



rural development
& land reform

Department:
Rural Development and Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Kopanong Ward # 41602001

Comprehensive Rural Development Program Status Quo Report



CHIEF DIRECTORATE: SPATIAL PLANNING AND INFORMATION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	3
1.2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY	3
1.3. BACKGROUND	3
2. RESEARCH DESIGN	4
2.1. PROBLEM STATEMENT	4
2.2. METHODOLOGY	5
2.2.1. DEFINITION OF RURAL AREAS (OECD)	7
3. STUDY AREA	8
3.1. PROVINCIAL CONTEXT	8
3.2. DISTRICT CONTEXT	9
3.3. LOCAL CONTEXT	10
3.4. PILOT SITE	10
4. ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY	11
4.1. TOPOGRAPHY	11
4.2. CLIMATE	12
4.3. GEOLOGY	14
4.4. SOIL TYPE	14
4.5. VEGETATION	15
4.6. HYDROLOGY	15
4.7. LAND CAPABILITY	16
4.8. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS	17
4.9. AIR QUALITY	17
4.10. HABITAT AND SPECIES	18
5. POPULATION AND MIGRATION	18
5.1. POPULATION SIZE	19
5.2. CHANGE IN POPULATION SIZE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
6. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE	19
6.1. LABOUR FORCE	19
6.2. EMPLOYMENT	20
6.3. INCOME	21
6.4. SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT	21
6.5. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	22
6.6. PRODUCTIVITY	22
6.7. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES	23
6.8. INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES	24
6.9. INFRASTRUCTURAL SERVICES	24
6.10. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE	25
6.11. RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
6.12. AIR INFRASTRUCTURE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
7. SOCIAL WELL BEING AND EQUITY	26
7.1. HOUSING	26
7.2. EDUCATION	27
7.3. HEALTH FACILITIES	28
7.4. MUNICIPAL SERVICES	29
7.5. SANITATION	29
7.6. REFUSE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
7.7. WATER	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

7.8.	ELECTRICITY	30
7.9.	RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES	31
7.10.	COMMUNITY SAFETY	32
7.11.	CEMETERIES	33
7.12.	RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES	34
7.13.	TOURISM	34
8.	SWOT ANALYSIS	35
9.	LAND REFORM	35
10.	LAND OWNERSHIP	35
11.	EXISTING PROJECTS / INITIATIVES	36
12.	KEY FINDINGS AND AREAS OF INTERVENTION	36
13.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	38

FIGURES

Figure 1: Status Quo Analysis Issues	5
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TABLES

Table 1: Basic Set Of Rural Indicators	6
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MAPS

Map 1: Provincial Context: Free State	8
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ANNEXURE

Annexure 1:	i
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Xhariep District Municipality

Comprehensive Rural Development Program Status Quo Report

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2. Objective of the study

The objective of the study is to undertake a status quo analysis for Xhariep District Municipality (DM), provide guidelines in terms of design, content and layout of the CRDP pilot site and to make recommendations to facilitate post settlement support through the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP). The study will further identify key interventions for the local municipality focusing on the provision of strategies and functions which will include improving basic economic infrastructure services.

1.3. Background

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has been given the mandate by the President of the Republic of South Africa to develop a Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) throughout the country. To achieve this mandate the Department embarked on developing a fresh approach to rural development. The programme is focused on enabling rural people to take control of their destiny, with the support from government, and thereby dealing effectively with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources. This will be achieved through a coordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation as well as the strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that will benefit the entire rural communities of South Africa. The programme will be successful when it becomes apparent that the programme has improved the livelihoods of rural communities achieving *'sustainable environments and vibrant rural communities* throughout the country.

The CRDP comprises a three pronged strategy to ensure that the Department achieves its objective:

- I. *Agrarian Transformation* aims to increase all types of agricultural production; optimal and sustainable use of natural resources; the use of appropriate technologies; food security; and improving the quality of life for each rural household,
- II. *Rural Development* includes improving economic and social infrastructure, and
- III. *Land Reform* deals with restitution, redistribution, land tenure reform.

This document will serve as a CRDP Status Quo Report for **Xhariep District Municipality**. The report deals with the following sections:

- (a) **Background** which covers the overview of the CRDP concept, the objectives of the study, methodological approach used to undertake the study and the background of the study area.
- (b) **Study Area** will look at the geographical location of the two areas in relation to their Provincial, District and Local Context.
- (c) **Environment and Sustainability** will deal with the characteristics of the natural terrain, environment and climatic conditions.
- (d) **Population and Migration** will cover the density and density change in the communities and the spatial structural form.
- (e) **Economic Structure and Performance** will address the economic activities taking place, and productivity and investment performances.
- (f) **Social Well-being and Equity** will analyse the current state of built systems in the 3 identified wards.
- (g) **SWOT Analysis** will explore key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the area in order to understand the readiness and possibilities of rolling out the CRDP.
- (h) **Land Reform** will cover the Land restitution, Redistribution and Land Tenure in the study area.
- (i) **Existing Projects and Initiatives** sets out the spatial planning projects extracted from the respective Local Municipality's latest Integrated Development Plan.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1. Problem Statement

2.2. Methodology

The methodological approach employed consists of qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. Qualitative research refers to collecting and interpreting information about some phenomenon without concern for quantities whilst quantitative research as explained by Brynard and Hanekom (1997: 29) include methods such as experiments and surveys to describe and explain phenomena. The methods include studies used and the collection of a variety of empirical materials, case studies, personal experience, life stories, interviews and observations during site visits and interactions that describe routine, problematic moments and meanings in people's lives (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994: 2).

An analysis of the *Built*, *Socio-Economic* and *Bio-Physical* environment was undertaken to determine the status and analysis of the area and to formulate a basic spatial strategy to be refined at the implementation phase. The methodological approach used to define and analyse the built, socio-economic and bio physical environment include the *Social Well Being and Equity* of rural areas, *Rural Population and Migration*, *Economic Structure and Performance*, and *Environment and Sustainability* aspects. The approach is informed by basic set of rural indicators (table 1) set out by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Agricultural 2003 report.

FIGURE 1: STATUS QUO ANALYSIS ISSUES

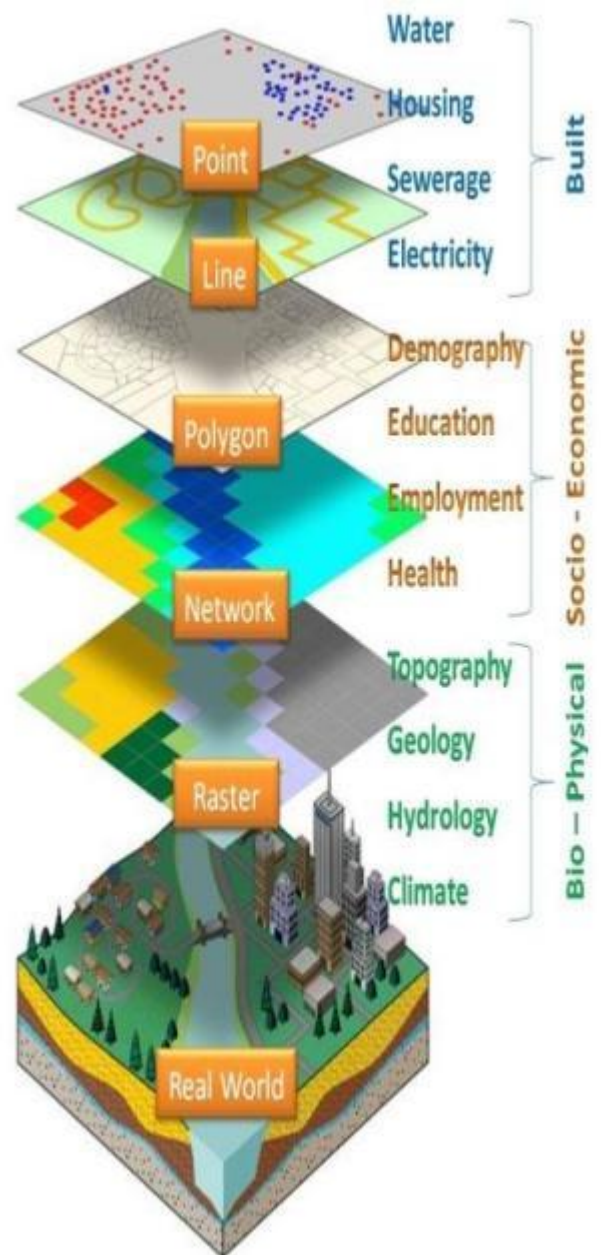


TABLE 1: BASIC SET OF RURAL INDICATORS

POPULATION AND MIGRATION	SOCIAL WELLBEING AND EQUITY	ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE	ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density • Change • Household: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Farmer age/Gender Distribution • Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agricultural GDP ➤ Agricultural Output ➤ Farm Income ➤ Agricultural Support • Housing • Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Farmer Education • Health • Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Force • Employment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Farm employment ➤ Share of agriculture in rural employment ➤ Territorial differences in agricultural employment change ➤ Territorial differences in part-time and pluriactive ➤ Farming • Sector Shares: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of farms • Productivity • Investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topography and Climate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Farm management • Land use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stock of agricultural land ➤ Change in agricultural land ➤ Agricultural land use • Environmental impact of agriculture • Habitat and Species • Soils and Water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of farm inputs and natural resources • Equality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Greenhouse gases • Conservation • Landscape

SOURCE: (OECD, 2003: 6)

The following issues were included in the content of the report as part of the rural set of rural indicators to substantiate the status quo analysis:

- Sanitation, refuse, water, electricity, community safety, cemeteries, tourism and industrial activities (**Social Wellbeing and Equity**).
- Road infrastructure, rail infrastructure and air infrastructure (**Economic Structure and Performance**).

2.2.1. Definition of Rural Areas (OECD)

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 2003: 7) methodology stipulates that rural areas are defined according to the distinction between types of rural territories in terms of geographic and economic remoteness from urban areas. This methodology of defining rural areas is recognised in 34 countries. The three types of rural areas are defined as:

- a) **Economically integrated rural areas:** These rural areas are growing economically and demographically and are close to urban centres.
- b) **Intermediate rural areas:** these areas might be spatially remote, but the infrastructure provides easy access to urban areas. They are usually dependent on agriculture.
- c) **Remote rural areas:** These areas are removed from developed urban centres. They are sparsely populated and have minimal infrastructure.

Rural areas are also defined based on population densities, according to OECD methodology. The population density definition has a two step approach:

First step: local units (wards or Enumerated Areas [EAs]) are identified as rural if their population density is below 150 inhabitants per km². Regions are classified in one of the three categories:

- a) **Predominantly rural region (PR):** if more than 50% of the population of the region is living in rural commune (with less than 150 inhabitants/ km²).
- b) **Intermediate Region (IR):** if 15 to 50% of the population of the region is living in rural local units.
- c) **Predominantly Urban Centre:** If less than 15 % of the population of the region is living in rural local units.

