residential accommodation. *Level of infrastructure and services:* limited infrastructure, management should include maintenance of existing trails and limited facilities, access
		Core	Wetlands, Protects areas	
Human Settlements	To manage and facilitate the development of integrated sustainable human settlements, with appropriate infrastructure, socioeconomic opportunities, and social amenities	Towns and Settlement Regions	Small Towns/ Local service centres	*Typical Land Uses:* Residential, business and offices, industrial parks, government and administration, transportation, leisure, and recreation *Level of infrastructure and services*: Basic to Full municipal services
		Major Settlements	Cities/ Large Towns/Large urban built-up areas with CBDs, industrial complexes etc	*Typical Land Uses*: Residential, large business and offices, industrial parks, government and administration, transportation, leisure and recreation, busy CBD *Level of infrastructure and services:* Full municipal services
		Dispersed Settlements	Villages/homesteads/Resorts	*Typical Land Uses:* Residential, agriculture and farming, shops, sporting facilities, resorts, nature, taverns, access roads *Level of infrastructure and services:* Basic services
		Informal Settlements	Informal settlements	*Typical Land Uses:* Residential, social facilities, shops, access roads, *Level of infrastructure and services:* Basic services
Resource Areas		Agriculture, forestry, oceans	Commercial and subsistence farming, commercial plantations,	Tourism attraction, agricultural activity, rural development, youth empowerment, infrastructure development
Infrastructure	To promote efficient and integrated infrastructure and transportation systems	Strategic transport routes, telecommuni	Higher order infrastructure (rail, roads, sea, air), radio telecommunications,	-Requirements of NEMA are applicable. -Certain applications will require EIA and Special Consent Applications (e.g., cellular masts, radio telecommunications)

LAND USE CATEGORY	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	LAND USE TYPE	COMMON TERMS	LUMS GUIDELINES PREFERRED OUTCOMES
		cations, sustainable energy	green buildings, solar panels, cellular masts, water services	

All applications must comply with relevant legislation, including the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act and Municipal Town Planning By-Laws. Key guidelines include:

- A Site Development Plan detailing development specifics such as layout, density, and parking, as well as flood line considerations.
- Water Use License Applications (WULA) are required for developments near water bodies, with buffers for rivers.
- Water abstraction must be approved by DWS and may require an EIA.
- Heritage site developments must comply with the National Heritage Act.
- High-impact land use changes must follow municipal planning by-laws.
- New buildings should meet Green Building Standards, and retrofitting is encouraged.
- Developments must allocate 10% (for properties under 1,000m²) or 25% (for properties over 1,000m²) to green spaces.
- Community involvement in greening initiatives is required.
- Storefronts on Voortrekker Street must preserve historic facades and adhere to a specific colour scheme (white, light yellow, light grey, cream).

F2.6 DEFINED NODES OUTSIDE OF THE URBAN EDGE:

Proposed rural service centres will allow shops, service industries, offices, and small tourist-related businesses. Social, health, education, and safety facilities should also be encouraged. These areas will adhere to approved policies, town planning controls, building by-laws, and aesthetic and signage standards as outlined in municipal policy and the SDF.

F2.7 NATURAL TOURISM AREAS

Nature Tourism Areas permit limited, low-impact development, including tourism, agriculture, and rural settlements, subject to environmental assessments. Guidelines:

- No new roads: upgrades allowed.
- Max 36 beds or 20 small units until SEA/EIA is completed.
- Full EIA and Environmental Management Plan required.
- IEM procedures must ensure rehabilitation and conservation.

F2.8 NO DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Certain areas facing land loss and ecological threats must be preserved. "No development areas" include:

- Highly sensitive environmental zones
- Within 500m of sewage treatment facilities

- Within 50m of wetlands
- Below the 7,775m contour around estuaries
- Slopes steeper than 1:3.
- Ecological corridors

F2.9 LIMITED DEVELOPMENT AREAS

These areas have minimal environmental impact and offer economic benefits, making them suitable for development with certain limitations. They include areas outside the urban edge, which require authorization, and the establishment of an integrated LUMS with all stakeholders involved.

F2.10 SETTLEMENTS.

Preparation of credible “wall-to-wall” SDFs by LMs with both technical and traditional leaders / indigenous approaches to land use management.

F2.11 DEVELOPMENTS.

- Establish an integrated LUMS in the province with all stakeholders involved.
- Prepare credible “wall-to-wall” SDFs by LMs, combining technical and traditional land use management approaches.
- CoGTA should provide capacity assistance to LMs for cooperative governance.

Given pressures on agricultural land, it is recommended to apply the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (1970) in Laingsburg, with a minimum subdivision size of 10 hectares. Subdivisions under 10 hectares for intensive farming require an Agricultural Feasibility Report. Non-agricultural developments should be allowed only if they:

- Do not compromise the primary agricultural activity.
- Supplement the landowner's income.
- Support the Land Reform Programme or Labour Tenant Projects.

Subdivisions below 20 hectares should not be allowed, per the Department of Agriculture’s guidelines.

F3. COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE APPROACH TO SPATIAL PLANNING

The Constitution assigns provinces planning responsibilities, including implementing regional policies, monitoring municipalities, and coordinating spatial planning. SPLUMA promotes consistency in land use and sustainable development, mandating the Western Cape to align provincial, departmental, and municipal plans.

For Laingsburg Municipality, proposed SDF governance includes:

- Establishing an interdepartmental spatial coordination committee in the Premier’s office.
- Limiting peri-urban sprawl through local land use controls.
- Developing an integrated LUMS and credible "wall-to-wall" SDFs with technical and indigenous approaches.
- Regularly capacitating municipal planners.
- CoGTA supporting municipalities in cooperative governance.
- Developing strategies or by-laws to support SDF frameworks.

F3.1 SHORTENED APPLICATION PROCEDURES

SPLUMA introduces flexibility and responsiveness in Schemes, allowing for incremental regulations, shortened provisions, and the promotion of incentives. It emphasizes provisions that enable municipalities to enforce the scheme effectively while responding to policy and priorities.

SECTION G: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

As we approach the concluding stages of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for Laingsburg Municipality, it is essential to reflect on the journey so far and understand how we have reached this point.

The diagram below provides a summary of the narrative underpinning the SDF, illustrating the sequence of data and information that has guided the municipality toward realizing its vision.

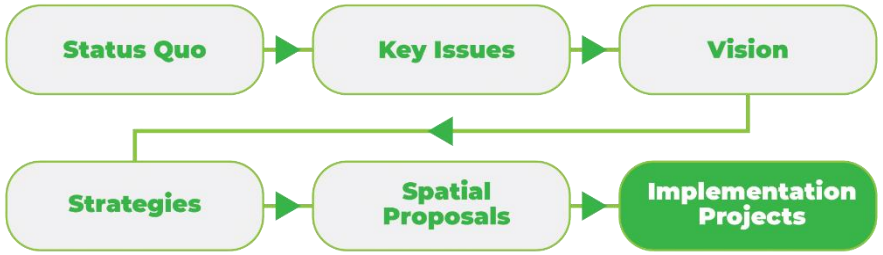


Diagram 5: Summary of the project phasing.

This section constitutes the Project Identification and Implementation Plan of the report. It builds on the key development proposals identified in the Spatial Proposals and aligns with the overarching spatial direction of all sectors within Laingsburg Municipality.

The primary objective of this section is to formulate a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) presented in a structured table format. This framework identifies projects in a systematic manner that aligns with the municipality's spatial vision.

It is vital that Laingsburg Municipality takes an active role in directing investment to appropriate areas rather than permitting projects to proceed indiscriminately across the municipal area.

Certain parts of this report reference project numbers, which correspond to entries in the CEF table. For a comprehensive understanding, this report should be read in conjunction with the table.

The Implementation Framework consist of the following components.

G1. IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECTS

WHAT ARE THE PROJECTS BASED ON?

In this section, we explore the foundational principles and motivations behind the projects within Laingsburg Municipality. By analysing these core elements, we aim to gain insights into the driving forces behind their success and impact.

G1.1 ALIGNMENT TO NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The NSDF forms the foundation for all spatial development frameworks. The Arid Innovation Region, which includes the arid and sparsely populated western and southwestern central parts of South Africa, including areas within the Western Cape, is already experiencing significant impacts from climate change. These include higher temperatures, more frequent very hot days, and increasingly erratic and reduced rainfall in many areas. Despite these challenges, the region offers nationally significant opportunities that require strategic and careful utilisation. These opportunities include unique and niche agricultural activities as well as well-recognized and sought-after tourist attractions, such as those found in the Greater Karoo region.

G1.2 ALIGNMENT TO PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (2014)

The following spatial goals, extracted from the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF), address the pressing spatial challenges faced by the province. They provide a strategic foundation for fostering sustainable and equitable development by:

1. Promoting **inclusivity, productivity, competitiveness, and opportunities** within urban and rural space-economies to ensure equitable access and economic prosperity.
2. Enhancing the **protection of spatial assets**, such as cultural heritage and scenic landscapes, while fostering resilience in natural and built environments to mitigate risks and adapt to future changes.
3. Strengthening **governance systems** for urban and rural areas, ensuring coordinated, efficient, and participatory decision-making that responds to the unique spatial needs of the region.

G1.2.1 MORE INCLUSIVITY, PRODUCTIVITY, COMPETITIVENESS, AND OPPORTUNITIES IN URBAN AND RURAL SPACE-ECONOMIES

To achieve greater inclusivity, productivity, and competitiveness in urban and rural space-economies, strategic interventions focus on enhancing agricultural practices, strengthening logistics and transport infrastructure, and supporting local businesses. Projects such as **SDF5: Laingsburg Agricultural FPSU Centre** and **SDF6: Sustainable Farming Practices Project** aim to empower farmers through mechanization, training, and sustainable practices, ensuring long-term productivity and food security. Investments in logistics infrastructure, like **SDF8: Truck Stops and Logistics Support** and **SDF11: Warehousing and Distribution Centers**,

address gaps in goods distribution and create opportunities for local businesses.

Tourism is another critical driver of rural economic inclusivity. Projects like **SDF9: Eco-Tourism Hub** and **SDF15: Agri-Tourism Promotion** attract visitors while creating jobs and supporting local economies. Furthermore, improving road infrastructure through initiatives such as **SDF10: Road Upgrades** enhances connectivity, making both urban and rural areas more accessible and competitive. Finally, the establishment of Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers like **SF3: Laingsburg ECD** lays the foundation for a skilled future workforce, ensuring long-term inclusivity and productivity.

Table 19: More inclusivity, productivity, competitiveness, and opportunities in urban and rural space-economies

Project
SDF2: Township establishment for future residential
SDF4: Harvest Hub Skills Centre
SDF7: Middle and High-Income Housing Projects
SDF9: Laingsburg Smart School Initiative
SDF14: Laingsburg Agricultural FPSU Precinct
SDF16: Infill Development Strategy
SDF19: Livestock management strategy (Karoo Lamb & Goat)
SDF20: Matjiesfontein Logistics Hub Feasibility Study
SDF23: Matjiesfontein Light industry Land reparation and Zoning
SDF24: Truck Stops and Logistics Support
SDF25: Eco-Tourism Hub
SDF26: Road Upgrades
SDF27: Warehousing and Distribution Centers
SDF29: Konstabel Heritage and Nature Gateway
SDF32: Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridor
SDF33: Renewable Energy Development Zone
SDF34: Laingsburg Industrial Site Land Preparation and Zoning
SDF36: Laingsburg CBD Precinct Plan
SDF38: LED Strategy
SDF41: Agri-Tourism Promotion
SDF42: Tourism Strategy
SDF43: Tourism Growth Strategy
SDF47: Establishment of cooperatives
SDF48: Green Charge Hub Matjiesfontein
SDF50: Matjiesfontein Community Garden

G1.2.2 BETTER PROTECTION OF SPATIAL ASSETS (E.G., CULTURAL AND SCENIC LANDSCAPES) AND STRENGTHENED RESILIENCE OF NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENTS

Protecting spatial assets and building resilience in natural and built environments are central to ensuring sustainable development. **SDF4: Strategic Environmental Plan** safeguards critical environmental areas, preserving biodiversity and enhancing eco-tourism opportunities. Similarly, **SDF1: Upgrading of the Solid Waste Management Facilities** reduces environmental impacts by improving waste management systems.

Projects like **SDF13: Green Infrastructure Projects** promote sustainable water management and mitigate environmental degradation. Additionally,

SDF10: Road Upgrades integrates scenic route development to highlight Laingsburg's cultural and natural assets while fostering tourism.

To enhance the region's aesthetic and cultural appeal, **SDF18: Beautification** focuses on improved signage, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and public art, contributing to local pride and tourism. These efforts ensure that both cultural and natural landscapes are preserved while fostering resilience against environmental and developmental challenges.

Table 20: Better protection of spatial assets (e.g., cultural, and scenic landscapes) and strengthened resilience of natural and built environments.

Project
SDF1: Evaporation Control
SDF6: Agricultural Land Preservation Program
SDF8: Strategic Environmental Plan
SDF17: Feasibility study for Irrigation Farming
SDF18: Strategic Agriculture Plan
SDF21: Laingsburg Town Renewable energy Site Feasibility Study
SDF22: Laingsburg Town Renewable energy Site EIA
SDF31: Laingsburg - Kannaland Environmental Corridor
SDF39: Green Infrastructure Projects
SDF40: Revive Railway Precinct
SDF49: Gateways Signage and Monuments

G1.2.3 IMPROVED EFFECTIVENESS IN THE GOVERNANCE OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Effective governance is crucial for the equitable and sustainable development of urban and rural areas. Projects like **SDF2: Agricultural Land Preservation Program** and **SDF4: Strategic Environmental Plan** ensure that land-use policies align with long-term sustainability goals. By preventing urban sprawl and protecting high-potential agricultural land, these initiatives balance growth and environmental stewardship.

Urban densification is addressed through **SDF7: Infill Development Strategy**, which optimizes the use of underutilized urban land, reducing sprawl and making cities more efficient. Meanwhile, **SDF16: Tourism Strategy** provides a structured approach to tourism development, ensuring resources are allocated effectively to enhance visitor experiences and promote economic growth.

Social infrastructure projects such as **SF1: Laingsburg Clinic**, **SF2: Matjiesfontein Primary School**, and **SF3: Laingsburg ECD** enhance governance by addressing community needs for healthcare and education. Furthermore, **SF4: Cemetery Feasibility Studies** ensures adequate planning for essential services, demonstrating a proactive approach to urban and rural management. Collectively, these initiatives strengthen governance frameworks, promote equity, and ensure the sustainable development of Laingsburg Municipality.

Table 21: Improved effectiveness in the governance of urban and rural areas

Project
SDF3: Upgrading of the Solid Waste Management Facilities
SDF5: Upgrading of the Waste water treatment Plant
SDF10: Infrastructure Master Plan
SDF11: Traffic Management Plan - N1
SDF12: Land Fill Feasibility and EIA
SDF13: Development and Implementation of a LUM System

Project
SDF30: Laingsburg Inner-city LSDF
SDF35: Laingsburg LSDF
SDF37: Matjiesfontein LSDF
SDF46: Laingsburg town - informal trading
SDF52: Piggery Farm
SDF55: Beautification

G1.3 MUNICIPAL SPATIAL VISION OF SDF

Laingsburg Spatial Development Framework Vision:

"A resilient municipality which promotes sustainable economic growth and service delivery through the implementation of innovative solutions."

The second key aspect in identifying projects for the Laingsburg MSDF is the aim to achieve the **spatial vision**. This is done by outlining projects specifically designed to bring the spatial proposals from the previous planning phase to fruition.

Projects are selected through a detailed assessment of these spatial proposals, ensuring they align with and effectively support the broader spatial vision. By focusing on the practical implementation of these proposals, the MSDF can direct resources and efforts toward realizing the desired spatial outcomes for Laingsburg.

G1.4 ASSESSMENT OF PREVIOUS SDF PROJECTS

The projects identified in the prior SDF have undergone evaluation. Projects that have already been implemented have been excluded, leaving only the remaining projects for consideration based on their alignment with Laingsburg Municipality's revised spatial vision. Relevant projects have been retained with an updated budget. However, those that no longer align with the revised vision have been omitted from the updated framework.

G1.5 DETAILED SPATIAL FOCUS OF THE LOCAL MUNICIPAL CEF

The SDF for Laingsburg Municipality aims to identify projects that provide a clear and detailed direction to achieve the overall spatial vision. The municipality's focus and strategic direction are guided by the main economic sectors identified in the Spatial Proposals.

The table outlines the strategic direction for each of the key economic sectors in the Laingsburg MSDF. Additionally, projects in the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) that align with the respective strategic directions are also reflected.

Table 22: Spatial Focus of the Municipality

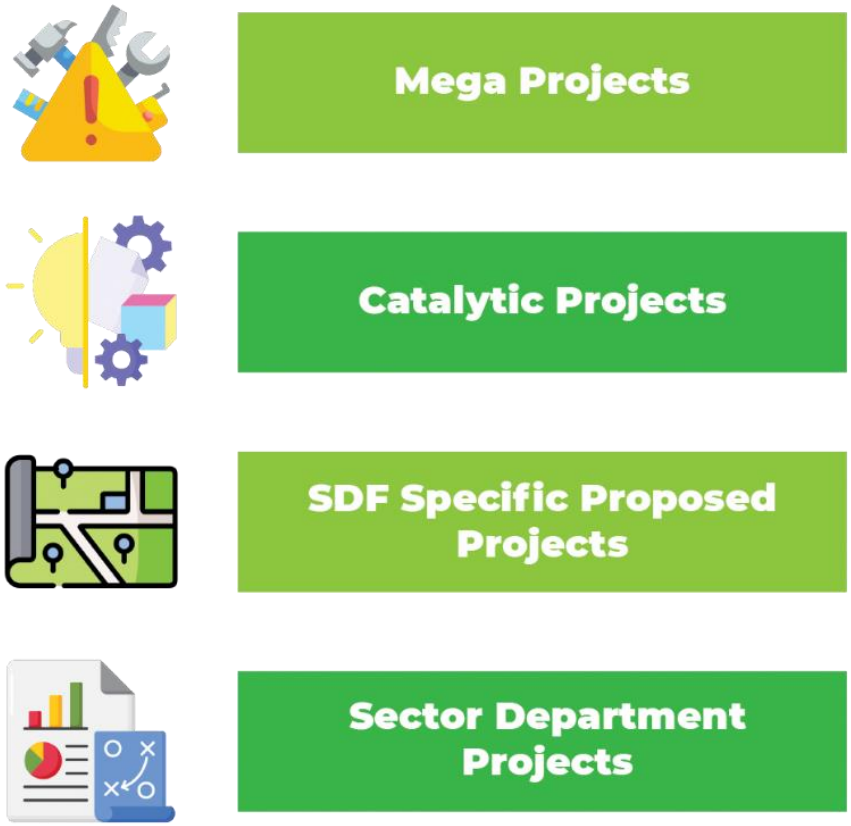
Sector	Sector Direction
Primary Sector	
Agriculture	• Expand the agricultural sector to increase offerings for export markets, leveraging Laingsburg's agricultural strengths. • Develop agri-processing facilities to add value to local produce and boost the regional economy. • Create job opportunities by growing and diversifying activities within the agri-sector
Secondary Sector	

Sector	Sector Direction
Manufacturing	• Promote industrialization and value addition to agricultural and raw materials to enhance local production and exports. • Provide targeted support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through improved access to finance, training, and technology tailored to Laingsburg's economic landscape. • Encourage innovation and research in manufacturing processes to improve efficiency and competitiveness. • Facilitate partnerships and linkages between local manufacturers, suppliers, and regional/national markets to strengthen supply chains.
Tertiary Sector	
Transport	• Enhance transportation infrastructure, focusing on improved road and rail connectivity for goods and people in and around Laingsburg. • Promote sustainable transport options, such as public transit and electric vehicle infrastructure.

Sector	Sector Direction
	• Ensure safe, reliable, and affordable transportation services. • Encourage public-private partnerships for infrastructure upgrades and transport technology investments.
Business Services	• Strengthen Laingsburg as a central business hub with a well-defined and accessible business center to attract investment. • Accelerate the inclusion of previously marginalized groups in mainstream economic sectors to foster equitable growth.
Tourism	• Capitalize on Laingsburg's unique history, natural attractions, and geographic location to develop and promote diverse tourism offerings. • Enhance tourism infrastructure and services to attract more visitors and support local businesses. • Foster innovation in tourism-related enterprises and facilitate partnerships between stakeholders to ensure a vibrant and sustainable tourism industry.

G2. HOW ARE THE PROJECTS CATEGORISED?

The projects are categorized into Mega Projects, Catalytic Projects, SDF-Specific Projects, and Sector Department Plans, as reflected in the diagram below:



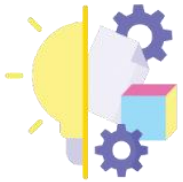
G2.1 MEGA PPROJECTS

Mega projects are identified as major initiatives with a provincial impact. These projects are expected to significantly influence the nature of the Western Cape. Some may also have a national focus. The provincial Mega Projects identified in the SDF or that directly impact Laingsburg Municipality are outlined in Table 3.

Table 23: Mega Projects Identified Projects

Project	Project No.
N1 Upgrades	**M1**
N1 Doornfontein to Laingsburg	**M2**

G2.2 CATALYTIC PROJECTS



Catalytic Projects

Catalytic projects have been derived from the Provincial Spatial Development Framework and the Provincial Growth and Development Plan.

Proposed Catalytic Projects (Central Karoo District SDF): Catalytic projects are those that, when implemented, have a substantial positive impact across multiple areas, communities, or sectors, directly or indirectly enhancing the lives of people within the district.

These projects are linked to specific drivers of change to demonstrate how they support the provincial strategic and spatial vision.

Table 24: Catalytic Projects

Project	Project No.
Climate Resilience Projects	**C1**
Carbon Basin Initiative	**C2**
Renewable Energy Initiatives	**C3**
Water Conservation Projects	**C4**
Urban Recycled Water Infrastructure	**C5**
Expand Renewable Energy Zones	**C6**
Eco-Tourism Parks	**C7**
Laingsburg Technikon Project	**C8**
Transport Nexus Logistics Hub	**C9**

G2.3 SDF PROPOSED PROJECTS

SDF Specific Proposed Projects

The SDF identifies projects aligned with the spatial proposals outlined in the previous phase. These projects address key municipal issues, aiming to improve the quality of life for communities, ensure access to basic services (both infrastructure and social), and create an investor-friendly environment. The spatial proposals are illustrated in the SDF plan below.

Key projects include security of tenure, in-situ upgrades, economic revitalization, promoting sustainable environments, and fostering vibrant livelihoods. These interventions may be implemented by government entities and/or private partnerships, including developer contributions.

G2.3.1 BIOPHYSICAL

The following are the biophysical identified projects:

Table 25: Environmental identified Projects

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project No.
Installing covers for Reservoirs and Dams to limit evaporation	Evaporation Control	**SDF1**
Develop a strategic environmental plan for safeguarding critical areas.	Strategic Environmental Plan	**SDF8**

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project No.
In Laingsburg, there is a significant opportunity to harness renewable energy on a smaller, stand-alone scale. This approach can directly benefit local communities, farms, businesses, and individuals.	Laingsburg Town Renewable Energy Site EIA	**SDF22**
Environmental protection.	Laingsburg - Kannaland Environmental Corridor	**SDF30**
Implement rainwater harvesting and stormwater reuse. Expand the use of solar panels to support rural electrification. Develop a renewable energy backup plant and expand solar and wind energy projects.	Green Infrastructure Projects	**SDF38**

G2.3.2 AGRICULTURAL

The following are the agricultural identified projects:

Table 26: Agricultural Identified Projects

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project No.
Agri Processing and Skills Development Centre	Harvest Hub Skills Centre	**SDF4**
Protect high-potential agricultural land to ensure food security and sustainable growth	Agricultural Land Preservation Program	**SDF6**
Establish agri-hubs and community farmer support centers for skills training and production support.	Laingsburg Agricultural FPSU Precinct	**SDF14**
Protect high-potential agricultural land to ensure food security and sustainable growth	Sustainable Farming Practices Project	**SDF15**
Conducting thorough investigations into suitable crops and yield potential for each farm or rural cluster, identifying the economic viability of different areas. While fertilizers may enhance yields, economic considerations may impact their widespread adoption.	Feasibility Study for Irrigation Farming	**SDF17**
Establishing supportive infrastructure, as outlined in the proposed and recommended Agri-Park Program.	Strategic Agriculture Plan	**SDF18**
Small Stock Improvements: Enhancing sheep (Karoo Lamb) and goat farming through better livestock management and productivity.	Livestock Management Strategy (Karoo Lamb & Goat)	**SDF19**

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project No.
Promote agri-tourism and hospitality hubs with farm-to-table experiences.	Agri-Tourism Promotion	**SDF40**

G2.3.3 ECONOMIC

The following are the Economic identified projects:

Table 27: Economic Identified Projects

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project No.
Establish a logistics hub by utilizing its strategic location near the railway and N1 to streamline the transport of agricultural goods to the Agri hub in Beaufort West and broader markets.	Matjiesfontein Logistics Hub Feasibility Study	**SDF20**
Establish a truck stop on the N1 with facilities to support drivers and boost the local economy	Truck Stops and Logistics Support	**SDF24**
Develop a logistics center for warehousing, transportation, and agricultural support.	Warehousing and Distribution Centers	**SDF27**
Updating of the LED Strategy	LED Strategy	**SDF37**
Invest in adventure tourism and create synergies with agri-tourism. Establish eco-tourism attractions focused on biodiversity and conservation	Tourism Strategy	**SDF41**
Promoting tourism growth and local business development.	Tourism Growth Strategy	**SDF42**
Promoting tourism growth and local business development.	Railway Tourism Feasibility Study	**SDF44**
Support for Informal Traders	Laingsburg Town - Informal Trading	**SDF45**
Establishment of Cooperatives (Part of the Phase 3 Report)	Establishment of Cooperatives	**SDF46**
Technological advancements such as smart urban systems and green energy enhance cities' global competitiveness.	Green Charge Hub Matjiesfontein	**SDF47**
Promoting tourism growth and local business development.	Gateways Signage and Monuments	**SDF48**
Promoting tourism growth and local business development.	Café Crossroads Matjiesfontein	**SDF52**

G2.3.4 BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The following are the built environment identified projects:

Table 28: Built Environment identified projects.

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project No.
Accelerate and streamline township establishment processes and procedures to ensure sustainable development.	Township Establishment for Future Residential	**SDF2**

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project No.
Construction of solid waste sites/transfer sites	Upgrading of the Solid Waste Management Facilities	**SDF3**
Construction of a Waste Water Treatment Works	Upgrading of the Wastewater Treatment Plant	**SDF5**
Develop middle and high-income housing on identified vacant land	Middle and High-Income Housing Projects	**SDF7**
The area will also see the development of a Technikon and a Smart-Enabled Secondary School to improve education levels for the local youth.	Laingsburg Smart School Initiative	**SDF9**
In terms of bulk infrastructure, electricity lines run near the N1 throughout the town and will require extensions for future developments.	Infrastructure Master Plan	**SDF10**
Strategic interventions such as traffic calming measures and further landscaping are essential to mitigate these effects.	Traffic Management Plan - N1	**SDF11**
Construction of solid waste sites/transfer sites.	Landfill Feasibility and EIA	**SDF12**

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project No.
The aim of a Land Use Management System (LUMS) is to foster coordinated and environmentally sustainable development.	Development and Implementation of a LUM System	**SDF13**
Encourage infill development to optimize land use.	Infill Development Strategy	**SDF16**
Expand the use of solar panels to support rural electrification. Develop a renewable energy backup plant and expand solar and wind energy projects.	Laingsburg Town Renewable Energy Site Feasibility Study	**SDF21**
There is an opportunity for a light industrial centre in the town. It is proposed to be situated between the along the railway.	Matjiesfontein Light Industry Land Reparation and Zoning	**SDF23**
Establish eco-tourism attractions focused on biodiversity and conservation	Eco-Tourism Hub	**SDF25**
Upgrade the N1 road and create scenic routes.	Road Upgrades	**SDF26**
Upgrade the N1 road and create scenic routes.	Upgrade of Internal Roads	**SDF28**

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project No.
Expand the use of solar panels to support rural electrification. Develop a renewable energy backup plant and expand solar and wind energy projects.	Konstabel Heritage and Nature Gateway	**SDF29**
Laingsburg can drive economic growth by tapping into its rich uranium and shale gas reserves	Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridor	**SDF31**
Expand the use of solar panels to support rural electrification. Develop a renewable energy backup plant and expand solar and wind energy projects.	Renewable Energy Development Zone	**SDF32**
By fostering industrial activities, this precinct will attract investment, enhance trade and commerce, and significantly contribute to municipal revenue.	Laingsburg Industrial Site Land Preparation and Zoning	**SDF33**
Development of the Laingsburg LSDF	Laingsburg LSDF	**SDF34**
Development of the Laingsburg CBD Precinct Plan	Laingsburg CBD Precinct Plan	**SDF35**
Development of the Matjiesfontein LSDF	Matjiesfontein LSDF	**SDF36**
Revive the railway precinct and integrate rail tourism.	Revive Railway Precinct	**SDF39**

G2.4 SECTOR DEPARTMENT PROJECTS

Sector Department Projects

Proposed Sector Department Projects are organized into sections, providing a comprehensive list of planned projects for Laingsburg Municipality. An infographic highlights the total estimated budget for these projects.

Each sector is summarized for clarity, detailing the total estimated project expenditure and annual spending projections.