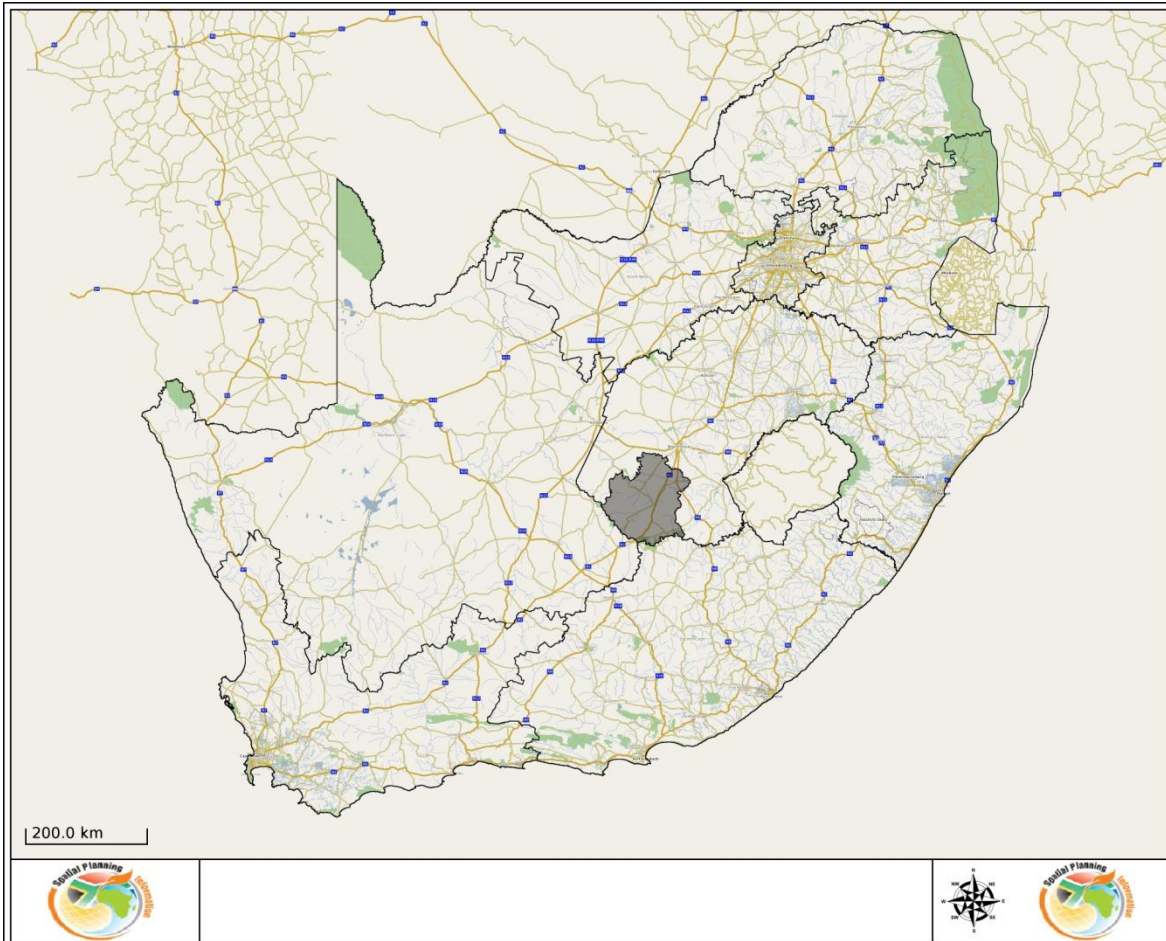
Second step:

- a) If there is an urban centre with more than 200.000 inhabitants representing not less than 25% of the region population in a “predominantly rural” region, it is re-classified as “**intermediate**”.
- b) If there is an urban centre with more than 500.000 inhabitants representing not less than 25% of the region population in an “intermediate” region, it is reclassified as: **predominantly urban**.

3. STUDY AREA

3.1. Provincial Context

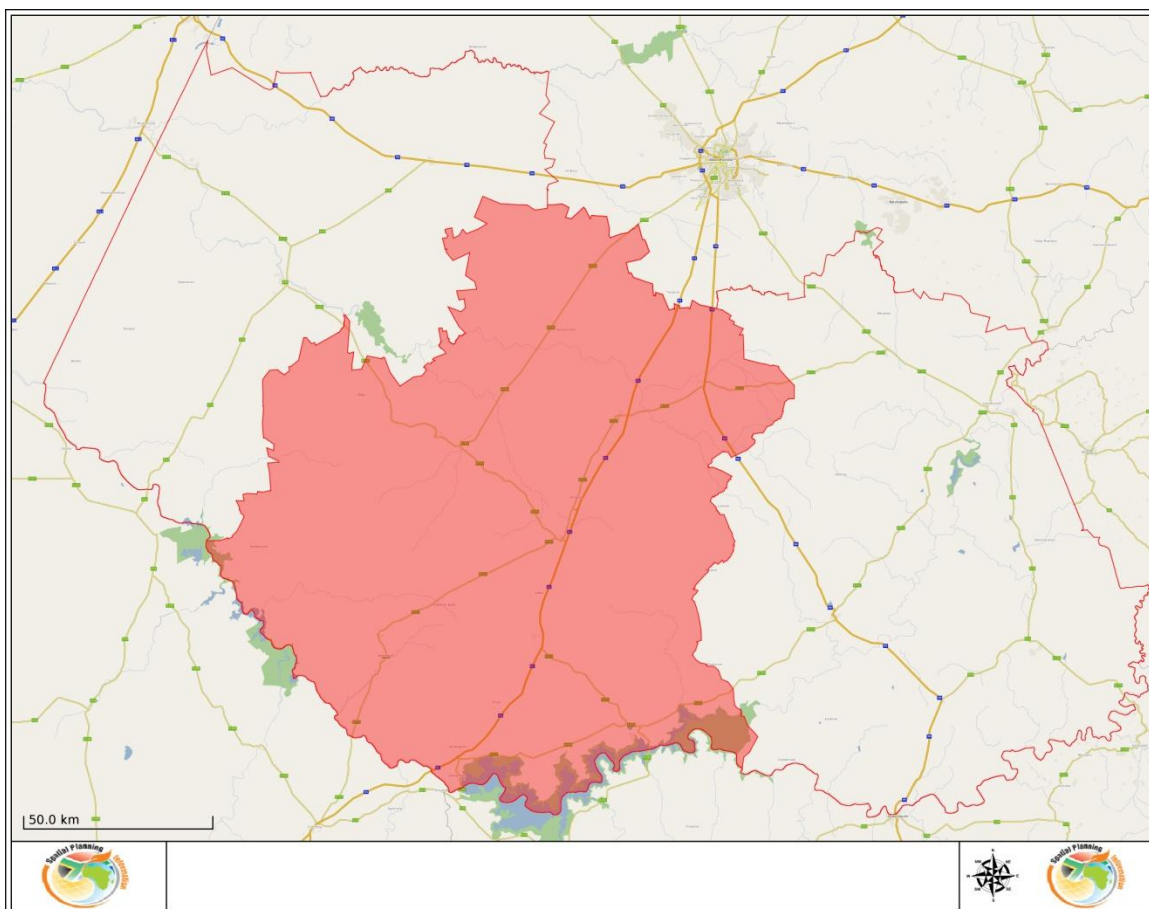
MAP 1: PROVINCIAL CONTEXT: FREE STATE



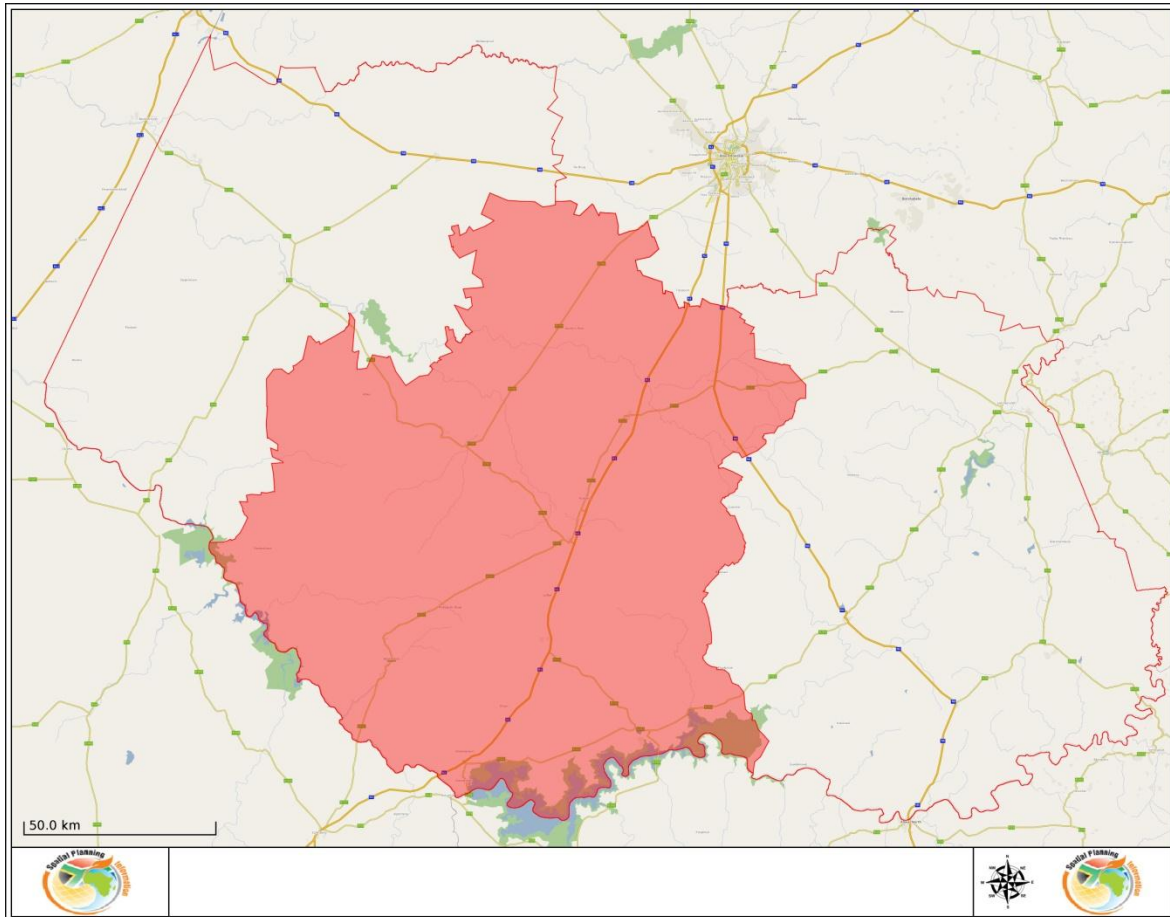
Xhariep District municipality is located on the southern part of the Free State province. The Free State lies in the heart of South Africa it is the third-largest province in South Africa. Located in the centre of the country (lying between the Vaal and Orange rivers) covering an area of approximately 129 484 square kilometers. The Free State is divided into 4 district municipalities and 1 Metropolitan Municipality. The 4 districts are subdivided into 3-5 local municipalities each, totaling 19 local municipalities. The Free State is described in the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (2005-2014) as: “a province with blue skies, wide horizons, with farmland, goldfields and dispersed towns. It is peaceful and quiet with a high quality of life, good infrastructure and a low crime rate”. The capital, Bloemfontein, has a well-established institutional, educational and administrative infrastructure and houses the Supreme Court of Appeal. The Province has a well-known university and many other training institutions offering a versatile range off educational opportunities to the municipal area and surrounding municipal areas.

Important towns include Welkom, the Heart of the Goldfields and one of the few completely pre-planned cities in the world; Odendaarsrus, another gold-mining town; Sasolburg, which owes its existence to the petrol-from-coal installation established there; Kroonstad, an important agricultural, administrative and educational centre; Parys on the banks of the Vaal River; Phuthaditjhaba, is well-known for the beautiful handcrafted items produced by the local people, and Bethlehem, gateway to the Eastern Highlands of the Free State. The road network density of the Province is the third- highest in the country. The national road, which is the artery between Gauteng and the Western and Eastern Cape, passes through the middle of the Free State (Free State Government, 2011). Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (2005-2014)

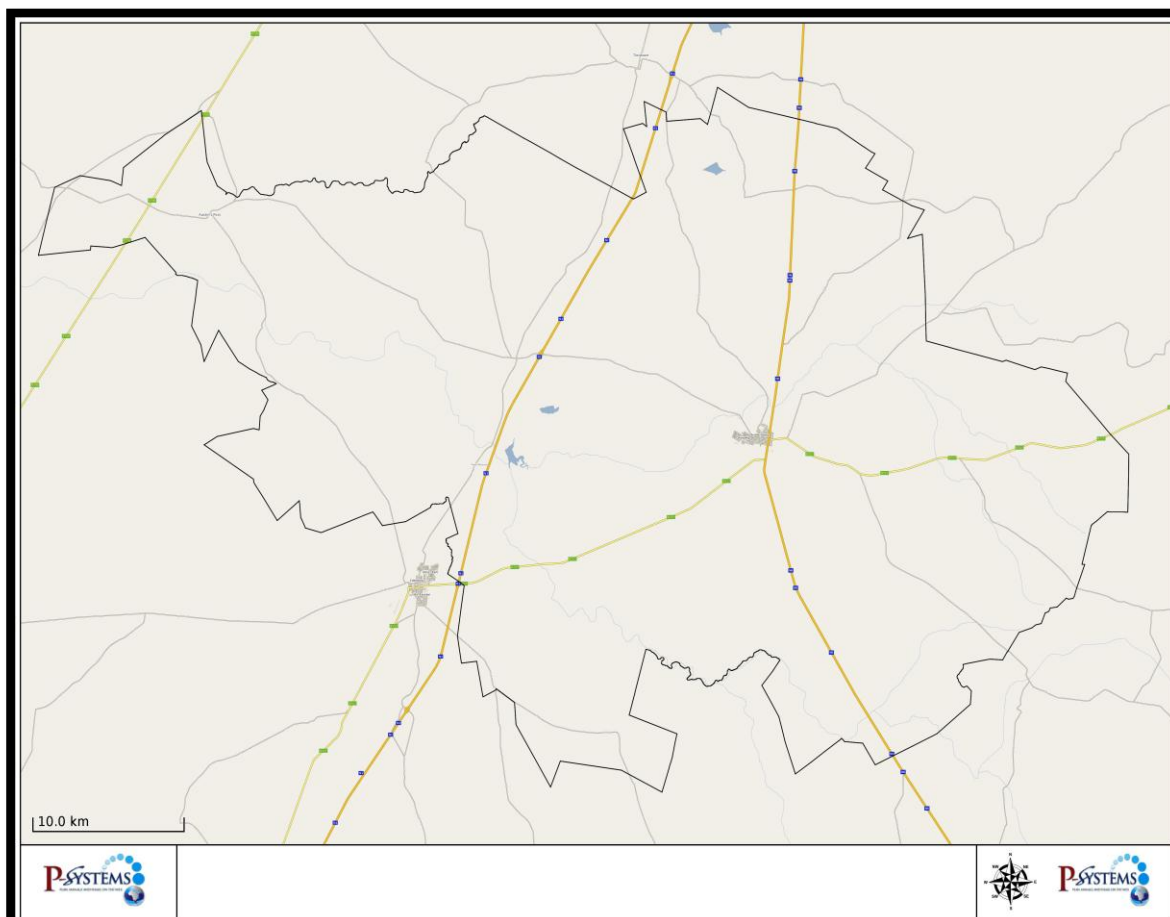
3.2. District Context



3.3. Local Context



3.4. Pilot site

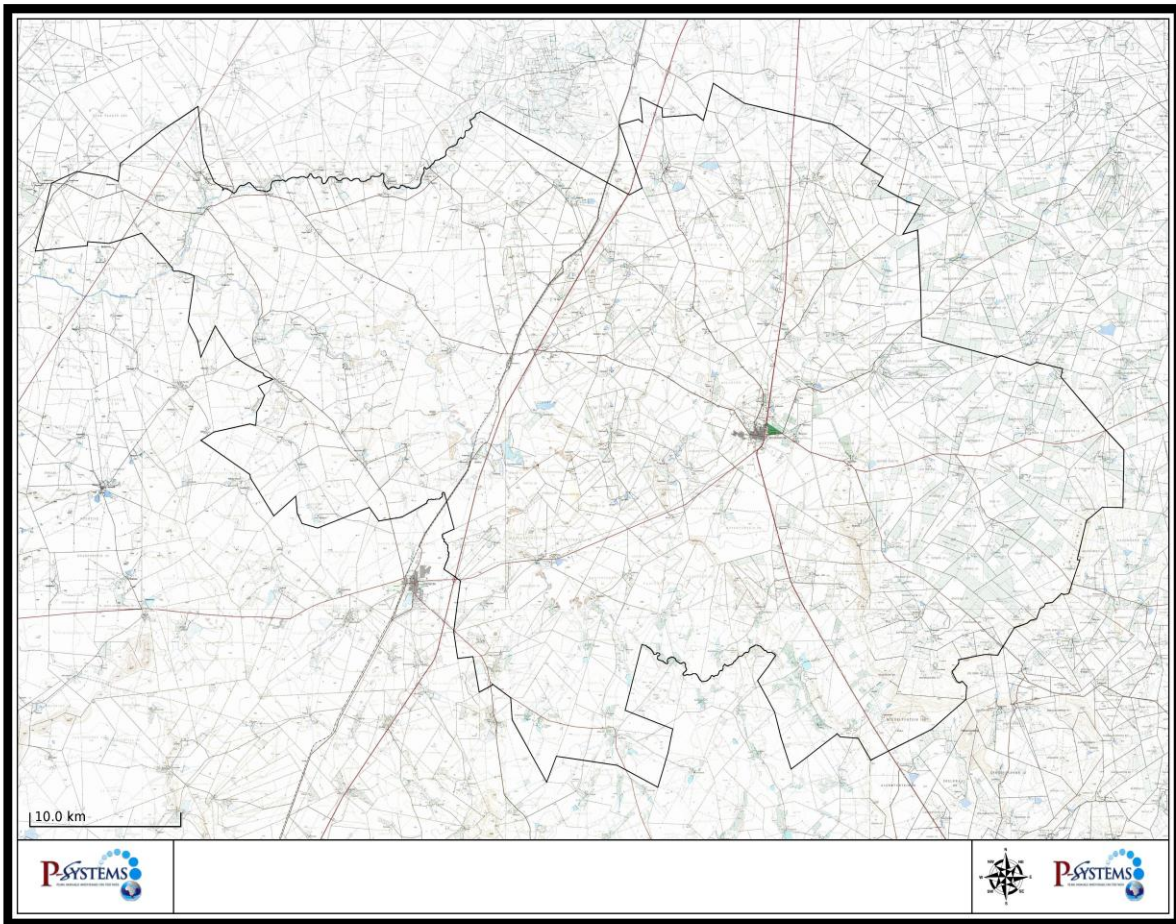


4. ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

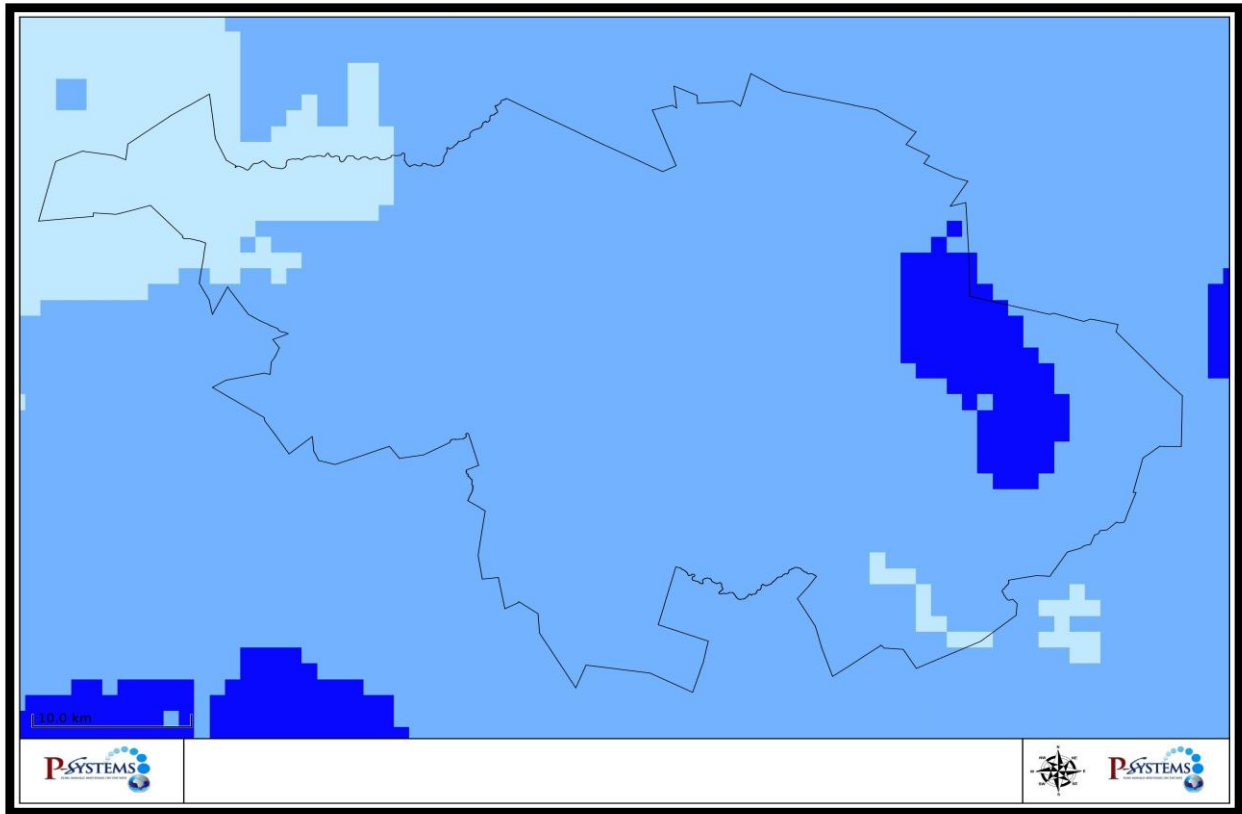
This section describes the natural systems of **Xhariep District**, in terms of topography, climate, geology, hydrology, soil type and vegetation type of the pilot sites.

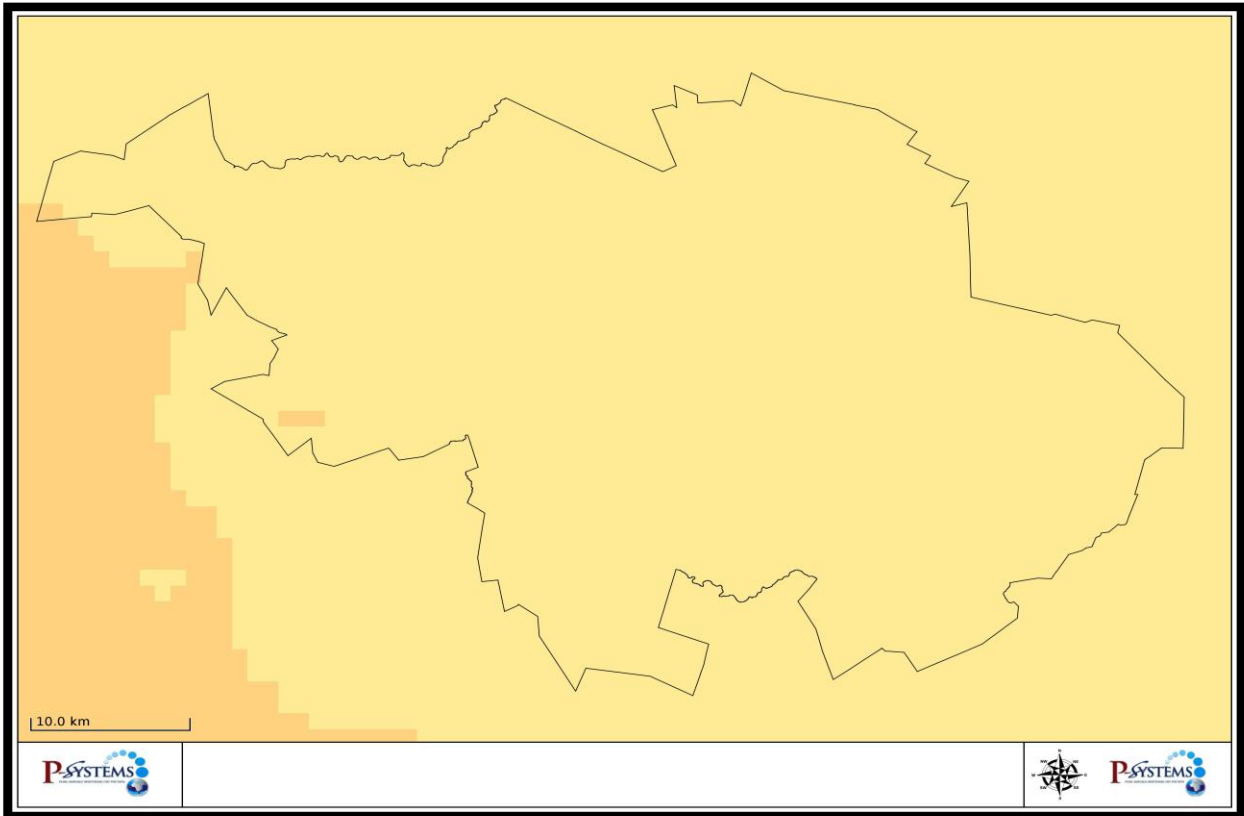
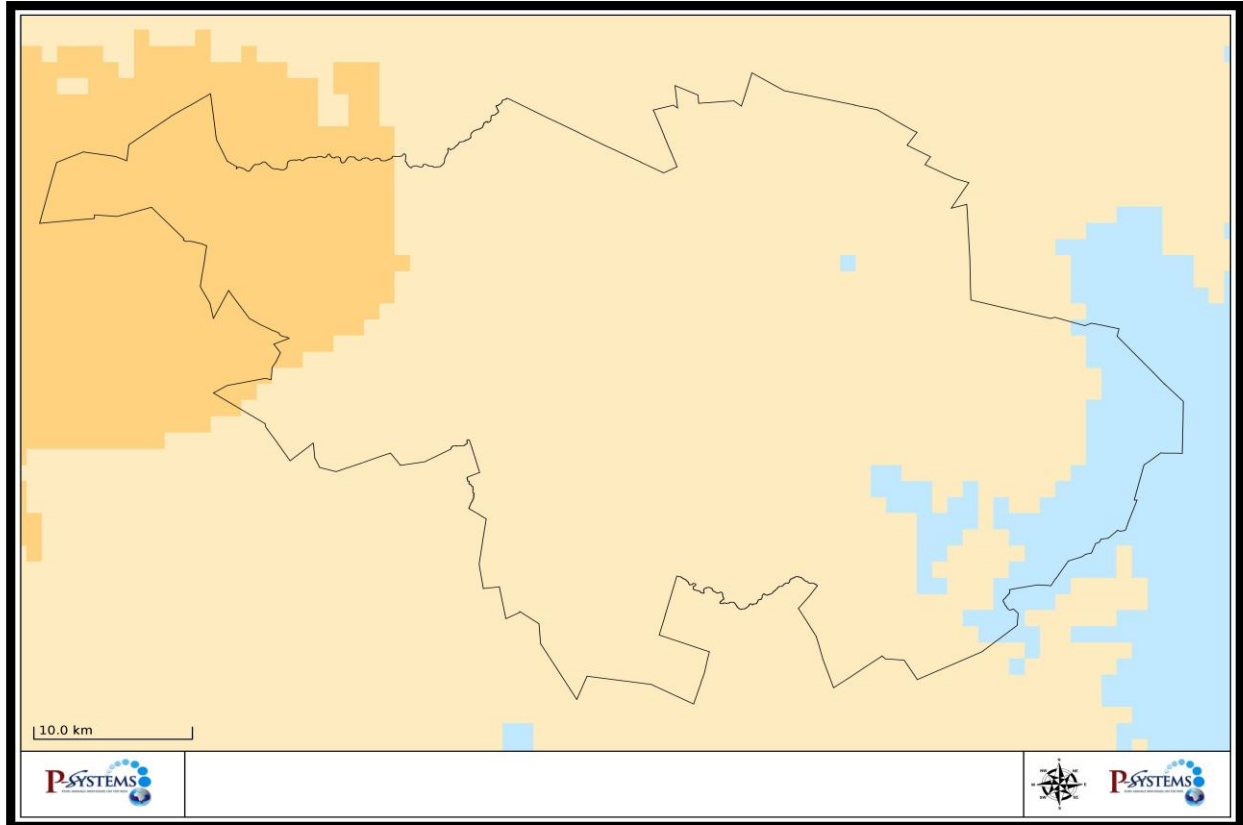
4.1. Topography