G2.4.1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH)

The following projects have been submitted by DOH. They outline **3 projects** to be implemented within Laingsburg Municipality.

Table 29: DOH identified projects.

Project	Project No.
CI810053: Laingsburg Clinic- Upgrade and Additions	**DOH1**
Matjiesfontein Satellite Clinic	**DOH2**
C1291 Ladismith Laingsburg	**DOH3**

G2.4.2 DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND SPORT (DOCS)

The following projects have been submitted by DOCS. They outline **3 projects** to be implemented within Laingsburg Municipality.

Table 30: DOCS identified projects.

Project	Project No.
Conditional Grants	**DOCS1**
MOD Centers	**DOCS2**
Sports Development	**DOCS3**

G2.4.3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DOA)

The following projects have been submitted by DOA. They outline **1 project** to be implemented within Laingsburg Municipality.

Table 31: DOA identified projects.

Project	Project No.
Agri-processing & Skills Development	**DOA1**

G2.4.4 DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (DHS)

The following projects have been submitted by DHS. They outline **3 projects** to be implemented within Laingsburg Municipality.

Table 32: DHS identified projects.

Project	Project No.
Göldnerville (163)IRDP	**DHS1**
Laingsburg Matjiesfontein 32 Transnet Houses	**DHS2**
Erf 2, Site G	**DHS3**

G2.4.5 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEPVELOPMENT PLANNING (DEADP)

The following projects have been submitted by DEADP. They outline **3 projects** to be implemented within Laingsburg Municipality.

Table 33: DEADP identified projects.

Project	Project No.
Integrated Waste Management Plan, Workshop & Support	**DEADP1**
Integrated Pollutant and Waste Information System	**DEADP2**
Monitor Waste Management Facilities for Compliance	**DEADP3**
Determination of the Municipal Integrated Waste Infrastructure	**DEADP4**
Landfill operator Training	**DEADP5**
Methane Gas Determination Project	**DEADP6**
SPLUMA /LUPA / Change Management Strategy	**DEADP7**

G2.4.6 DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM (DOCS)

The following projects have been submitted by DRDLR. They outline **3 projects** to be implemented within Laingsburg Municipality.

Table 34: DRDLR identified projects.

Project	Project No.
Early Childhood Development Centre	**DRDLR1**

G2.4.7 SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTS

The department with the greatest spends is the Department of Health.

TOTAL SPEND

R 57 396 000,00

The department with the most projects is the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning with 7 Projects.

G3. HOW PROJECTS ARE REPRESENTED

Projects are represented in the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) Table.

G3.1 WHY A CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

Several tools are available to project the capital investment needs in space, enabling the matching, sequencing, and prioritizing of these needs against available resources. This process is guided by the leadership priorities of Laingsburg Municipality's council.

G3.2 PREPARING A CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

This section discusses the preparation of a Capital Expenditure Framework, which is supported by a Medium-Term Integrated Infrastructure Investment Framework (MTIIF).

G3.3 WHY UNDERTAKE SPATIAL INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PLANNING

Key reasons for undertaking spatial integrated infrastructure investment planning include:

- **Resource Constraints:** Resources are limited and must be allocated effectively.
- **Supporting Growth:** Municipalities within the district must understand growth drivers and respond with appropriate infrastructure to support development—no more, no less.
- **Addressing Fragmentation:** Planning is often fragmented, and regional-scale issues are overlooked in local-scale planning.
- **Selecting Funding Mechanisms:** Choosing the most suitable funding mechanisms, such as grant funding, municipal revenue (including borrowing), development charges, and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), is essential.
- **Spatial Costs:** Costs vary across different areas, and spatial planning decisions can have long-term implications.
- **Balancing Investment:** There is a need to balance renewing existing assets with creating new infrastructure to address backlogs. This approach must accommodate growth while ensuring the municipality can operate and maintain infrastructure in the long term.

G3.4 LINKAGE TO IDP AND MTEF

How does the CEF guide sector plans and IDP's?

The term "sector plans" refers to the master plans for each engineering or technical service provided by the municipality, as outlined in the CEF table.

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) includes development programs that align with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and a budget breakdown derived from the Long-Term Financial Plan. This budget establishes the average amount the municipality can allocate for infrastructure development programs over the long term.

Sector plans must align their infrastructure investment programs with this budget, prioritizing projects for the short or medium term (within the 3-year budget cycle) through a project pipeline. These programs provide a broader framework for sectors to conceptualize and initiate specific projects.

Projects meeting all readiness criteria and maturing through the project pipeline are eligible for inclusion during the 3-year budget cycle. These projects are then incorporated into Laingsburg Municipality's Strategic Development Budget Implementation Program (SDBIP).

G3.5 SPLUMA GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING A CEF

It is important to note that the term 'Capital Expenditure Framework' is introduced in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013 (SPLUMA) in Section 21(n), which states that an SDF must:

"(n) Determine a Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programs, depicted spatially."

While no specific guidelines for a SPLUMA-compliant CEF currently exist, the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) has developed a guide intended to contribute to the development of such a specification. According to the COGTA guide:

A CEF is a plan designed to match infrastructure needs with affordability for the next 10+ years. It must align with a spatial vision focused on sustainability and meet the goals of the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF). A program budgeting approach is recommended to assess needs and costs, screen projects, and incorporate them into appropriate programs.

The CEF comprises three key components to create a 10-year infrastructure plan aligned with Laingsburg Municipality's vision. The goal is to analyse growth, identify infrastructure needs across different areas, and establish the overall affordability limit for the municipality.

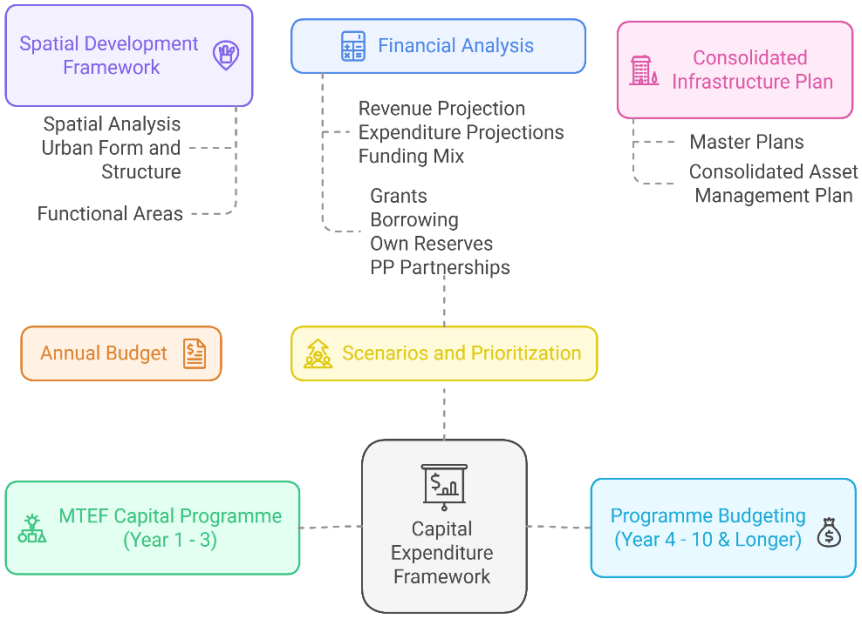


Diagram 6: Integration of Spatial Alignment with Technical Assessment with Financial Alignment - Capital Expenditure Framework Model

These three components are integrated and aligned through a continuous process to create a plan that supports the SDF:

- **Growth Analysis:** Analyse the spatial framework to capture the intended spatial form outlined in the SDF and the planned strategy for infrastructure provision based on the municipality's needs.
- **Critical Infrastructure Needs:** Identify the infrastructure essential for development.
- **Affordability Envelope:** Establish the financial limitations and constraints for municipal spending.

This process constitutes a holistic planning exercise aimed at developing appropriate projects that transform urban space and ensure long-term sustainability, while addressing spatial restructuring

G3.6 WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CEF?

The development of a CEF requires collaboration between technical departments, the municipal treasury, and planners:

- **Sector Departments:** These departments possess knowledge of infrastructure, technology, water, energy, waste management, and asset conditions.
- **Municipal Treasury:** The treasury is responsible for understanding financing options, limitations, and financial factors.
- **Planners:** Planners are experts on the municipality's spatial development framework, spatial priorities, and demographic growth analysis

G3.7 WHAT ARE THE ACTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED?

Structure all requirements into sectors that support the district's development strategy while adhering to the principles of the SDF. The CEF serves as a summary (or consolidation) of development projects designed to address spatial and developmental transformation issues within the municipality's mandate.

Existing projects must be incorporated into these sectors, while new projects should be developed to ensure relevance and alignment with the spatial transformation agenda.

The developed Capital Expenditure Framework:

- Is based on a quantified spatial plan.
- Responds to long-term land development needs.
- Provides outcomes for different priority development areas, which are assessed and consolidated.
- Is compiled into a single statement of infrastructure investment requirements.
- Spans at least a ten-year period.

G3.8 LINKAGE TO SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES

The Spatial Alignment seeks to understand the spatial agenda that directs capital expenditure requirements and informs the CEF. The SDF, with its spatial vision, must address issues of integration, accessibility, and inequality, and translate spatial transformation (creating a more sustainable urban form) and urban functionality (ensuring basic services are operational) into capital programs.

The proposed SDF projects are directly linked to the Western Cape Spatial Planning Categories.

G4. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK TABLE

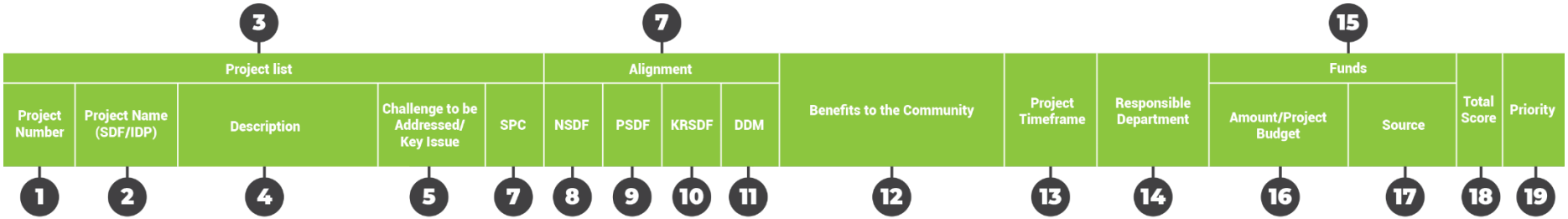
The CEF outlines the capital expenditure required within the Laingsburg Municipality over the next 20 years to fulfil the spatial development vision and its associated objectives. These capital expenditure projects encompass both those to be funded by the Municipality itself, in line with its service delivery mandates, and those that require funding from Sector Departments, which support their respective mandates for service delivery and/or local government assistance.

Developing the CEF into an effective tool for coordinated development, based on a shared set of development strategies, is crucial to the municipality's mandate to coordinate infrastructure planning.

What Should a Capital Expenditure Framework Look Like?

The Capital Expenditure Framework should contain a list of projects, detailing their name, description, and the specific challenge or issue they aim to address. Each project must also align with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Integrated Development Plan (IDP), and the community benefits should be identified. Additionally, a timeframe for each project should be specified, along with the responsible party and the required funds for completion.

The framework should also include a scoring system that evaluates each project based on its total score, which is determined by factors such as alignment with Laingsburg's district vision, alignment with various SDFs and the District Development Model (DDM), and the community benefits. Finally, projects should be prioritized based on their total score, ensuring that the most important projects receive the necessary attention and resources.



G4.1 HOW TO READ THE CEF TABLE

The table is briefly summarised as follows:

The Project List (3) consists of the following information:

- **Project Number (1):** This refers to a unique identifier assigned to a specific project for tracking and management purposes. It helps to differentiate one project from another and ensure that each project is allocated the necessary resources and attention it requires.
- **Project Name (2):** This is the title or name given to a particular project. It should be descriptive and clear enough to convey the purpose of the project.
- **Description (4):** This is a summary of what the project is about, including the objectives, scope, and deliverables. It provides a high-Level overview of the project to stakeholders, including investors, sponsors, and team members.
- **Challenge to be addressed/ Key issue (5):** This refers to the problem or opportunity that the project aims to solve or exploit. It helps to define the purpose and justification for the project and guides the decision-making process throughout the project.
- **Spatial Planning category (6):** This refers to the category of planning that the project falls under, such as urban planning, regional planning, or environmental planning. This category helps to ensure that the project aligns with the relevant policies and regulations, and that it considers the social, economic, and environmental impact of the project. It also helps to identify potential stakeholders who may be affected by the project and need to be consulted.

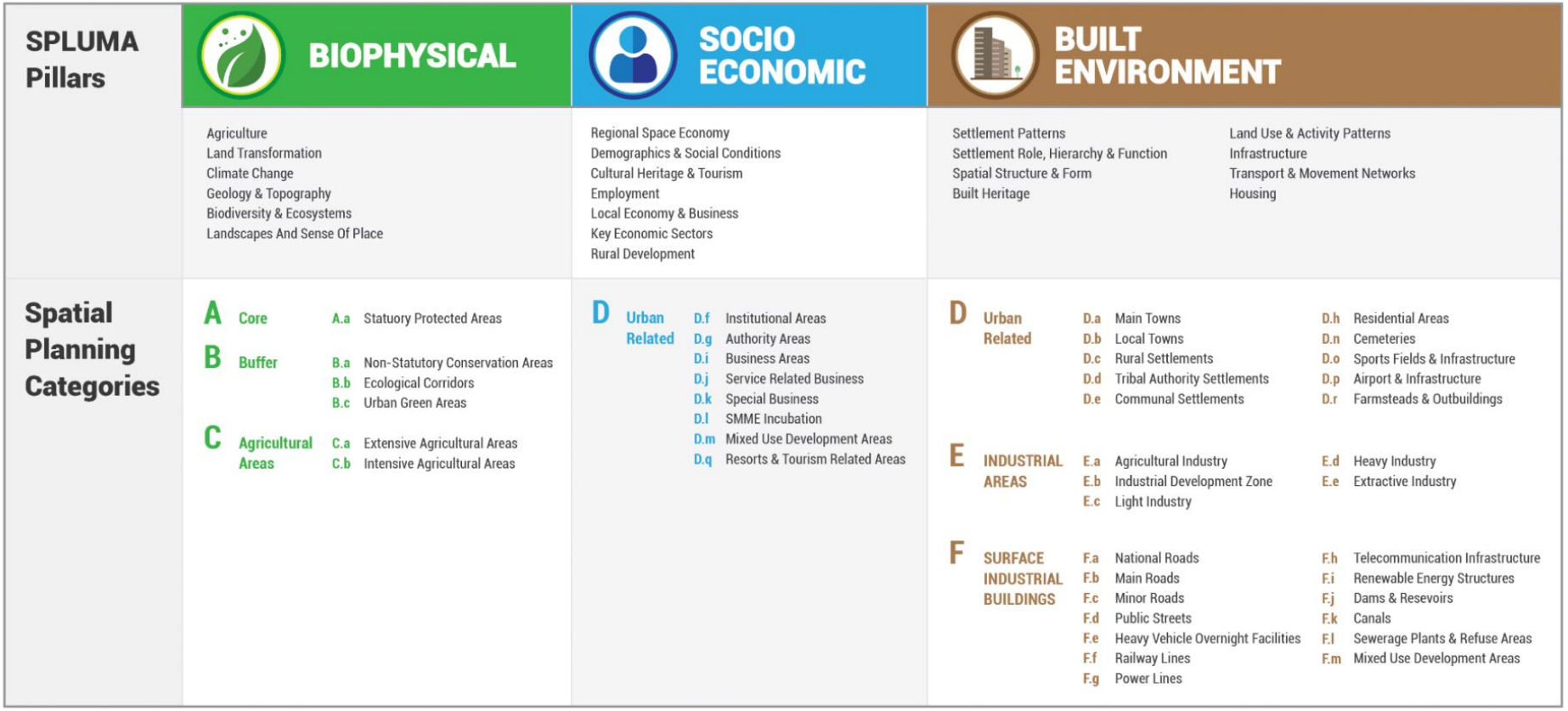


Diagram 7: Alignment of SPLUMA Pillars to the WC Spatial Planning Categories

- The next section is **alignment (7)** where the projects are aligned to the following policies:
    - National Spatial Development Framework (8)
    - Provincial Spatial Development Framework (9)
    - Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework (10)
    - District Development Model (11)
- **Benefits to the community (12):** This point refers to the positive impact the project will have on the local community. It could include economic benefits such as job creation and increased revenue, as well as social benefits such as improved infrastructure and services, enhanced quality of life, and increased community engagement.

- **Project Timeframe (13):** This point refers to the length of time it will take to complete the project.
- **Responsibility (14):** This point refers to the individuals or organizations that are responsible for managing and executing the project.
- Funds (15) encompasses 16 and 17 below.
- **Amount/ Project budget (16):** This point refers to the total amount of money needed to complete the project.
- **Source (17):** This point refers to the potential sources of funding for the project. It could include government grants, private investments, community contributions, or other sources of funding.
- **Total Score (18):** This point refers to the overall score given to the project based on a comprehensive assessment of all factors. The projects are **rated out of 15.**
- **Priority (19):** This point refers to the level of priority given to the project based off the score given to the project. A **key component** of the CEF Table **is the Priority Matrix**.

G5. PRIORITY MATRIX

In considering potential and long-term capital expenditure, these projects are typically deemed urgent by various stakeholders. However, due to the limited resources available to government and the inability to address all projects at once, prioritizing these projects for implementation becomes crucial.

Prioritizing capital projects for expenditure is a complex task, as multiple parties with differing views on how projects should be handled are involved. Implementing strategies for project prioritization and establishing a clear prioritization system can help streamline the process, making it more effective and efficient.

Developing a Priority Matrix is necessary to engage all relevant stakeholders in determining the criteria to assess each project. These criteria must be tailored specifically to Laingsburg Municipality's needs. When defining these criteria, it is essential to ensure they are objective and measurable rather than subjective or open to interpretation.

G5.1 UNDERSTANDING THE CRITERIA MATRIX:

G5.1.1 SCORING METHOD:

The scoring or ratings system should be enhanced to create greater variation in total points when prioritizing projects. More scoring criteria should be included. Points awarded to each project must be justified based on the ratings per project. The suggested scoring method follows the Odd-Even-Odd number method, as shown below:

- **Low (1-3-5)**
- **Medium (6-8-10)**
- **High (11-13-15)**

Low			Medium			High		
Low - Low	Low Medium	Low High	Medium Low	Medium - Medium	Medium High	High Low	High Medium	High - High
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	15
	Maintaining status quo			Ensure a moderate improvement			Enable the Municipality to fulfil its mandate	

G5.2 RATING IS GIVEN IN TERMS OF:

Each project is assigned a rating number based on the following criteria:

Vision

Projects are rated based on how well they align with the Laingsburg Spatial Development Framework (SDF) vision, which is:

"A resilient municipality which promotes sustainable economic growth and service delivery through the implementation of innovative solutions."

Spatial Fundamentals

Spatial fundamentals refer to the basic principles and concepts that govern the arrangement, organization, and relationships of elements within a defined physical space. These are derived from key elements of Laingsburg's SDF Vision.

Table 35: Spatial Fundamentals

Elements of vision	Spatial fundamentals
Resilience	• Climate Adaptation: Integration of green infrastructure to combat flooding, drought, or other climatic risks. • Disaster Preparedness: Allocating zones for disaster management hubs and emergency response facilities. • Ecosystem Protection: Conserving wetlands, forests, and biodiversity corridors to maintain ecological balance.
Sustainable Economic Growth	• Economic Nodes: Designation of mixed-use zones to support commerce, industry, and services. • Transport and Connectivity: Development of efficient transport corridors for goods and people.

Elements of vision	Spatial fundamentals
	• Land Use Optimization: Promoting compact urban development and densification in high-potential areas. • Resource Management: Prioritizing renewable energy projects and sustainable resource use in spatial planning.
Service Delivery	• Infrastructure Planning: Strategic placement of utilities (water, electricity, waste management). • Community Accessibility: Proximity of healthcare, education, and recreational facilities to residential zones. • Integrated Development: Linking informal settlements to formal urban fabric through spatial integration.
Innovative Solutions	• Smart Infrastructure: Embedding technology into urban spaces (e.g., smart grids, digital public spaces). • Pilot Projects: Identifying zones for experimental sustainable urban designs (e.g., eco-villages, smart cities).
	• Knowledge Economy: Allocating spaces for research, development, and innovation hubs

Benefit to the Community.

This criterion refers to the number of beneficiaries and the overall impact the project will have on the community. Projects that will benefit a larger community or have a significant positive impact on the growth, sustainability, or economic conditions of Laingsburg will be given a high rating.

Alignment with the NSDF, PSDF, KRSDF, DDM

It is essential to assess each project's alignment with key policy frameworks, including:

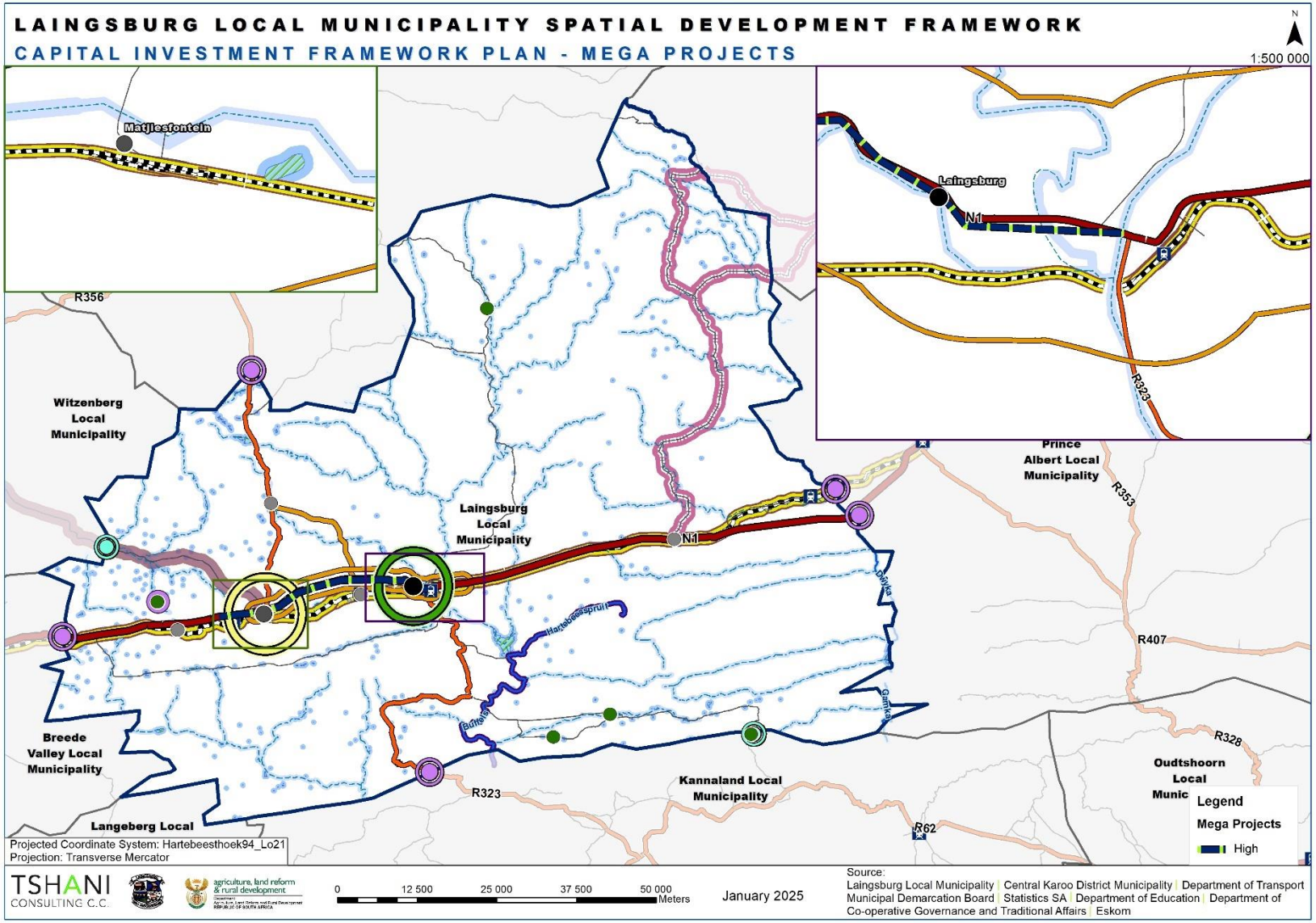
- **National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)**
- **Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)**
- **Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework (KRSDF)**
- **District Development Model (DDM)**

This assessment ensures that the project aligns with broader development goals and contributes positively to the overall spatial development objectives of the district. A project's alignment with these frameworks should be reflected in its rating.

Each project's rating is included in the CEF table, under the relevant section, to ensure that the most aligned projects are prioritized for implementation.

Table 36: Mega Projects

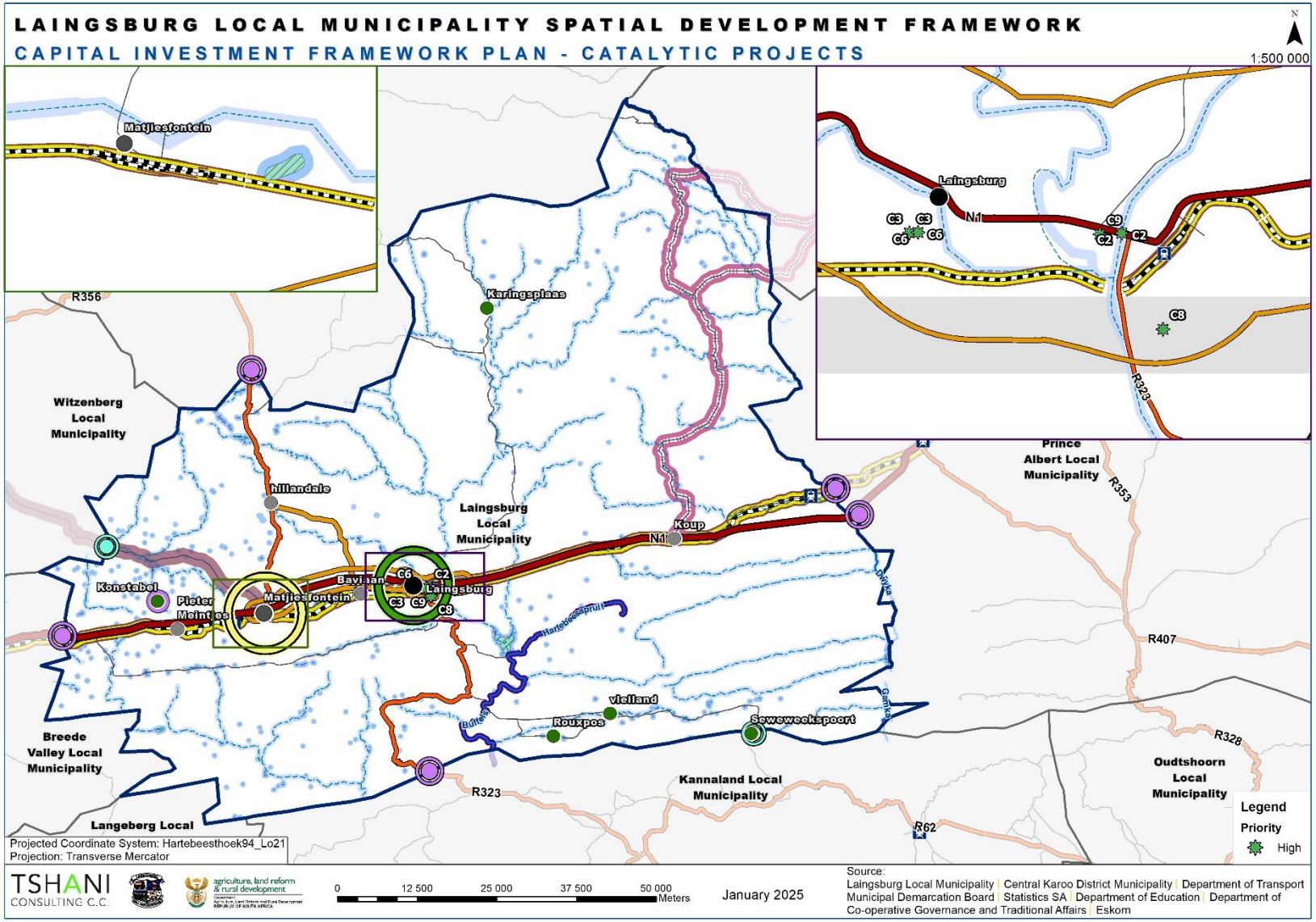
Project List				SPC	Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name	Description	Challenge to be addressed/ Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount / Project Budget (ZAR)	Source of Funding		
M1	N1 Upgrades	Upgrade work on the N1 between Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein	The project addresses deteriorating road conditions, enhancing safety, extending road lifespan, and ensuring the N1 remains a reliable and efficient transport route.	F	x	x	x	x	This upgrade is set to drive economic recovery in the region.	2024 - 2025	SANRAL	R700 000 000,00	SANRAL	15	**High**
M2	N1 Doornfontein to Laingsburg	The South African National Roads Agency (SANRAL) has been working on upgrading the N1 between Monument River (km 46.0) and Doornfontein (km 63.0). This project includes adding a 2+1 lane configuration and installing median barriers to improve safety.	The project addresses deteriorating road conditions, enhancing safety, extending road lifespan, and ensuring the N1 remains a reliable and efficient transport route.	F	x	x	x	x	The project improves road safety, reduces travel costs, boosts economic activity through better transport efficiency, and enhances connectivity for the community	2024 - 2026	SANRAL	R1 000 000 000,00	SANRAL	15	**High**