Topography is generally low lying and undulating slopes with high altitude areas along the mountainous pockets in the southern part of the district. It is mainly covered by Eastern grasslands and dry Karoo savannas. In general, altitudes vary from 2060m above sea level at Bakenkop in the north-eastern quadrant to 1100 m above sea level in the western quadrant of the study area.

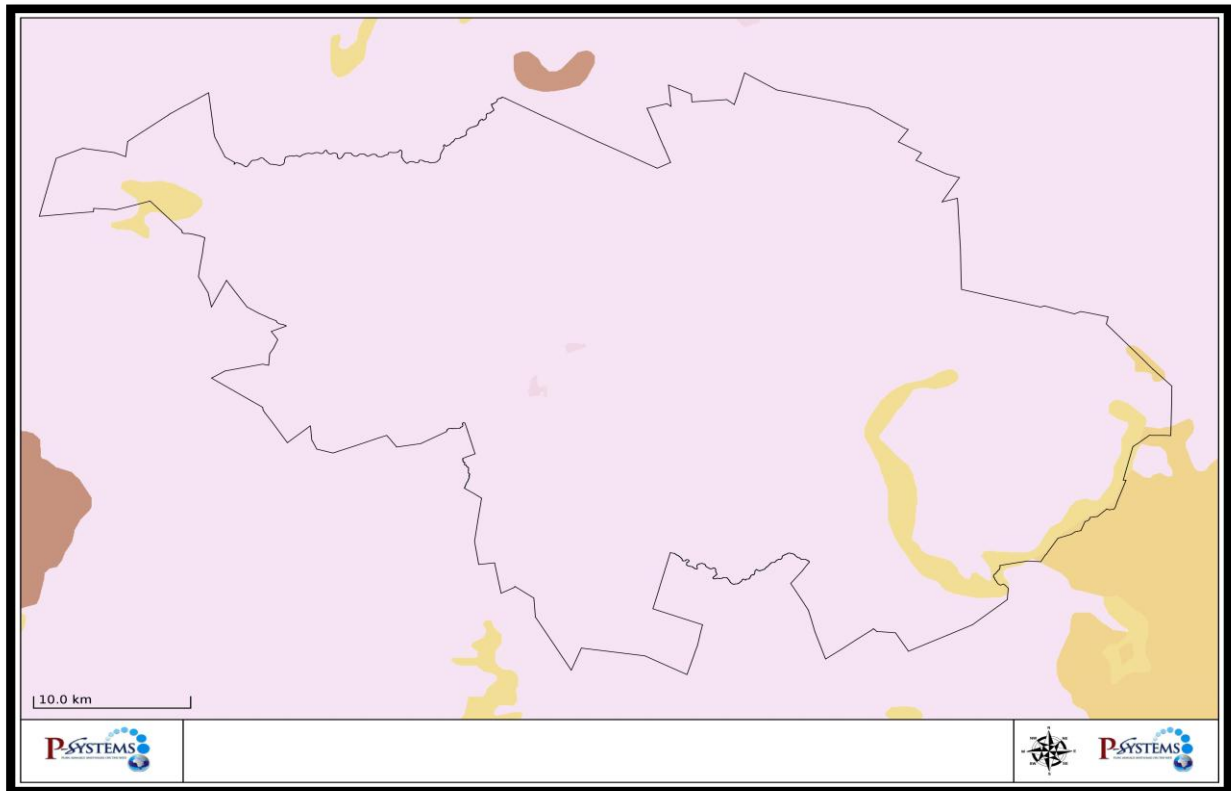


4.2. Climate

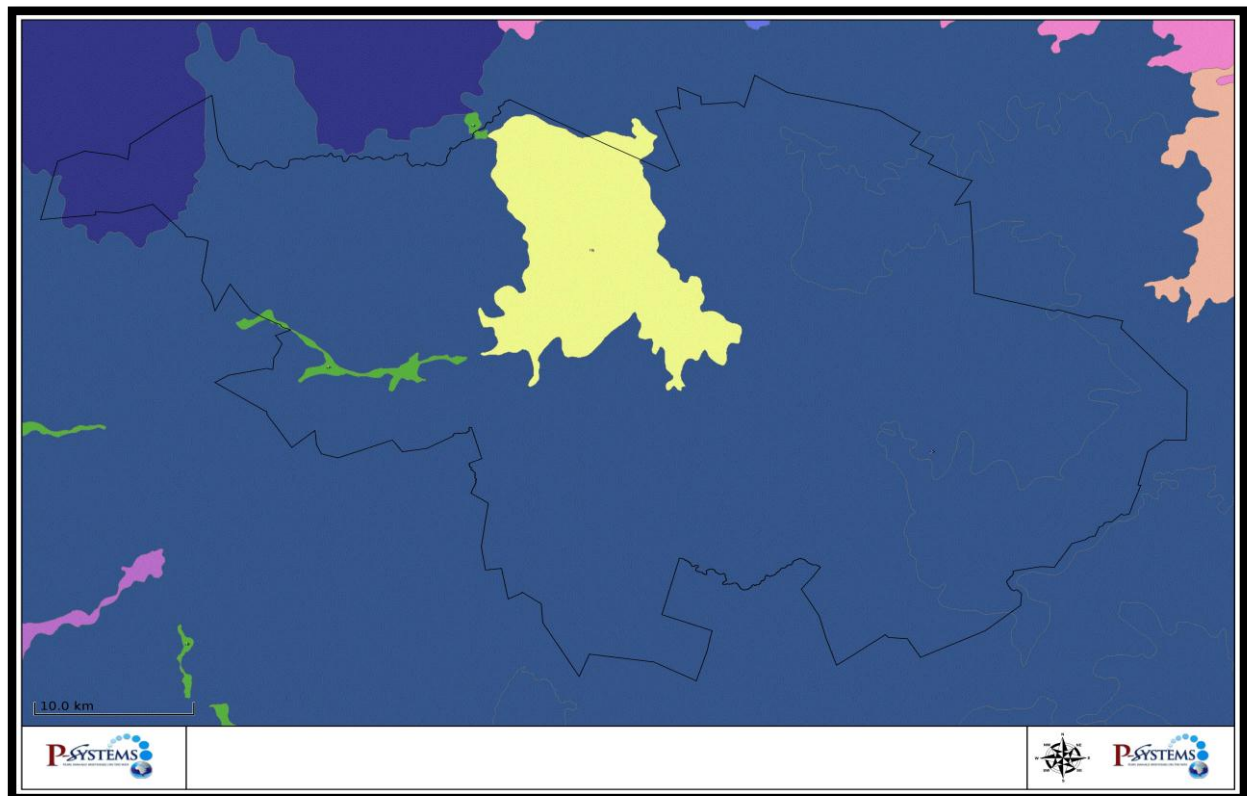




4.3. Geology

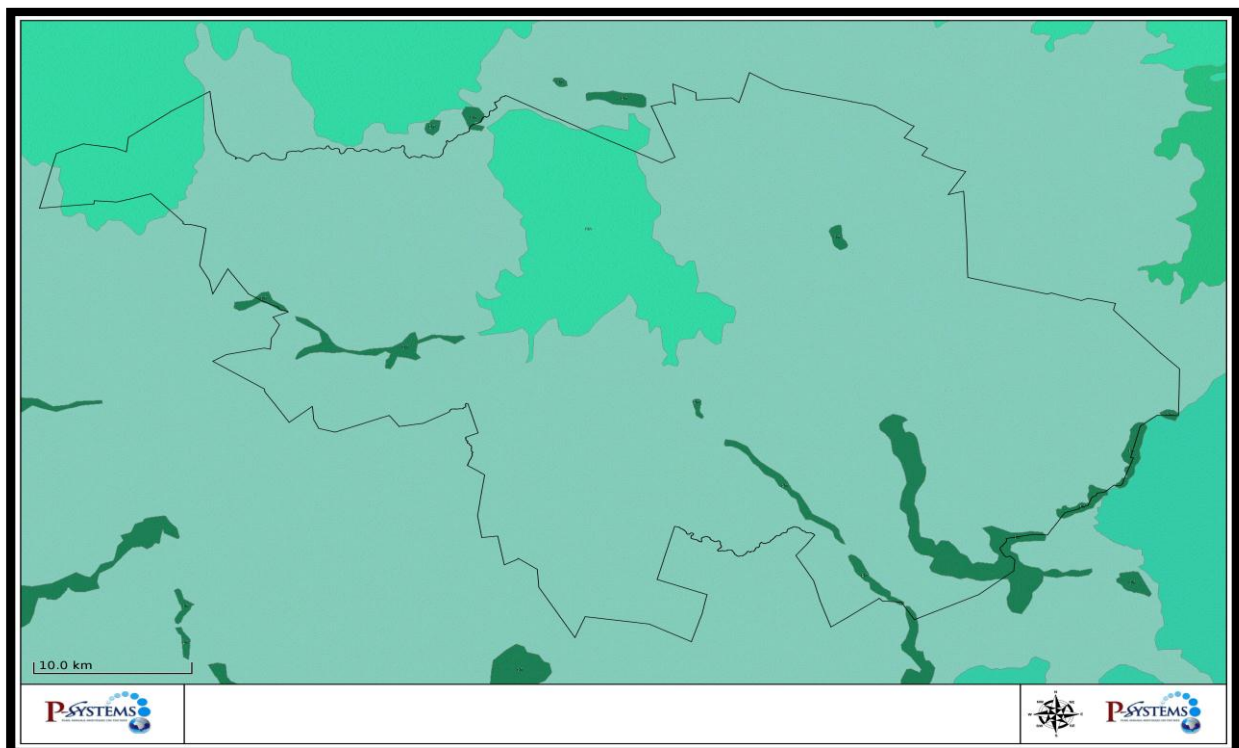


4.4. Soil type



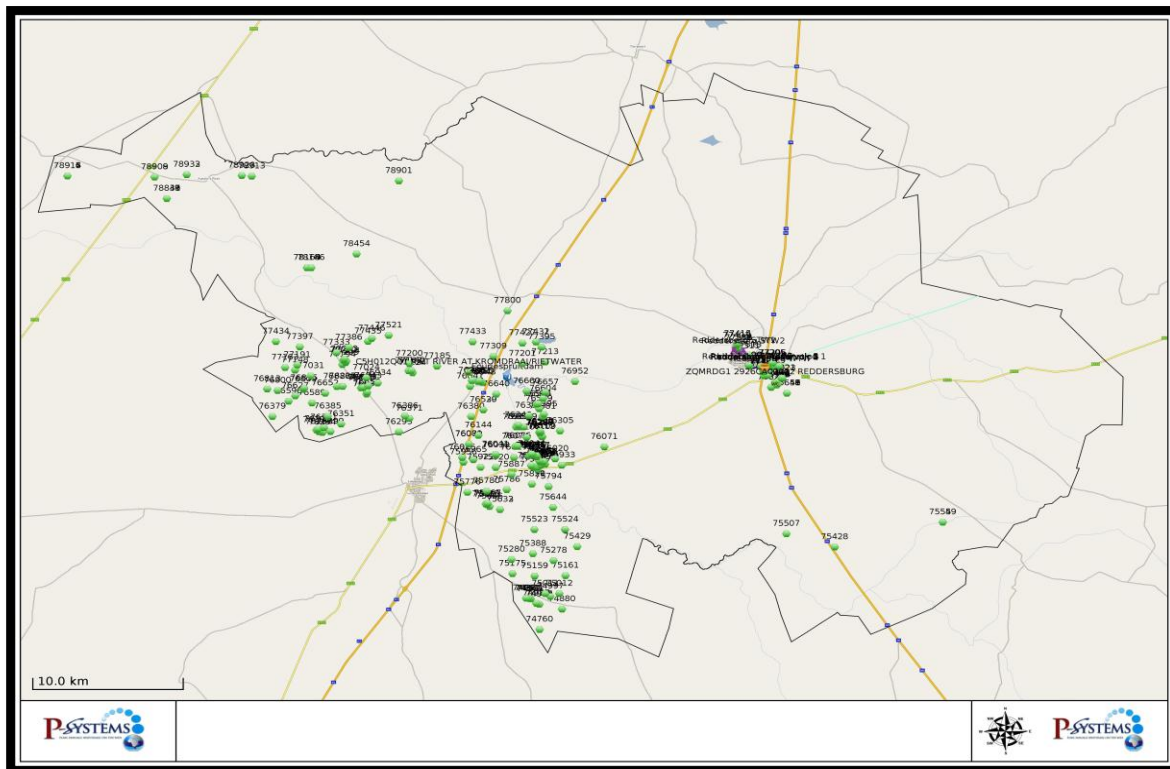
4.5. Vegetation

Vegetation The area has its own distinctive vegetation, which consists of almost 3 000 different species of plants. There are six basic veld types and the vegetation can be divided into three biomes, namely Grassland, Nama Karoo and Savannah. Savannah-type vegetation has developed in the extreme western and north-western parts of the province. Acacia, camel thorn and sweet thorn all thrive in this grassy area. The southern part of the province consists of veld that has been invaded by Karoo vegetation (scrub). The south-western part of the province is dry with Karoo vegetation. Dwarf trees, shrubs and succulents dot the landscape. Since there is more moisture on the hills, grasses and trees are more common here than on the dry plains. Flora The area can be categorised into different biomes as indicated in the table below. A Biome refers to a group of similar types of communities characterised by their distinctive plant types.



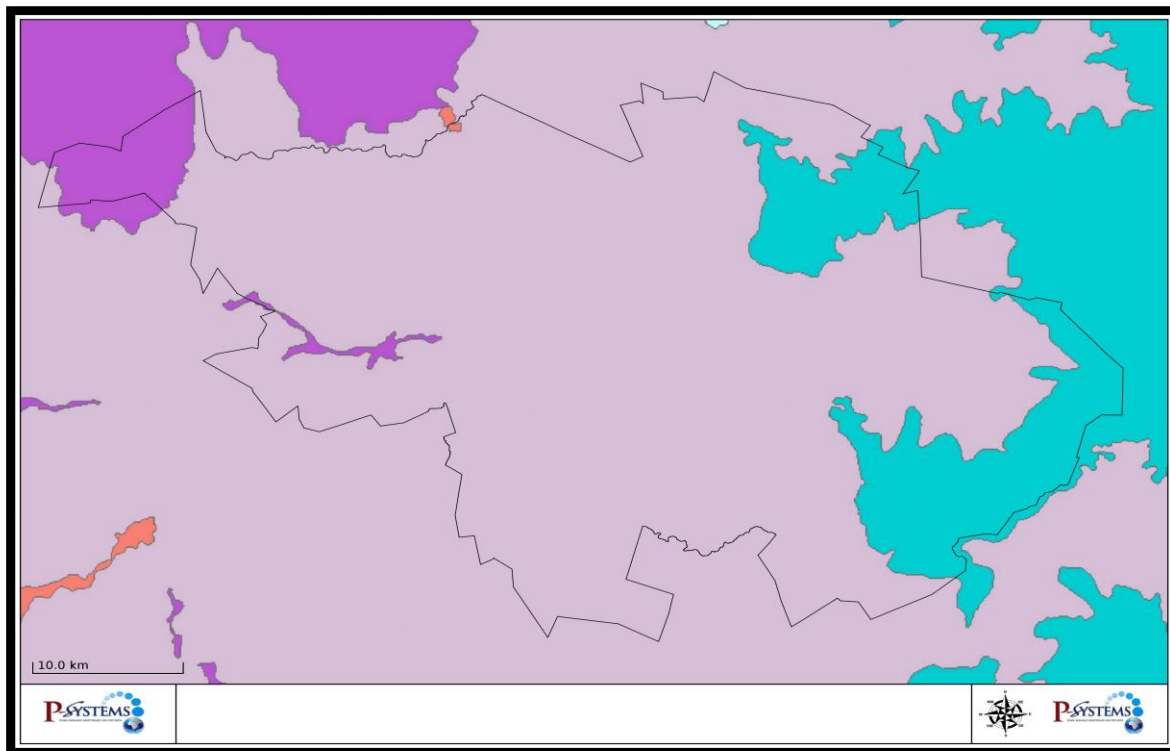
4.6. Hydrology

The river reaches adjacent to the project area are low-grade alluvial channels with prominent deposited alluvial sediments and some fixed boulder beds. Bank erosion varies from moderate to severe, with local land settlement, urbanization and livestock use being the main impacting factors. Morphologically the reach nearest the Maqalika intake site is classed as an "E" (seriously modified, with extensive loss of in-stream habitats) while reaches further down as rated as "D" (largely modified, with large changes in geomorphology and in-stream habitat). Riparian vegetation is dominated by exotic tree and shrub species and species able to withstand human and livestock impacts. Riparian habitats are classified as Class D according to criteria established by the South African National River Health Programme, i.e. largely modified with an associated large loss of



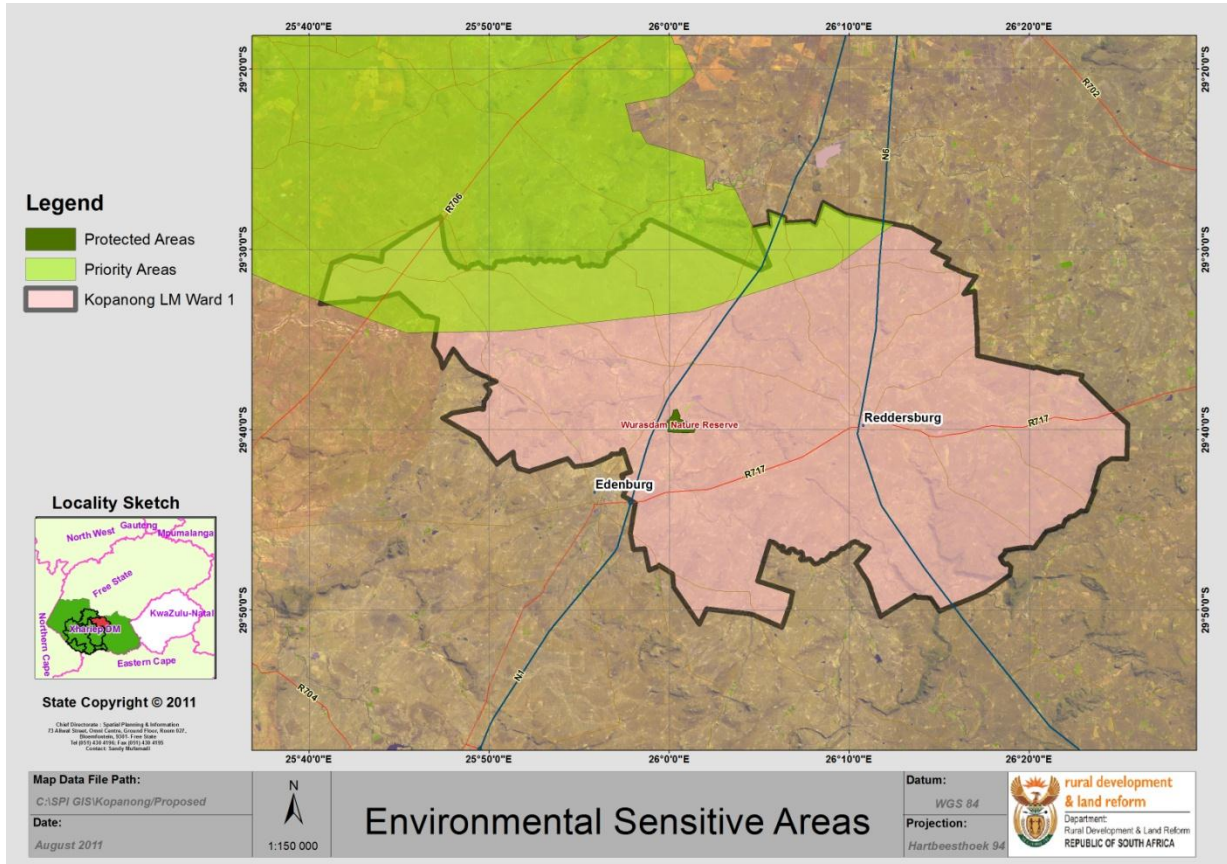
4.7. Land Capability

Soils Most parts of the area mostly have calcareous soils. According to the FSGDS the whole of the Xhariep District mainly has soils of intermediate to poor suitability for arable agriculture or forestry or grazing where climate permits. Xhariep with Thabo Mofutsanyane have the highest percentages of soils for conservation only .