Plan 19: Capital Investment Framework - Mega Projects

Table 37: Catalytic Projects

Project List				SPC	Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name	Description	Challenge to be addressed/ Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount / Project Budget (ZAR)	Source of Funding		
C1	Climate Resilience Projects	Projects focusing on riverine corridor protection and climate resilience	Climate change impacts on ecosystems	B		x		x	Enhances resilience against climate change, preserves ecosystems	2025 - 2029	DFFE	R15 000 000,00	DFFE & Private Sector	15	**High**
C2	Carbon Basin Initiative	Carbon basin along the N1 corridor in the Matjiesfontein Northern Region to restore native vegetation, sequester carbon, and enhance biodiversity, aligning with the region's nature tourism and heritage preservation strategy	Climate change and loss of biodiversity	A	x	x	x	x	To support carbon sequestration and promote ecotourism.	2030 - 2035	DFFE, DMRE & DALRRD	R20 000 000,00	Private Sector, National Treasury	15	**High**
C3	Renewable Energy Initiatives	Installation solar farms and wind energy projects	High reliance on non-renewable energy	F		x	x	x	Provides sustainable energy, reduces carbon footprint	2031 - 2034	DMRE & DEA	R50 000 000,00	Private Sector	15	**High**
C4	Water Conservation Projects	Introduce rainwater harvesting systems and irrigation upgrades	Water scarcity and inefficient water usage	D		x	x		Ensures water security, promotes sustainable use of water resources	2028 - 2030	DWS	R10 000 000,00	Private Sector, DWS	15	**High**
C5	Urban Recycled Water Infrastructure	Design and implement infrastructure for recycled water	Water scarcity and environmental sustainability	D		x	x		Promotes sustainable water usage in urban areas	2027 - 2030	DWS	R12 000 000,00	DWS, COGTA, DEA & DHS	13	**High**
C6	Expand Renewable Energy Zones	Develop zones for solar and wind energy	Insufficient renewable energy capacity	F		x	x		Boosts renewable energy capacity	2027 - 2029	Department of Energy & ESKOM	R80 000 000,00	Department of Energy & ESKOM	11	**High**
C7	Eco-Tourism Parks	Develop eco-tourism parks showcasing biodiversity	Lack of accessible nature parks	A	x	x	x		Promotes conservation, increases eco-tourism	2035 - 2040	DEA, SANParks & Department of Tourism	R25 000 000,00	DEA, SANParks & Department of Tourism	11	**High**
C8	Laingsburg Technikon Project	Development of a Technikon in Laingsburg	Addressing the lack of access to higher education and skills development opportunities in Laingsburg.	D		x	x	x	Expands access to higher education and skill-building, empowering residents with opportunities for personal and professional growth.	2035 - 2040	DoE	R75 000 000,00	DoE & Private Sector	11	**High**
C9	Transport Nexus Logistics Hub	Development of a logistics centre strategically located near major transport routes	Addressing logistical inefficiencies and the need for a central hub to improve supply chain connectivity near major transport routes.	E	x	x	x	x	Enhances economic activity through improved supply chain efficiency, attracts businesses, and creates job opportunities in logistics.	2035 - 2040	Department of Trade, Industry & Competition	R100 000 000,00	Department of Trade, Industry & Competition & Private sector	11	**High**



Plan 20: Capital Investment Framework - Catalytic Projects

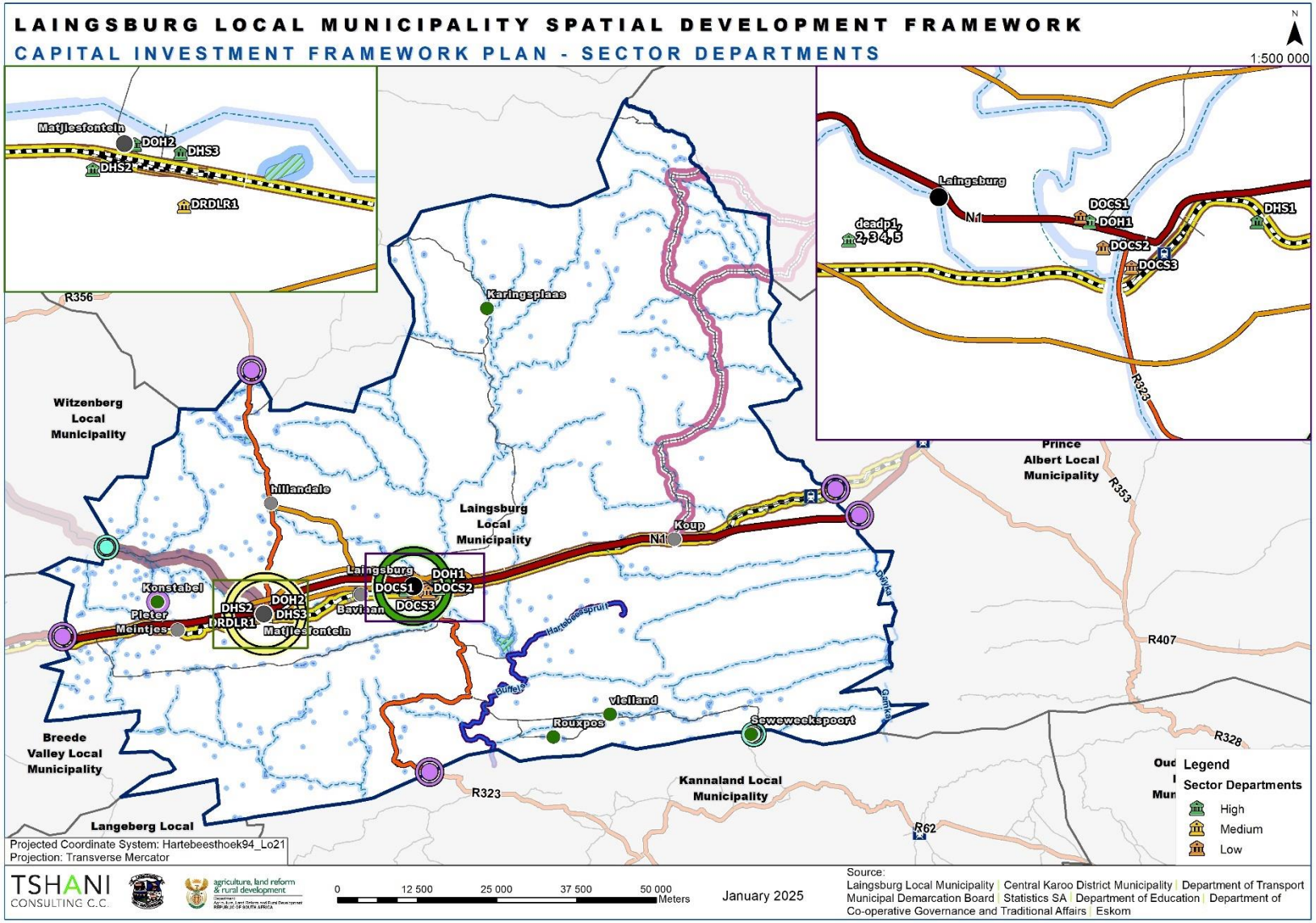
Table 38: IDP Projects

Project List				SPC	Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name	Description	Challenge to be addressed/ Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount / Project Budget (ZAR)	Source of Funding		
IDP1	Rural Development	Farmworkers provided with VIP toilets	Access to sanitation	D		x	x	x	Improved hygiene	2022–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R100 000,00	CRR	8	**Medium**
Cleaning & Greening															
IDP2	- Matjiesfontein Landfill	Cleaning and expansion of landfill site	Capacity and efficiency in waste management	F		x	x	x	Sustainable waste handling	2022–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R800 000,00	CRR	10	**Medium**
IDP3	- Laingsburg Cleaning	Cleaning & stormwater management	Flood prevention and cleanliness	F		x	x	x	Healthier and safer communities	2022–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R2 202 000,00	Municipal funds	6	**Medium**
IDP4	- Brickmaking	Resource management and infrastructure maintenance	Access to building resources	E		x	x	x	Employment and resource availability	2022–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R200 000,00	CRR	6	**Medium**
IDP5	- Laingsburg Landfill	Cleaning and recycling operations	Waste management	F		x	x	x	Sustainable waste management practices	2022–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R1 000 000,00	CRR	6	**Medium**
IDP6	- Buffelsrivier Cleaning	Cleaning and resource management	Environmental hygiene	F		x	x	x	Improved local conditions	2022–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R1 500 000,00	CRR	6	**Medium**
Local Economic Development															
IDP7	- Tourism Development	Development of a tourism office and related programs	Boosting local economy	D		x	x	x	Increased tourism	2022–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R1 000 000,00	Grant/Donor	8	**Medium**
IDP8	- Business Registration	CIDB and business registration support	Encouraging small business growth	D		x	x	x	Empowered local entrepreneurs	2022–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R200 000,00	CRR	6	**Medium**
IDP9	- Financial Assistance	SMME booster fund	Lack of financial resources	D		x	x	x	Financial support for startups	2022–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R200 000,00	CRR	5	**Low**
Electricity Provision															
IDP10	- High Mast Lighting	Installation of new lighting in Acacia Park	Safety and security	F		x	x	x	Reduced crime and better public spaces	2022–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R500 000,00	INEP	5	**Low**
IDP11	- Solar Heaters	Deployment of solar water heaters	Energy efficiency	F		x	x	x	Reduced electricity costs	2022–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R1 000 000,00	INEP	3	**Low**
Water Provision															
IDP12	- Elevated Water Tower	Replacement of the Matjiesfontein water tower	Structural safety and water capacity	F		x	x	x	Improved water distribution	2023–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R3 600 000,00	MIG	11	**High**
IDP13	- Raw Water South Phase 2	Construction of raw water pipelines in Laingsburg	Aging infrastructure	F		x	x	x	Reliable access to water	2023–2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R5 430 000,00	MIG	11	**High**

Table 39: Sector Department Projects

Project List				SPC	Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name	Description	Challenge to be addressed/ Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount / Project Budget (ZAR)	Source of Funding		
Department of Health															
DOH1	CI810053: Laingsburg Clinic- Upgrade and Additions	PHC-Clinic	Improve access to healthcare in rural areas	D	x	x		x	Improved healthcare services	2024 - 2027	DOH	R396 000,00	DOH	13	**High**
DOH2	Matjiesfontein Satellite Clinic	Building of Clinic	Lack of healthcare facilities in remote areas	D	x	x		x	Increased rural healthcare	2024 - 2027	DOH	R12 000 000,00	DOH	13	**High**
DOH3	C1291 Ladismith Laingsburg	Road Maintenance	Poor road conditions affecting connectivity	F	x	x		x	Improved road infrastructure	2024 - 2026	DOH	R45 000 000,00	DOH	8	**Medium**
Department of Culture and Sport															
DOCS1	Conditional Grants	MRF (Library)	Need for enhanced library facilities	D	x	x		x	Access to education resources	2022 - 2027	DOCS	R5 000 000,00	DOCS	5	**Low**

Project List				SPC	Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name	Description	Challenge to be addressed/ Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount / Project Budget (ZAR)	Source of Funding		
DOCS2	MOD Centers	Acacia PS & Laingsburg HS	Lack of after-school programs	D		x		x	Youth development programs	2022 - 2027	DOCS	R4 500 000,00	DOCS	3	**Low**
DOCS3	Sports Development	Club Development	Limited access to sports facilities and programs	D		x		x	Enhanced sports facilities	2022 - 2027	DOCS	R7 000 000,00	DOCS	3	**Low**
Department of Agriculture															
DOA1	Agri-processing & Skills Development	Support for rural economy	Need for skills and economic development	C	x	x		x	Rural economic development	2022 - 2027	DOA	R1 000 000,00	DOA	8	**Medium**
Department of Human Settlements															
DHS1	Göldnerville (163)IRDP	149 Housing units in Ward 4	Housing backlog	D	x	x	x	x	Improved housing availability	2023 - 2025	DHS	R15 800 000,00	DHS	15	**High**
DHS2	Laingsburg Matjiesfontein 32 Transnet Houses	32 Housing Units in Ward 2	Lack of housing	D	x	x	x	x	Increased housing access	2024 - 2025	DHS	R3 160 000,00	DHS	15	**High**
DHS3	Erf 2, Site G	Housing project in Ward 2	Housing shortage	D	x	x	x	x	Increased housing availability	2025 - 2025	DHS	R1 154 000,00	DHS	15	**High**
Department of Environmental and Development Planning															
DEADP1	Integrated Waste Management Plan, Workshop & Support	Develop a waste management plan with workshops to promote sustainable waste practices.	Need for waste management strategies	F	x	x		x	Environmental sustainability	2024 - 2026	DEADP	R5 000 000,00	DEADP	8	**Medium**
DEADP2	Integrated Pollutant and Waste Information System	Create a centralised system to track pollutants and waste for better environmental management.	Tracking of pollutant and waste information	F	x	x	x		Improved waste management	2024 - 2026	DEADP	R4 500 000,00	DEADP	8	**Medium**
DEADP3	Monitor Waste Management Facilities for Compliance	Regularly inspect waste facilities to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.	Compliance with environmental standards	F	x	x		x	Enhanced environmental compliance	2024 - 2027	DEADP	R2 000 000,00	DEADP	8	**Medium**
DEADP4	Determination of the Municipal Integrated Waste Infrastructure	Assess municipal waste infrastructure to identify and address system gaps.	Insufficient waste infrastructure	F	x	x		x	Better waste infrastructure	2024 - 2026	DEADP	R4 000 000,00	DEADP	8	**Medium**
DEADP5	Landfill operator Training	Provide training for landfill operators to enhance skills in sustainable waste management.	Lack of skilled landfill operators	F	x	x		x	Enhanced waste management skills	2026 - 2026	DEADP	R1 500 000,00	DEADP	8	**Medium**
DEADP6	Methane Gas Determination Project	Monitor methane emissions from waste sites to reduce greenhouse gases and improve health.	Greenhouse gas monitoring	F	x	x		x	Environmental health measures	2024 - 2026	DEADP	R3 000 000,00	DEADP	6	**Medium**
DEADP7	SPLUMA /LUPA / Change Management Strategy	Streamline land-use planning processes to support sustainable development under SPLUMA and LUPA.	Challenges in land-use planning	D	x	x		x	Improved land use planning	2024 - 2025	DEADP	R3 500 000,00	DEADP	5	**Low**
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform															
DRDLR1	Early Childhood Development Centre	New ECD in Matjiesfontein	Lack of early childhood education facilities	D	x	x		x	Early childhood education	2024 - 2027	DRDLR	R8 000 000,00	DRDLR	13	**High**