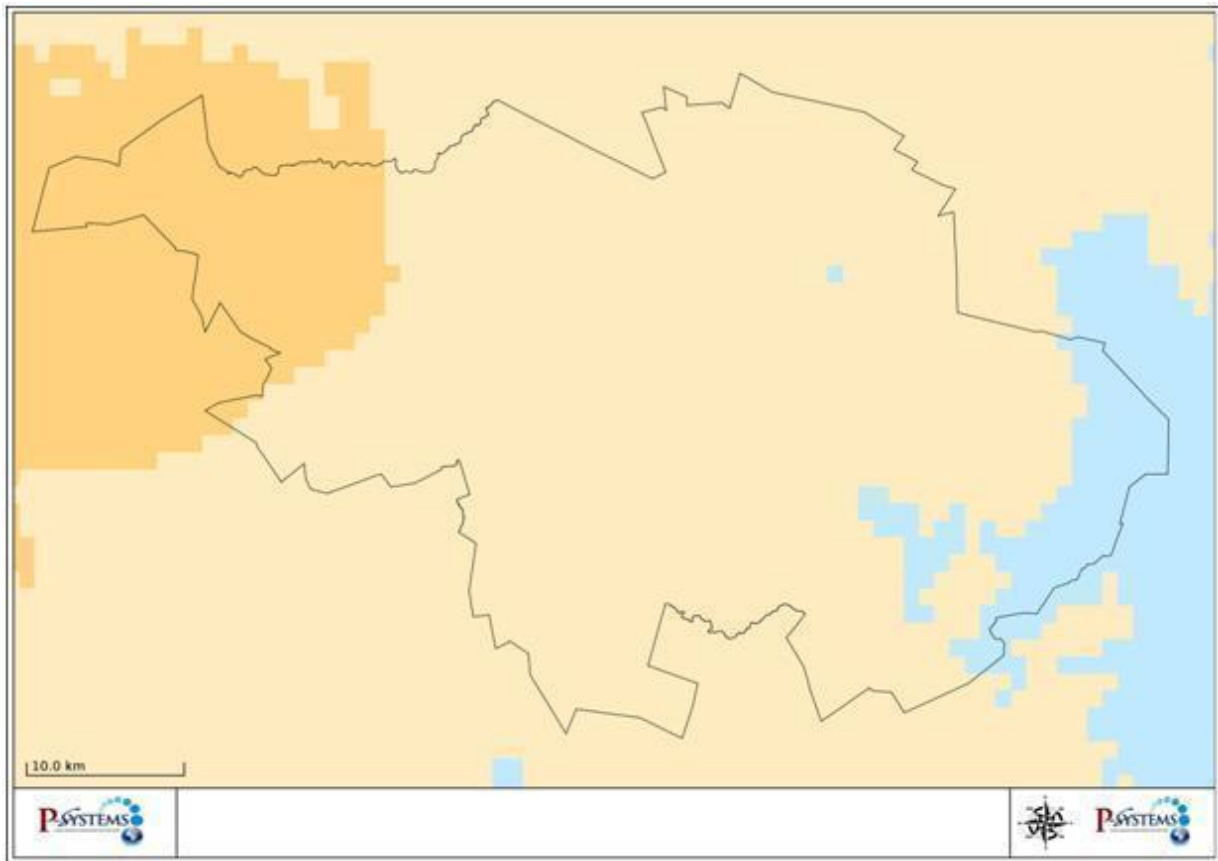


4.8. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

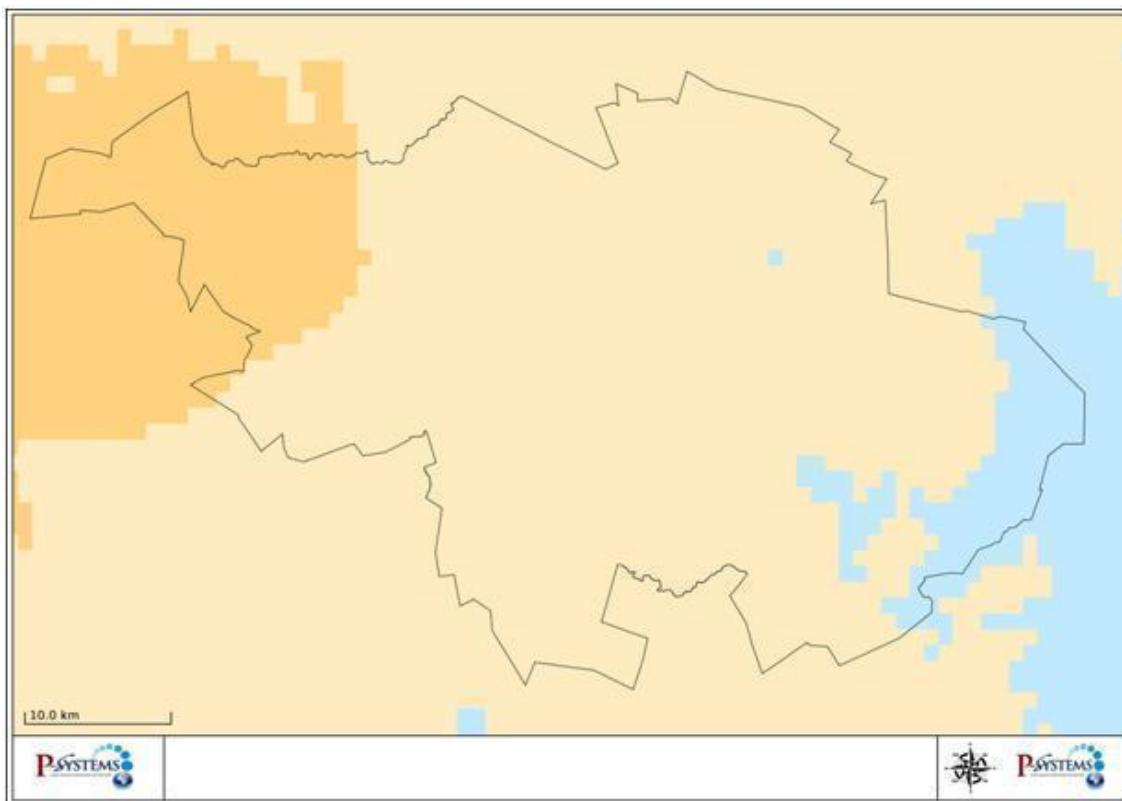
The areas along river courses and water sources, mountainous areas and scenic areas are all classified as sensitive areas. These include places like Nature Conservation Areas and Nature Reserves, Historic sites and pristine areas of which the most significant features have been illustrated on Plan B276.07. Development in these areas should be sensitive towards these natural and cultural features. Areas around Bethulie dam and Gariep dam can be considered environmentally sensitive. So nature conservation is necessary to maintain the tourism potential of the Gariep dam. Another environmentally sensitive area is the area on the border between Phillipolis and the Western Cape border.



4.9. Air Quality



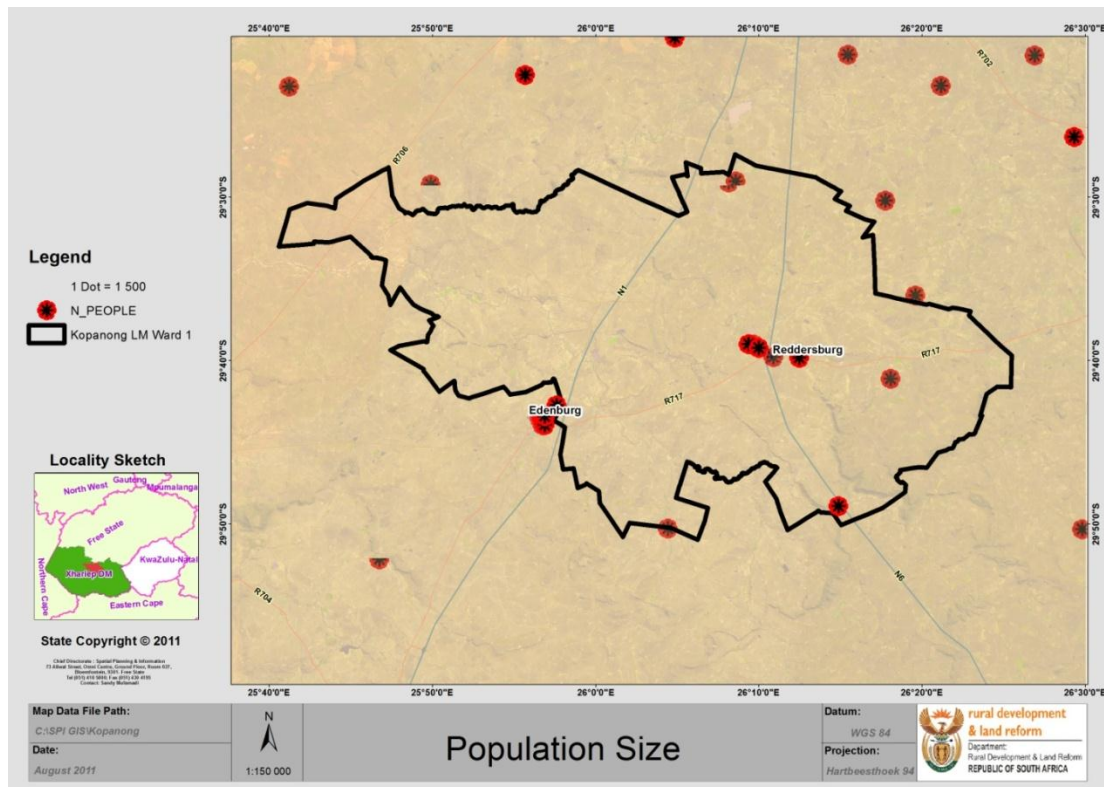
4.10. Habitat and Species



5. POPULATION AND MIGRATION

This section addresses the population size and density, change in population size, migration patterns and the gender distribution in the District.

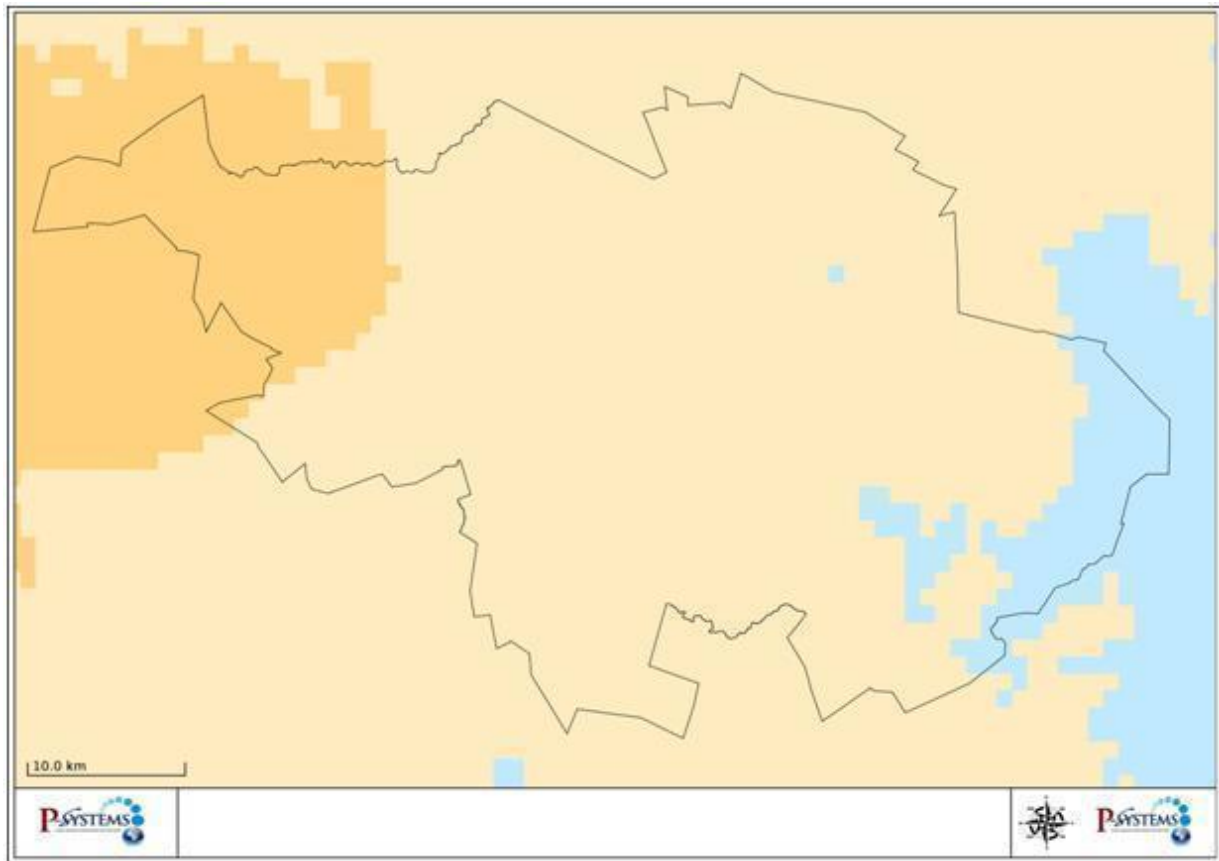
5.1. Population Size



6. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE

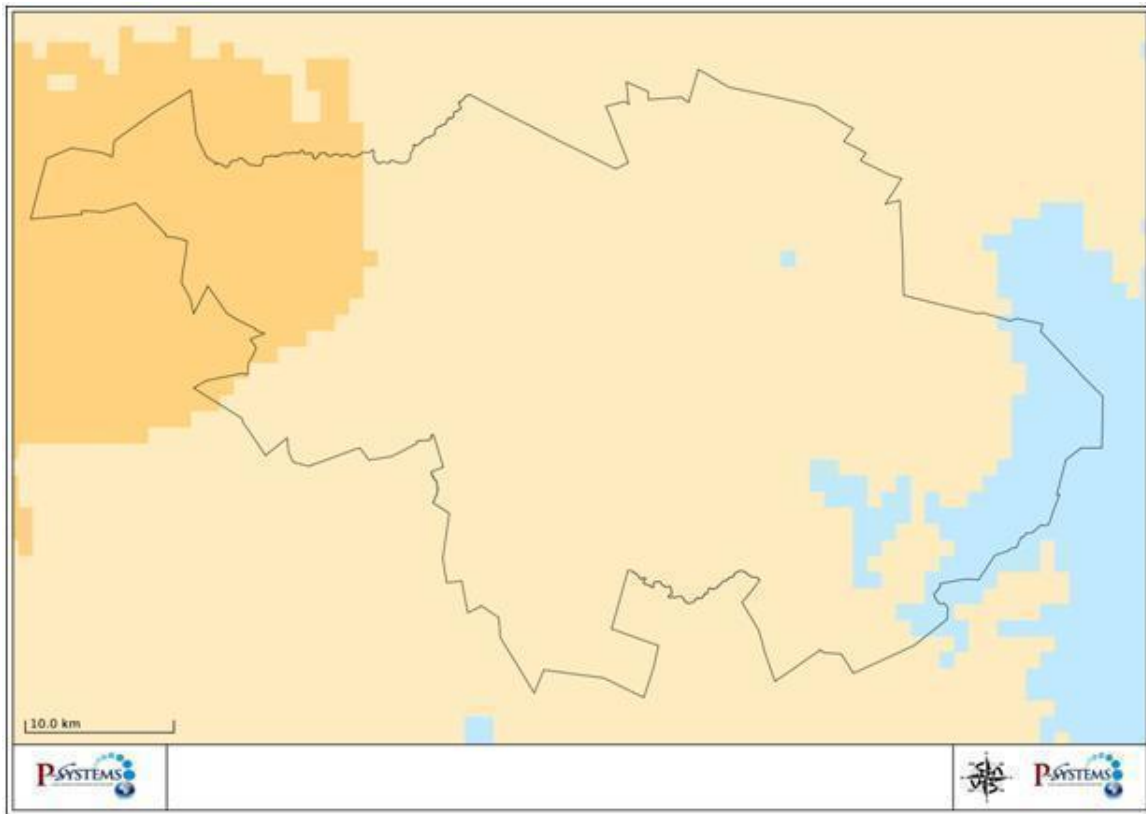
The main purpose of this section is to present the economic potential of the area's human resources based on the labour force, employment opportunities, farms distribution and ownership, investment potential and productivity potential.

6.1. Labour Force

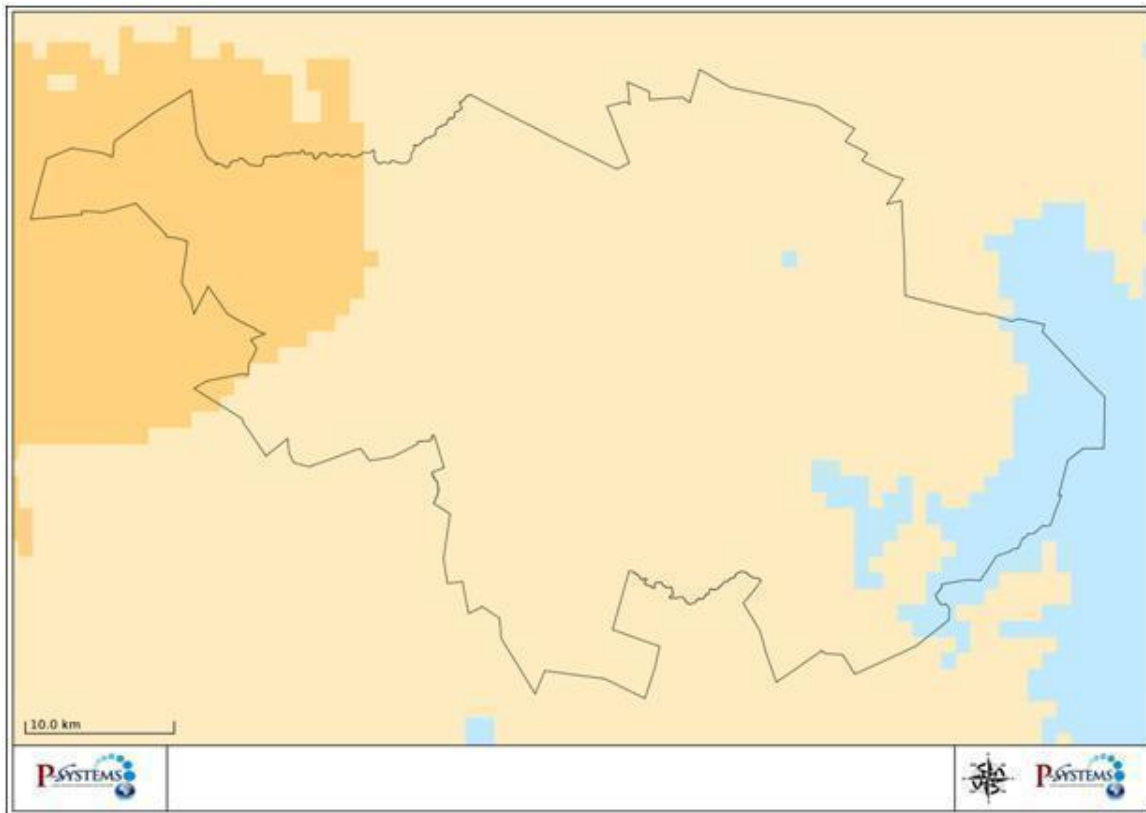


6.2. Employment

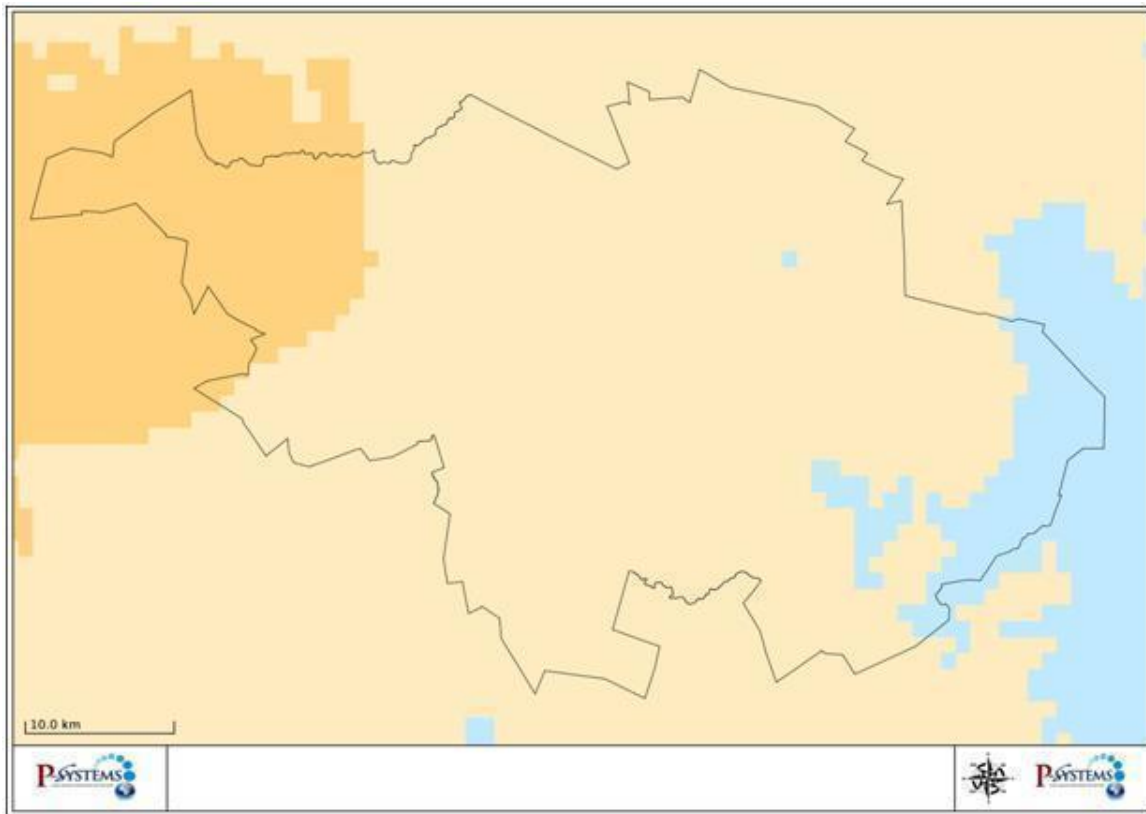
The rate of unemployment has increased by over 60 %, between 1996 to 888 in 2001. The employment rate has also increased . Given this, therefore it means that the rate of unemployment superceeds the employment rate. The total labour force has decreased. This ca be attributed to the fact that most people has stopped looking for jobs.