Plan 21: Capital Investment Framework - Sector Department Projects

Table 40: SDF Proposed Projects

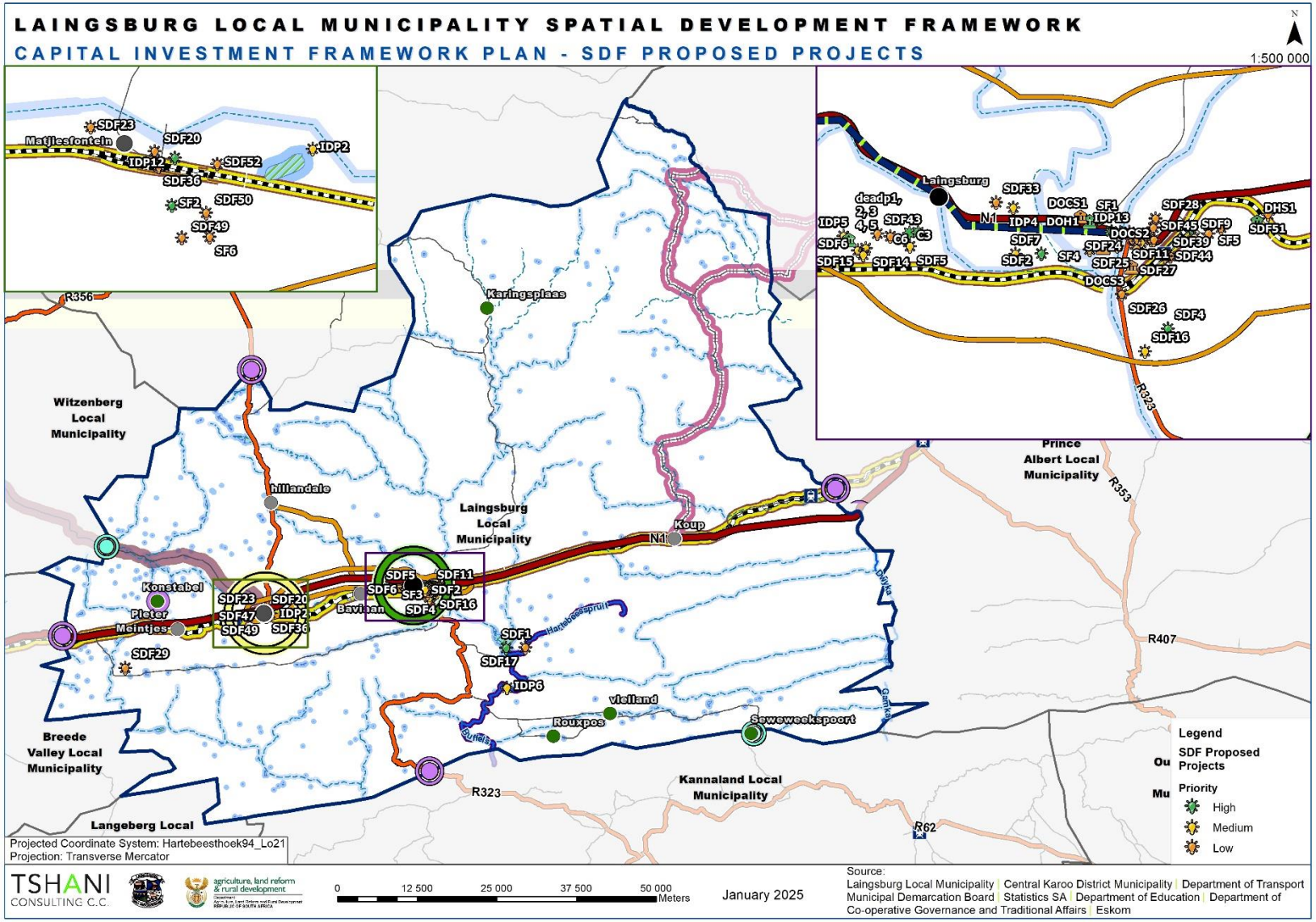
Project List				SPC	Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name	Description	Challenge to be addressed/ Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount / Project Budget (ZAR)	Source of Funding		
SDF1	Evaporation Control	Installing covers for Reservoirs and Dams to limit evaporation	Addressing water loss in reservoirs and dams due to evaporation, ensuring better water resource management in arid regions	B					Ensures efficient water resource management, supports agricultural sustainability, and enhances water availability in a water-scarce region.	2025 - 2026	Laingsburg Municipality	R10 000 000,00	DWS	15	**High**
SDF2	Township establishment for future residential	Establishing a new township with housing and infrastructure for future growth.	Lack of residential areas to meet future population demands.	D	x	x	x	x	Provides housing, boosts economic growth, and enhances quality of life.	2026 - 2028	Laingsburg Municipality	R1 000 000,00	Dept. of Human Settlements	15	**High**
SDF3	Upgrading of the Solid Waste Management Facilities	Upgrade waste management facilities	Inefficient waste management systems	F			x		Reduces environmental impact, improves waste management	2026 - 2031	DEA, COGTA, & Laingsburg Municipality	R30 000 000,00	DEA & COGTA	13	**High**
SDF4	Harvest Hub Skills Centre	Agri Processing and Skills Development Centre in Laingsburg	Addressing unemployment and the lack of agricultural skills training to drive economic growth and food security.	C					Strengthens local agriculture, provides valuable training, reduces unemployment, and improves food security for the region.	2026 - 2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R15 000 000,00	Department of Agriculture & Department of Land Reform and Rural Development	13	**High**
SDF5	Upgrading of the Waste water treatment Plant	Modernizing Laingsburg's wastewater treatment facilities to meet current and future needs.	Outdated and insufficient wastewater infrastructure.	F				x	Improves sanitation, protects water resources, and supports future development.	18 months	Laingsburg Municipality	R5 000 000,00	DWS	13	**High**
SDF6	Agricultural Land Preservation Program	Develop a policy to protect high-potential agricultural land from urban sprawl	Loss of arable land to development	C		x	x		Ensures sustainable farming practices, protects food security	2030 - 2033	DOA & Laingsburg Municipality	R1 000 000,00	DOA	11	**High**
SDF7	Middle and High-Income Housing Projects	Develop housing in identified zones	Housing shortages for middle and high-income groups	D		x	x		Provides affordable housing for growing populations	2030 - 2033	DHS & Laingsburg Municipality	R100 000 000,00	DHS	11	**High**
SDF8	Strategic Environmental Plan	A plan to safeguard critical environmental areas	Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services	A	x	x	x	x	Preserves biodiversity and promotes eco-tourism	2025 - 2028	DEADP	R800 000,00	DEADP; Private Sector	11	**High**
SDF9	Laingsburg Smart School Initiative	Development of a Smart-Enabled Secondary School in Laingsburg	Addressing the need for modern, technology-enabled education to enhance learning outcomes and prepare students for the future.	D					Improves education quality, bridges the digital divide, and prepares students for future careers in a technology-driven world.	2026 - 2028	Laingsburg Municipality	R22 000 000,00	Department of Education & Private Sector	11	**High**
SDF10	Infrastructure Master Plan	Comprehensive plan for utilities, transport, and urban services development.	Outdated infrastructure hindering growth and service delivery.	F	x	x	x	x	Ensures sustainable infrastructure for future development.	2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R500 000,00	Dept. of Public Works	11	**High**
SDF11	Traffic Management Plan - N1	Plan to improve traffic flow and safety along the N1 corridor near Laingsburg.	Traffic congestion and safety concerns on a major transport route.	F	x	x	x	x	Improves transport efficiency and reduces accident risks on the N1.	18 months	Laingsburg Municipality	R800 000,00	SANRAL	11	**High**
SDF12	Land Fill Feasibility and EIA	Study and Environmental Impact Assessment for a new landfill site.	Insufficient waste disposal capacity.	D				x	Ensures proper waste management, protecting the environment and public health.	2026	Laingsburg Municipality	R500 000,00	DEADP	11	**High**
SDF13	Development and	Creating a Land Use Management System to streamline zoning and development approvals.	Lack of efficient land use management tools.	D				x	Simplifies development processes and supports balanced growth.	2026	Laingsburg Municipality	R1 000 000,00	Dept. of Public Works	11	**High**

Project List				SPC	Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name	Description	Challenge to be addressed/ Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount / Project Budget (ZAR)	Source of Funding		
	Implementation of a LUM System														
SDF14	Laingsburg Agricultural FPSU Precinct	Agri FPSU Precinct in the area north-west of Labour Street	Lack of farming skills and support infrastructure	C		x			Improves farming productivity, provides training opportunities	2028 - 2032	DOA & Laingsburg Municipality	R8 000 000,00	DOA	10	**Medium**
SDF15	Sustainable Farming Practices Project	Develop a policy on rotational grazing, crop diversification specific to Laingsburg Municipality	Unsustainable farming practices	C			x		Enhances farm sustainability, boosts food security	2026	DOA & Laingsburg Municipality	R800 000,00	DOA	10	**Medium**
SDF16	Infill Development Strategy	Develop a strategy for underutilised land within existing urban areas	Inefficient use of urban land	D		x			Increases urban density, reduces sprawl	2028 - 2029	DHS & Laingsburg Municipality	R1 000 000,00	DHS	10	**Medium**
SDF17	Feasibility study for Irrigation Farming	Study to assess the viability of expanding irrigation farming in the region.	Limited access to irrigation infrastructure for agriculture.	C			x	x	Boosts agricultural productivity and food security in the region.	2028	Laingsburg Municipality	R900 000,00	Dept. of Agriculture	10	**Medium**
SDF18	Strategic Agriculture Plan	Framework for sustainable agricultural growth and development in the region.	Limited focus on sustainable agriculture practices and diversification.	C				x	Enhances agricultural productivity and supports food security and rural growth.	2029	Laingsburg Municipality	R800 000,00	Dept. of Agriculture	10	**Medium**
SDF19	Livestock management strategy (Karoo Lamb & Goat)	Plan to optimize livestock farming, branding, and export of local products.	Inefficient livestock practices and lack of market access.	C				x	Improves farming efficiency, creates branding opportunities, and increases income.	2030	Laingsburg Municipality	R750 000,00	Dept. of Agriculture	10	**Medium**
SDF20	Matjiesfontein Logistics Hub Feasibility Study	Study to evaluate the potential for a logistics hub in Matjiesfontein.	Strategic location untapped for logistics purposes.	D		x	x	x	Enhances economic activity and attracts investment in logistics.	2030 - 2031	Laingsburg Municipality	R900 000,00	Dept. of Trade & Industry	8	**Medium**
SDF21	Laingsburg Town Renewable energy Site Feasibility Study	Assessment for a dedicated renewable energy production site near Laingsburg town.	Lack of clear feasibility for renewable energy development.	F			x	x	Identifies potential for clean energy projects, reducing reliance on fossil fuels.	2028	Laingsburg Municipality	R900 000,00	Dept. of Energy	8	**Medium**
SDF22	Laingsburg Town Renewable energy Site EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment for renewable energy development in Laingsburg.	Potential environmental risks of energy projects.	F			x	x	Ensures environmentally responsible energy development.	2029	Laingsburg Municipality	R500 000,00	DEADP	8	**Medium**
SDF23	Matjiesfontein Light industry Land reparation and Zoning	Preparing land in Matjiesfontein for light industrial activities.	Lack of industrial diversification and opportunities.	E				x	Supports small-scale industries, creating jobs and diversifying the economy.	2029	Laingsburg Municipality	R2 000 000,00	Dept. of Trade & Industry	8	**Medium**
SDF24	Truck Stops and Logistics Support	Establish a truck stop at the entrance of Baviaansweg Street along the N1.	Poor logistics infrastructure	E		x			Improves logistics infrastructure, supports local businesses	2027	Department of Transport & Laingsburg Municipality	R15 000 000,00	Department of Transport	8	**Medium**
SDF25	Eco-Tourism Hub	Create eco-tourism hub with facilities	Underdeveloped tourism infrastructure	D			x		Boosts local tourism, creates jobs	2031 - 2033	Department of Transport & Laingsburg Municipality	R5 000 000,00	Department of Transport	8	**Medium**
SDF26	Road Upgrades	Upgrade the road between Laingsburg and the Klein Swartberg region, focusing on creating a scenic route through Bergsig and Matjiesfontein.	Poor road infrastructure limits tourism and local transport.	F			x	x	Boosts tourism, local business, and job creation.	2029 - 2031	SANRAL and Laingsburg Municipality	R30 000 000,00	SANRAL and Laingsburg Municipality	8	**Medium**

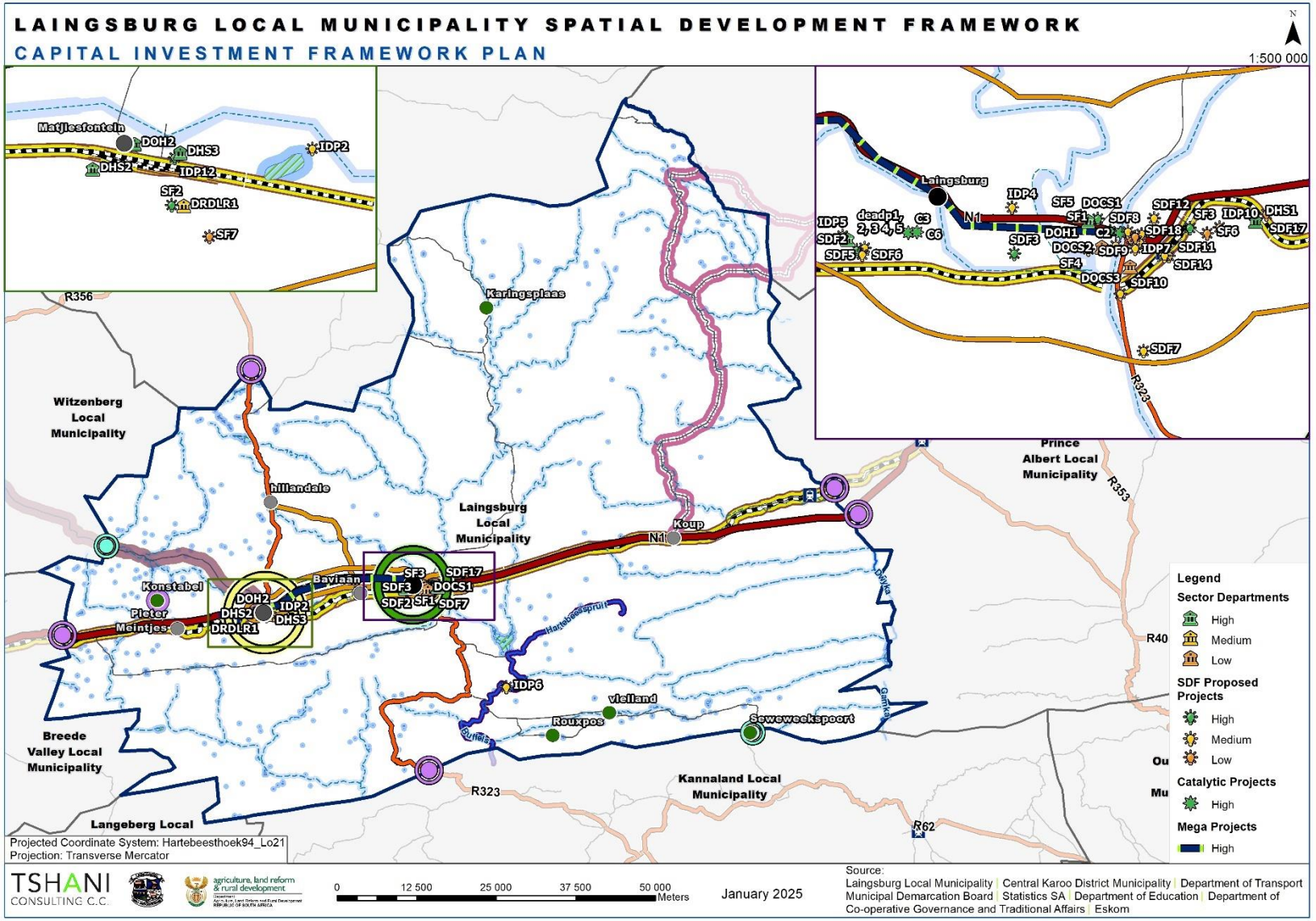
Project List				SPC	Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name	Description	Challenge to be addressed/ Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount / Project Budget (ZAR)	Source of Funding		
SDF27	Warehousing and Distribution Centers	Build logistics and warehousing infrastructure	Lack of logistics infrastructure for goods distribution	E		x			Supports logistics and distribution industry	2032 - 2035	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition & Laingsburg Municipality	R35 000 000,00	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition	8	**Medium**
SDF28	Upgrade of Internal Roads	Improve road networks infrastructure	Deteriorated Roads	F		x	x		Enhances connectivity, improves business and social services	2026 - 2029	Department of Transport & Laingsburg Municipality	R25 000 000,00	Department of Transport	8	**Medium**
SDF29	Konstabel Heritage and Nature Gateway	Konstabel Tourism Node proposal seeks to develop key historical and natural attractions	Addressing the underutilization of historical and natural attractions to boost tourism and preserve cultural heritage.	D					Boosts local tourism, preserves cultural heritage, and fosters pride and economic growth through historical and natural asset development.	2026 - 2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R5 000 000,00	DEADP, Cape Nature, Department of Tourism	8	**Medium**
SDF30	Laingsburg - Kannaland Environmental Corridor	Establishing an ecological corridor for conservation and tourism purposes.	Loss of biodiversity and limited eco-tourism options.	B		x	x	x	Protects biodiversity, promotes eco-tourism, and enhances sustainability.	24 months	Laingsburg Municipality	R1 000 000,00	DEADP	8	**Medium**
SDF31	Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridor	Developing a framework for the establishment of a gas pipeline corridor.	Lack of energy diversification and pipeline infrastructure.	F			x	x	Facilitates energy security, supports industries, and reduces reliance on coal.	24 months	Laingsburg Municipality	R20 000 000,00	Dept. of Energy	8	**Medium**
SDF32	Renewable Energy Development Zone	Identifying areas suitable for renewable energy generation projects.	Limited renewable energy infrastructure.	F			x	x	Promotes sustainable energy, reduces carbon footprint, and attracts investments.	24 months	Laingsburg Municipality	R10 000 000,00	Dept. of Energy	8	**Medium**
SDF33	Laingsburg Industrial Site Land Preparation and Zoning	Preparing land and zoning it for industrial development in Laingsburg.	Lack of ready industrial land to attract investment.	E				x	Attracts industries, creates jobs, and drives local economic growth.	24 months	Laingsburg Municipality	R2 000 000,00	Dept. of Trade & Industry	8	**Medium**
SDF34	Laingsburg LSDF	Local Spatial Development Framework for Laingsburg town development.	Lack of cohesive spatial development plans.	D	x	x	x	x	Guides sustainable urban and rural growth in Laingsburg.	2028	Laingsburg Municipality	R600 000,00	DEADP	8	**Medium**
SDF35	Laingsburg CBD Precinct Plan	Framework for revitalizing and enhancing the central business district of Laingsburg.	Decline in the economic vibrancy of the CBD.	D	x	x	x	x	Promotes economic activity and beautifies the CBD for residents and visitors.	2029	Laingsburg Municipality	R500 000,00	DEADP	8	**Medium**
SDF36	Matjiesfontein LSDF	Spatial Development Framework for Matjiesfontein to support heritage and tourism growth.	Lack of clear spatial planning for heritage and tourism integration.	D	x	x	x	x	Enhances tourism while preserving cultural and natural heritage.	2028	Laingsburg Municipality	R500 000,00	DEADP	8	**Medium**
SDF37	LED Strategy	Local Economic Development Strategy to boost employment and business growth.	High unemployment and lack of local business opportunities.	D			x	x	Creates job opportunities and promotes sustainable local businesses.	2029	Laingsburg Municipality	R600 000,00	Laingsburg Municipality	8	**Medium**
SDF38	Green Infrastructure Projects	Implement stormwater reuse and green infrastructure	Environmental degradation and water shortages	F	x	x	x		Reduces environmental impact, improves stormwater management	2028 - 2032	DEA & Laingsburg Municipality	R10 000 000,00	DEA	6	**Medium**
SDF39	Revive Railway Precinct	Develop a railway precinct as a tourism hub	Underused transport infrastructure	D		x			Increases tourism, revitalizes transport infrastructure	2027 - 2031	Department of Transport & Laingsburg Municipality	R20 000 000,00	Department of Transport	6	**Medium**

Project List				SPC	Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name	Description	Challenge to be addressed/ Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount / Project Budget (ZAR)	Source of Funding		
SDF40	Agri-Tourism Promotion	Promote farm-to-table and farm stay experiences	Underdeveloped agri-tourism sector	D		x	x		Boosts rural economy, promotes sustainable agriculture	2026	Laingsburg Municipality	R100 000,00	DAFF & Department of Tourism	6	**Medium**
SDF41	Tourism Strategy	Develop a tourism strategy for Laingsburg Municipality	Lack of tourism infrastructure and order in the tourism sector	D		x			Increases tourism	2026	Laingsburg Municipality	R500 000,00	Department of Tourism	6	**Medium**
SDF42	Tourism Growth Strategy (Inclusive of strategies for the tourism routes)	Strategic plan for tourism development, including routes and attractions.	Underutilized tourism potential and lack of structured strategies.	D		x	x	x	Increases visitor numbers, preserves heritage, and grows the local economy.	2030	Laingsburg Municipality	R700 000,00	Dept. of Tourism	6	**Medium**
SDF43	Laingsburg Town Renewable energy Site Land Preparation and Zoning	Preparing land for renewable energy projects, including zoning and access infrastructure.	Lack of ready land for renewable energy development.	D				x	Supports clean energy generation and regional energy independence.	2030 - 2031	Laingsburg Municipality	R2 000 000,00	Dept. of Energy	6	**Medium**
SDF44	Railway Tourism Feasibility Study	Assessment of potential for rail-based tourism attractions and services.	Underutilized railway infrastructure for tourism purposes.	F	x	x	x	x	Revives interest in railway heritage and boosts local tourism.	2029 - 2030	Laingsburg Municipality	R900 000,00	Dept. Tourism & PRASA	6	**Medium**
SDF45	Laingsburg town - informal trading	Development of proper infrastructure for informal traders, including market stalls, sanitation, and security	Lack of designated trading spaces, inadequate infrastructure, and regulatory challenges	D					Economic empowerment, improved business environment, better hygiene, and safety		Laingsburg Municipality	R3 000 000,00	Municipal budget, provincial funding, donor organizations	6	**Medium**
SDF46	Establishment of cooperatives	Creation of cooperative businesses in sectors like agriculture, retail, and small-scale manufacturing to boost local economic development	Unemployment, lack of formal business support, and economic exclusion	D					Increased employment, local economic resilience, community development		Laingsburg Municipality	R1 000 000,00	Government grants, cooperative funding programs, NGOs	5	**Low**
SDF47	Green Charge Hub Matjiesfontein	Establishing an EV station at the Matjiesfontein-Sutherland Road intersection	Addressing the lack of electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure to support sustainable transportation and reduce carbon emissions.	F					Promotes sustainable travel, reduces environmental impact, and positions the community as a leader in supporting green energy initiatives.	2030	Laingsburg Municipality	R500 000,00	Department of Tourism & SANRAL	5	**Low**
SDF48	Gateways Signage and Monuments	Developing visible markers to announce entry into the municipal area.	Lack of distinct identity or visibility at municipal entry points.	D		x	x	x	Enhances municipal branding and instils pride among residents and visitors.	2031-2032	Laingsburg Municipality	R2 000 000,00	Dept. of Arts and Culture	5	**Low**
SDF49	Matjiesfontein Community Garden	Establishing a community garden for food production and educational purposes.	Food insecurity and lack of community green spaces.	D				x	Provides food, educates residents on sustainable agriculture, and builds community.	2025 - 2026	Laingsburg Municipality	R300 000,00	Dept. of Agriculture	3	**Low**
SDF50	Recreational Amenities	Development of parks, playgrounds, and sports facilities in Laingsburg.	Lack of recreational spaces for residents and visitors.	D	x	x	x	x	Enhances community health, well-being, and social interaction opportunities.	2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R5 000 000,00	Municipality	3	**Low**
SDF51	Piggery Farm	Feasibility for a for a piggery farm and value chain development aims to establish a sustainable operation that integrates breeding, production,	Lack of sustainable local agricultural operations and jobs.	C			x	x	Creates local jobs, boosts food security, and stimulates the agricultural sector.	2028	DOA & Laingsburg Municipality	R1 500 000,00	DOA	3	**Low**

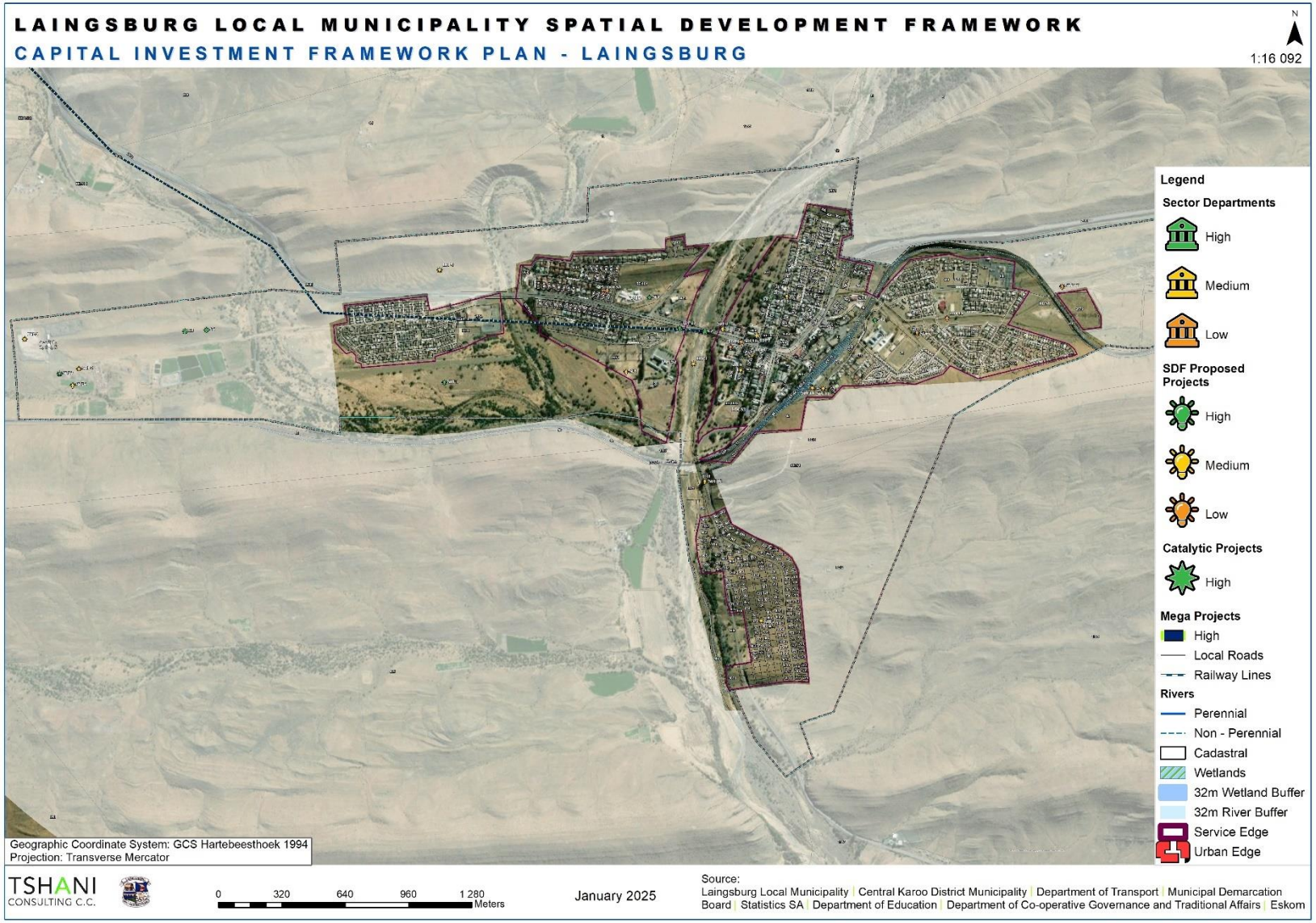
Project List				SPC	Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name	Description	Challenge to be addressed/ Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount / Project Budget (ZAR)	Source of Funding		
		processing, and distribution, creating local jobs													
SDF52	Café Crossroads Matjiesfontein	Establishing a coffee shop at the Matjiesfontein-Sutherland Road intersection	Addressing the need for local economic development and providing amenities for travellers at a key intersection.	D					Stimulates local economic growth, creates job opportunities, and enhances traveller experiences with improved amenities.	2032 - 2033	Laingsburg Municipality	R1 800 000,00	Department of Tourism / Private Sector	3	
SDF53	Hiking Trails & 4X4: Boosting tourism with recreational routes	Development of hiking and 4x4 trails to attract tourists, promote local businesses, and enhance outdoor recreation	Limited tourism infrastructure and lack of recreational facilities	D					Increased tourism, job creation, support for local businesses		Laingsburg Municipality	R2 000 000,00	Government grants, private investors, local businesses	3	**Low**
SDF54	Beatification	Laingsburg Beautification through Improved signage and road infrastructure, such as pedestrian and bicycle paths, bridges, and truck stops, as well as the integration of Public art and landmarks	Lack of aesthetic appeal and functional infrastructure.	D				x	Improves navigation, safety, tourism, and local pride.	2032-2035	Laingsburg Municipality	R5 000 000,00	Laingsburg Municipality	1	**Low**
Social Facilities															
SF1	Laingsburg Clinic	Upgrade or establish a health clinic in Laingsburg to improve access to healthcare services for the local population.	Insufficient access to quality healthcare in rural areas, leading to poor health outcomes and limited medical support.	D				x	Improves healthcare accessibility, reduces travel time, and costs for medical services, and promotes overall community health and well-being.	2027	DOH & Laingsburg Municipality	R5 000 000,00	DOH	15	**High**
SF2	Matjiesfontein Primary School	Develop or upgrade Matjiesfontein Primary School to ensure quality primary education for local children.	Inadequate school infrastructure, leading to overcrowding, poor learning conditions, and limited access to quality education	D				x	Provides children with access to quality primary education, strengthens the local education system, and promotes social equality.	2026 - 2027	DOE & Laingsburg Municipality	R6 000 000,00	DOE	15	**High**
SF3	Matjiesfontein Secondary School	Development of a secondary school in Matjiesfontein	Inadequate school infrastructure, leading to overcrowding, poor learning conditions, and limited access to quality education	D				x	Provides children with access to quality primary education, strengthens the local education system, and promotes social equality.	2026 - 2027	DOE & Laingsburg Municipality	R8 500 000,00	DOE	15	**High**
SF4	Laingsburg ECD	Establish or upgrade an Early Childhood Development center in Laingsburg to provide quality education and care for children in their formative years.	Limited access to early childhood education, which affects the cognitive and social development of children, particularly in rural or under-served communities.	D				x	Provides children with a solid educational foundation, supports working parents by offering childcare, and contributes to the long-term development of the community's youth.	2026	Laingsburg Municipality	R2 000 000,00	Laingsburg Municipality	13	**High**
SF5	Cemetery Feasibility Studies	Conduct feasibility studies and develop regional cemeteries	Inadequate burial sites	D				x	Improves funeral services, addresses burial space shortages	2027	Laingsburg Municipality	R3 000 000,00	Laingsburg Municipality	10	**Medium**
SF6	Laingsburg Community Hall	Develop a Community Hall	Lack of recreational spaces	D				x	Improves social cohesion, quality of life	2030	Laingsburg Municipality	R3 000 000,00	Laingsburg Municipality	5	**Low**
SF7	Matjiesfontein Community Hall	Build or upgrade a community hall in Matjiesfontein to provide a venue for local events, meetings, and social gatherings.	Lack of communal spaces for residents to meet, hold events, or engage in social and cultural activities.	D				x	Fosters a sense of community, provides a hub for social activities, and enhances the quality of life by offering a place for education, entertainment, and support.	2030	Laingsburg Municipality	R1 500 000,00	Laingsburg Municipality	5	**Low**



Plan 22: Capital Investment Framework - SDF Proposed Projects



Plan 23: Capital Investment Framework - Overall



Plan 24: Capital Investment Framework - Laingsburg Zoom in

Plan 25: Capital Investment Framework - Matjiesfontein Zoom in

SECTION H: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Implementing the SDF is challenging, as many spatial proposals depend on municipal and external funding. Laingsburg Municipality must align local actions with Sector Plans, the IDP, and District/Provincial SDFs. With SPLUMA's implementation, the Municipality should build capacity for effective spatial planning and land management. A bottom-up approach is recommended, with the Municipality leading implementation efforts.

H1. A PROJECT COMMITTEE BE ESTABLISHED:

A Project Committee should be established within Laingsburg Municipality to oversee the implementation of the SDF. The committee should include the Municipal Manager, IDP Manager, Town Planner (or the District Town Planner if no municipal Town Planner is appointed), and the Municipal Engineer.

The committee will meet monthly to review the progress of the SDF's implementation, assess development applications, and ensure alignment with the Spatial Vision for nodal areas and the Municipality as a whole. Regular updates on development applications will help maintain consistency with planning objectives.

A key priority is ensuring that the Municipality has access to the necessary technical skills for effective spatial planning. This includes:

- **Forward Planning** – Strategically planning for future land development.
- **Land Use Management** – Overseeing planning permissions such as rezoning, subdivisions, consolidations, and building plan approvals.

H2. A PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE BE ESTABLISHED

The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) may evolve from the existing SDF Project Steering Committee. Led by the Local or District Municipality (if capacity is lacking), it will include technical representatives from municipal, district, and sector departments.

Meeting quarterly, the PSC will:

- Track project progress by sector departments.
- Require updates on planned projects for the financial year.
- Escalate delays to the Project Committee (PC) or, if needed, to the Municipal Manager, Mayor, or Provincial Forum.

For effective implementation, collaboration among the District Municipality, neighboring Local Municipalities, COGTA, and other stakeholders is essential. They must ensure sufficient capacity within Laingsburg Municipality to support spatial planning, land use management, and sustainable development.

H3. PROVINCIAL FORUM

A Provincial Forum should be established, guided by Provincial Support Departments, including the Office of the Premier, Provincial Treasury, and the Project Committee.

Meeting three times a year, the forum will:

- Oversee provincial development goals and municipal responsibilities.
- Provide a platform for municipalities to request provincial support for delayed projects.
- Identify common challenges across districts and streamline solutions.
- Liaise with national departments for mega-projects requiring national support.
- Coordinate with DIRCO for international funding when needed.

H4. MANDATE/FUNCTION OF LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITY

Laingsburg Municipality's role in implementing spatial projects and realizing the SDF proposals is guided by its mandate under the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000). The Municipality's functions, as outlined in the IDP, are summarized in the table below.

	Function/Mandate	LM
1	**Integrated development planning**. Coordination of functions between local municipalities.	✓
2	**Fire services** - veld and mountain fires, and fire services rendered to municipalities where required	✓
3	**Municipal Health** (Section 1 of the National Health Act, 61 of 2003). • Water Quality Monitoring • Solid Waste Management • Environmental Pollution Control • Air Quality Control	✓
4	**Environmental Management** • Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal management. • Control of public nuisances • Air pollution control • Invasive species control • Protection of listed ecosystems • The implementation of the national biodiversity framework and bioregional plans (if applicable)	✓
5	**Tourism** (Regional Tourism Organisation – promotion through marketing and development)	✓
6	**Regional Economic Development**. (New Approved RED Strategy.)	
7	**Disaster Management**	
8	**Bulk Water Supply.**	✓
9	**Roads Agency** (provincial roads - upgrade and maintenance on behalf of Dot).	✓

H5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the Laingsburg SDF is crucial for tracking progress, assessing impact, and ensuring its continued relevance in guiding development and adapting to change.

H5.1 M&E OBJECTIVES:

Monitoring: Focuses on tracking project progress, project status, and the overall implementation of infrastructure, land use changes, and community engagement.

Evaluation: Analyses the impact of projects, assessing the changes made and determining the overall effectiveness in achieving desired outcomes.

H5.1.1 CLARIFICATION OF MONITORING OBJECTIVES:

Track progress on individual projects outlined in the SDF, focusing on infrastructure, land use changes, and community engagement.

Establish Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for each project category, such as completion rates for infrastructure projects, adherence to zoning regulations, and public participation levels.

H5.2 M&E PROCESS:

Data Collection Methods:

- Progress reports from project representatives.
- Field assessments by monitoring teams.
- Data extraction from municipal databases.

Frequency of Monitoring Activities:

- Quarterly reviews for major projects.
- Monthly updates for ongoing initiatives.

H5.3 MONITORING AND REVIEW:

Monitoring: Ensure the adoption and implementation of the SDF, including alignment with zoning, growth rates, and investment generation.

Review: Occurs every five years, based on KPAs, to assess progress and refine strategies. Strengthened evaluation components will assess social, economic, and environmental impacts, including job creation and ecosystem preservation.

H5.4 MONITORING TOOLS:

1. **Laingsburg Municipality Trends Document:** A mid-term publication providing statistical data on social, economic, and environmental trends.
2. **Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Budget:** Ensures alignment of departmental budgets with the SDF.
3. **Programme Steering Committee:** Facilitates integration and networking across municipal departments and stakeholders.
4. **Project Prioritization:** Identifies critical projects for successful SDF implementation.
5. **Comprehensive Data Collection and Analysis:** Utilizes both qualitative and quantitative methods, including GIS analytics for detailed spatial analysis.

H5.5 UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY:

Digital tools such as project management software, data visualization platforms, and remote sensing technologies will streamline monitoring.

Real-time tracking of milestones, budget expenditures, and risk assessments will be enabled through technology.

H5.6 PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

Focus on implementing the institutional framework and monitoring project progress from planning to implementation.

Establish steering committees for identified projects and evaluate past planning efforts for improvements.

The planning approach may shift from a "plan-action" model to "plan-action-review-replan" to create a feedback loop for continuous improvement.

H5.7 FEEDBACK MECHANISMS:

Structured feedback mechanisms, including surveys, public forums, and online portals, will be established to gather stakeholder input.

Feedback will be integrated into decision-making, with regular review sessions to adjust action plans.

H5.8 REPORTING AND COMMUNICATION:

Develop standardized reporting formats (dashboards, executive summaries, detailed reports) for transparent communication.

Regular dissemination of M&E reports via stakeholder meetings, public presentations, and online portals.

H5.9 ALIGNMENT WITH IDP:

The SDF is a legal component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), and its M&E will be integrated into the IDP review process.

M&E will be coordinated with the municipal budgeting process to ensure projects align with the SDF principles.

Annual assessments will evaluate the achievement of SDF goals, with corrections made in the Revised IDP and Budget for the next year.

H5.10 CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT:

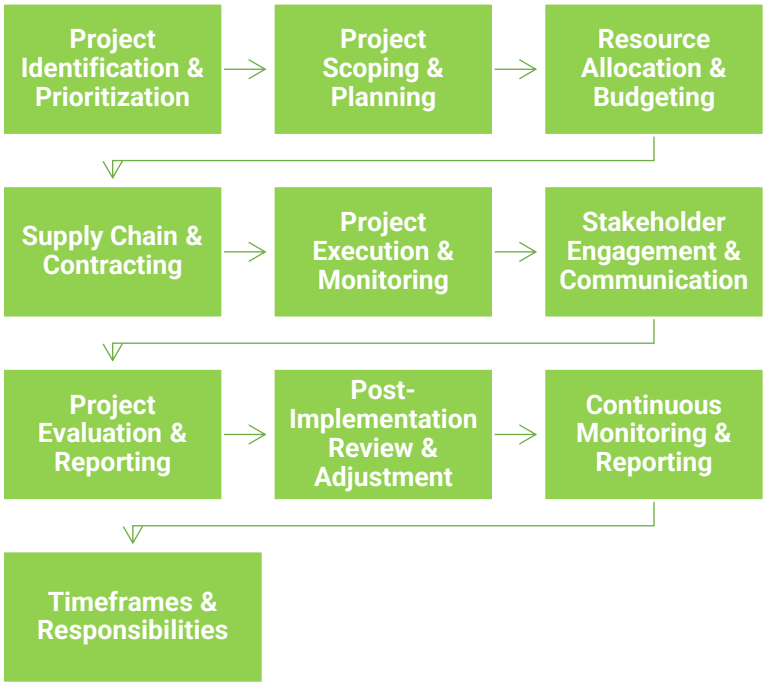
Periodic reviews, workshops, and capacity-building initiatives will be conducted for M&E stakeholders.

Iterative action planning will be based on evaluation findings to address gaps and enhance outcomes, driving innovation in spatial planning.

By incorporating the SDF into the IDP process and fostering continuous learning, the M&E system will ensure effective tracking, accountability, and improvements in Laingsburg Municipality's spatial development efforts.

H6. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

This SOP outlines the approach to implementing projects identified in the Laingsburg Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) after adoption by the Council, ensuring efficient and effective project delivery.



H6.1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION

Objective: Identify and prioritize MSDF projects based on strategic importance, feasibility, and alignment with municipal goals.

Actions:

- Municipal departments will convene to identify projects.
- A Project Prioritization Committee, comprising departments like Planning, Infrastructure, Finance, and Community Development, will oversee the process.

H6.2 PROJECT SCOPING AND PLANNING

Objective: Plan and scope identified projects to align with MSDF goals and strategic objectives.

Actions:

- A Project Representative from the relevant department will lead the scoping phase.
- The representative will define project scope, objectives, deliverables, timelines, and resource requirements.

H6.3 RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND BUDGETING

Objective: Ensure the appropriate allocation of resources and budgeting for each project.

Actions:

- **Finance Department**: Assess projects and allocate resources.
- **Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Budget**: Prepare for coordinated funding.
- **For External Funding**:
    1. **Preparation of Business Plans**: Detailed plans for projects requiring external funding.
    2. **Seeking Funding**: Approach sector departments, government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector.
    3. **Tracking and Reporting**: Monitor funding applications, approvals, and disbursements.

H6.4 SUPPLY CHAIN AND CONTRACTING

Objective: Ensure procurement processes are in place for project implementation.

Actions:

- **Supply Chain Department**: Initiate procurement for goods, services, and contractors.
- **Competitive Bidding Process**: Ensure contracts are awarded transparently.

H6.5 PROJECT EXECUTION AND MONITORING

Objective: Ensure effective project implementation as per the approved plan.

Actions:

- **Project Representative**: Oversee project execution.
- Regular project progress meetings will be held to monitor milestones, challenges, and quality standards.

H6.6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

Objective: Maintain transparent communication with stakeholders.

Actions:

- **Communication Department**: Collaborate with project representatives to create a stakeholder engagement plan.
- Regular progress updates, consultations, and public information sessions will be held.

H6.7 PROJECT EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Objective: Assess project outcomes, achievements, challenges, and lessons learned.

Actions:

- **Project Representative**: Prepare a final report with key findings, recommendations, and next steps.

H6.8 POST-IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT

Objective: Evaluate project outcomes and recommend adjustments if needed.

Actions:

- **Post-Implementation Review Committee**: Assess project outcomes and suggest revisions or follow-up actions.

H6.9 CONTINUOUS MONITORING AND REPORTING

Objective: Monitor project outcomes beyond implementation.

Actions:

- **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Department**: Continue monitoring and provide regular progress reports to Council and stakeholders.
- **Feedback Loops**: Incorporate stakeholder feedback into future planning and decision-making.

H6.10 TIMEFRAMES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Objective: Define project timelines and assign clear responsibilities.

Actions:

- Establish timelines and responsibilities within project charters.
- Conduct quarterly progress reviews and annual assessments.

By following this SOP, the Laingsburg Municipality ensures that projects from the MSDF are effectively coordinated, accountable, and successfully executed, contributing to sustainable development and community well-being.

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SECTION I: CONCLUSION

"There is no logic that can be superimposed on the city; people make it, and it is to them, not buildings, that we must fit our plans."- Jane Jacobs

In concluding the review of the Laingsburg Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, this final draft report outlines the Spatial Development Framework for Laingsburg.

Over the next 20–30 years, Laingsburg aims to become a thriving municipality guided by the vision set forth in this SDF, supported by the IDP, Vision 2030, and the Western Cape PSDF. The proposed developments will be achieved through key rural development initiatives and strengthened infrastructure linkages with neighboring municipalities.

Image 2: Flood Museum