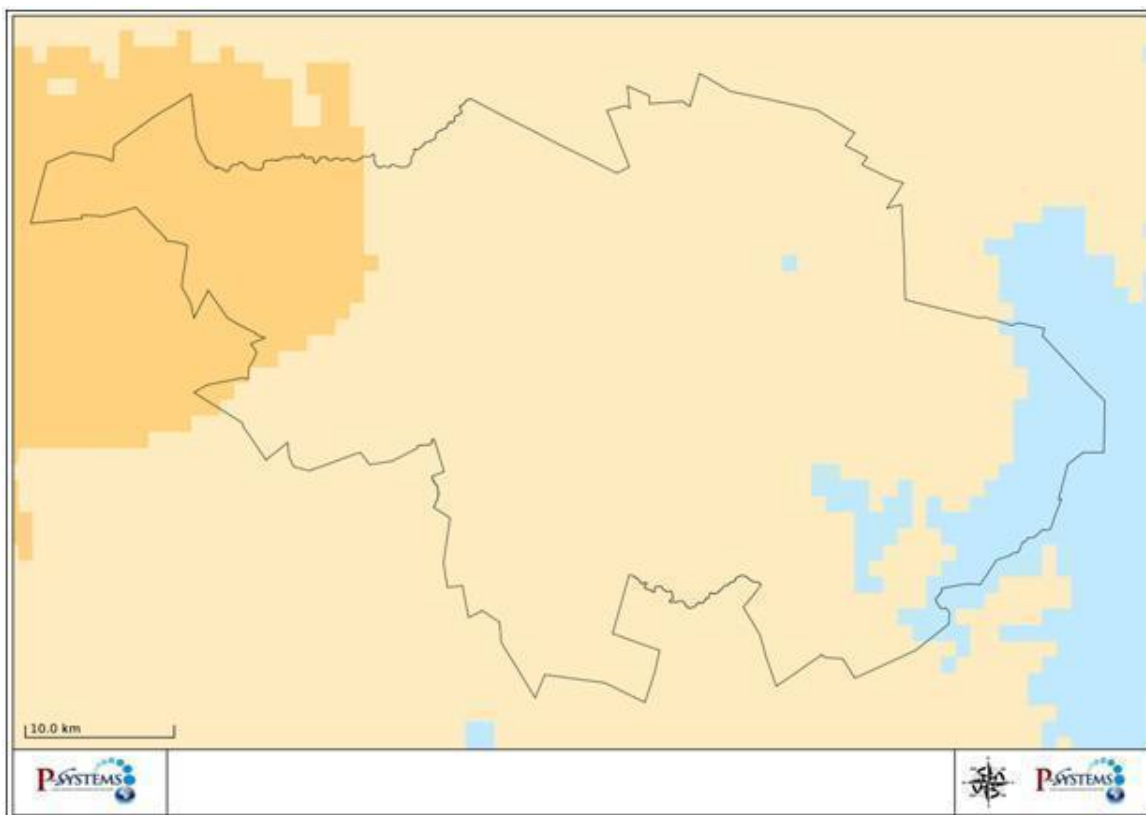
6.3. Income



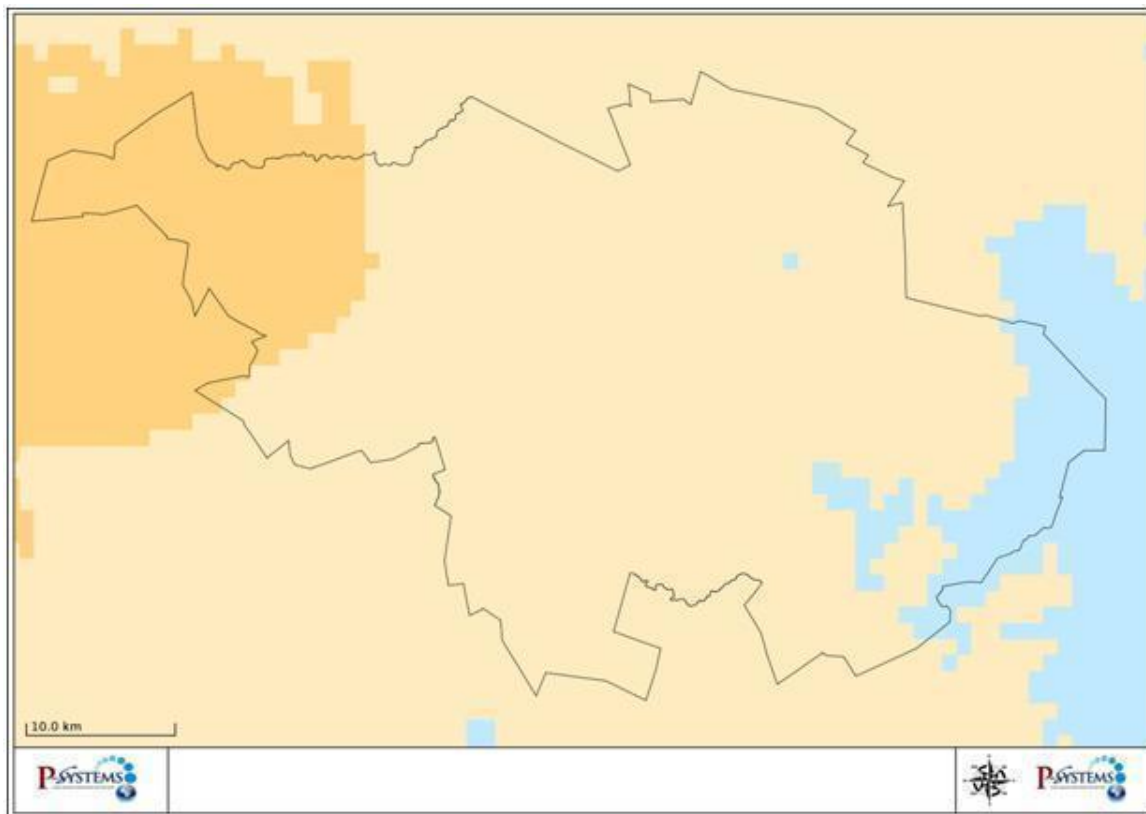
6.4. Social Welfare and Development



6.5. Economic Activities

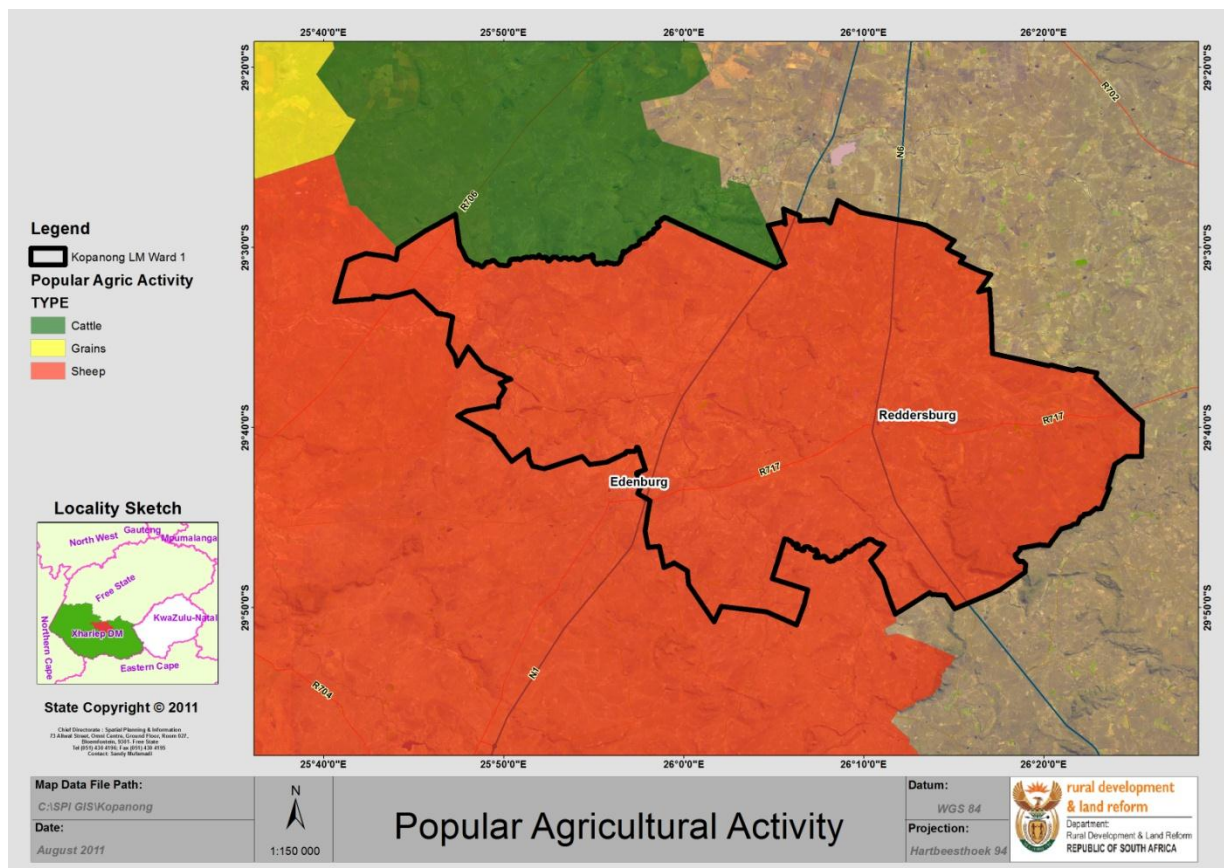


6.6. Productivity

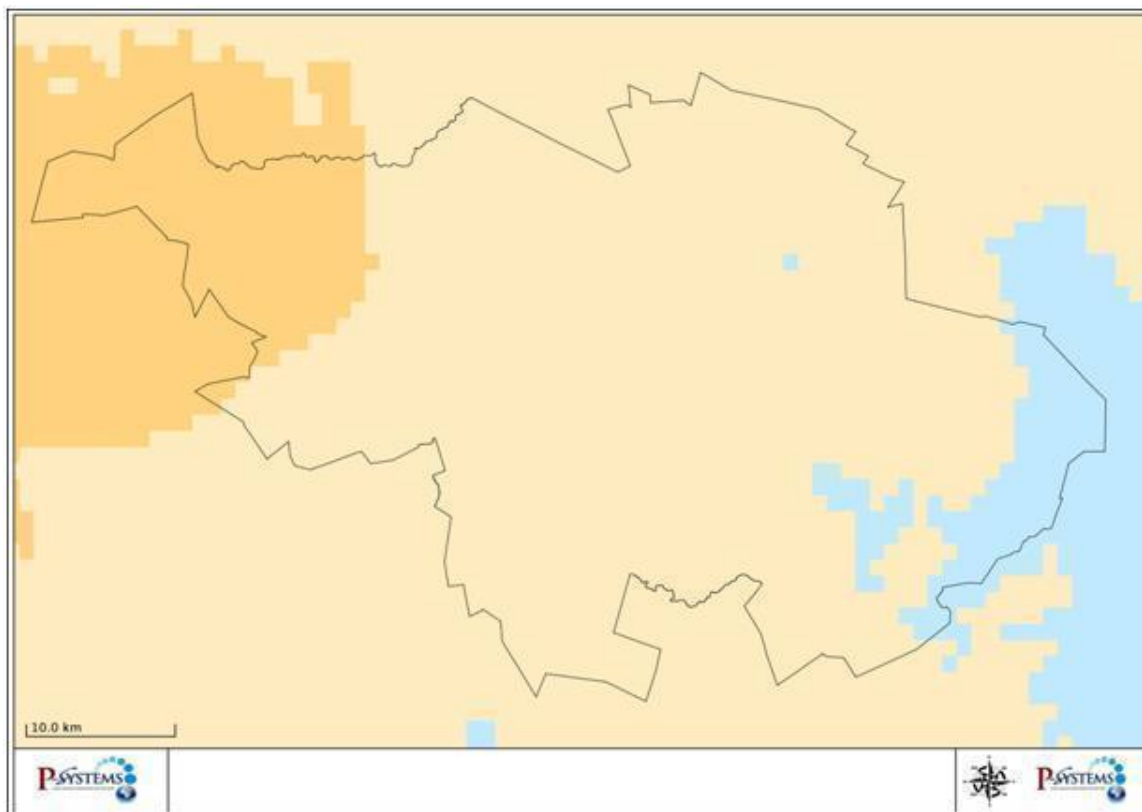


6.7. Agricultural Activities

The agricultural sector of the area has shown a steady increase over the last couple of years. The agricultural sector is responsible for 18% of the GGP of Kopanong Municipal area, however; it only employs 4 % of the total employed workforce. The challenge for the district municipality is that the economy is largely dependent on the agricultural sector, which indicates its low level of diversity. It is therefore advisable that the municipality diversifies the economy where possible, focusing on agro processing to create more economic opportunities for the municipal area. Agricultural activities that exist in are on a micro level catering for the immediate consumption needs of the local population.



6.8. Industrial Activities



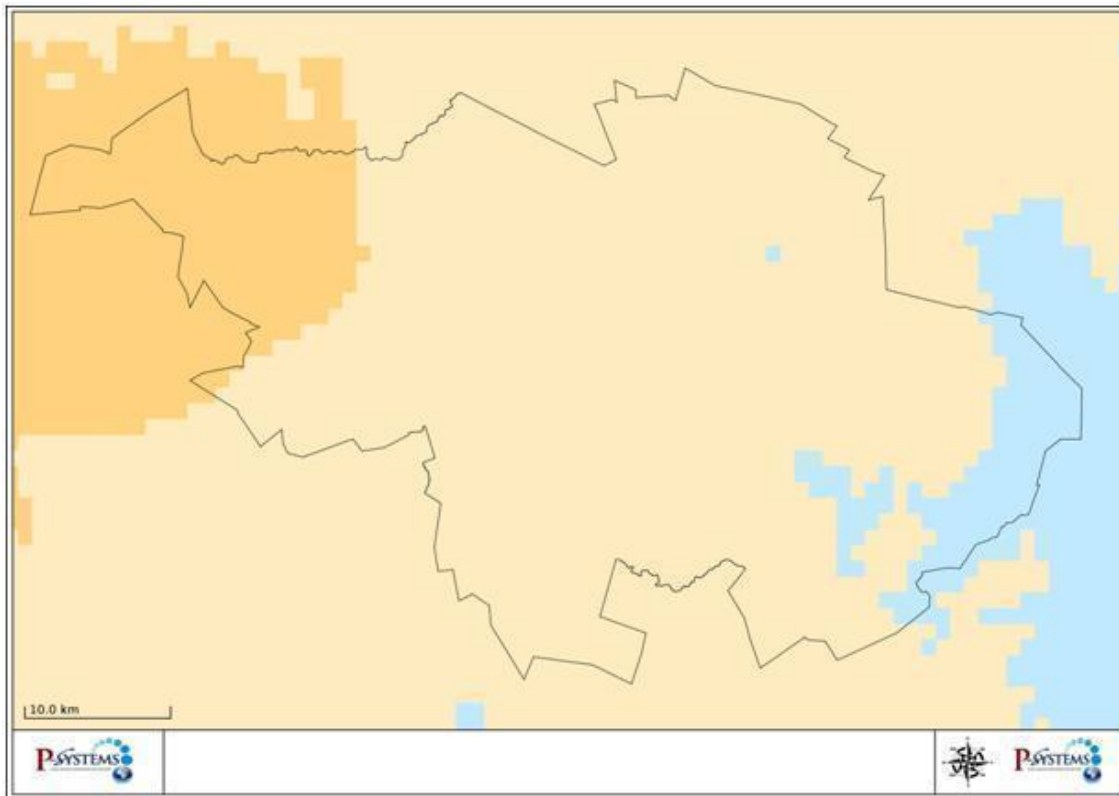
6.9. Infrastructural Services

7. SOCIAL WELL BEING AND EQUITY

This section addresses the different types of land uses and services found in **the District**.

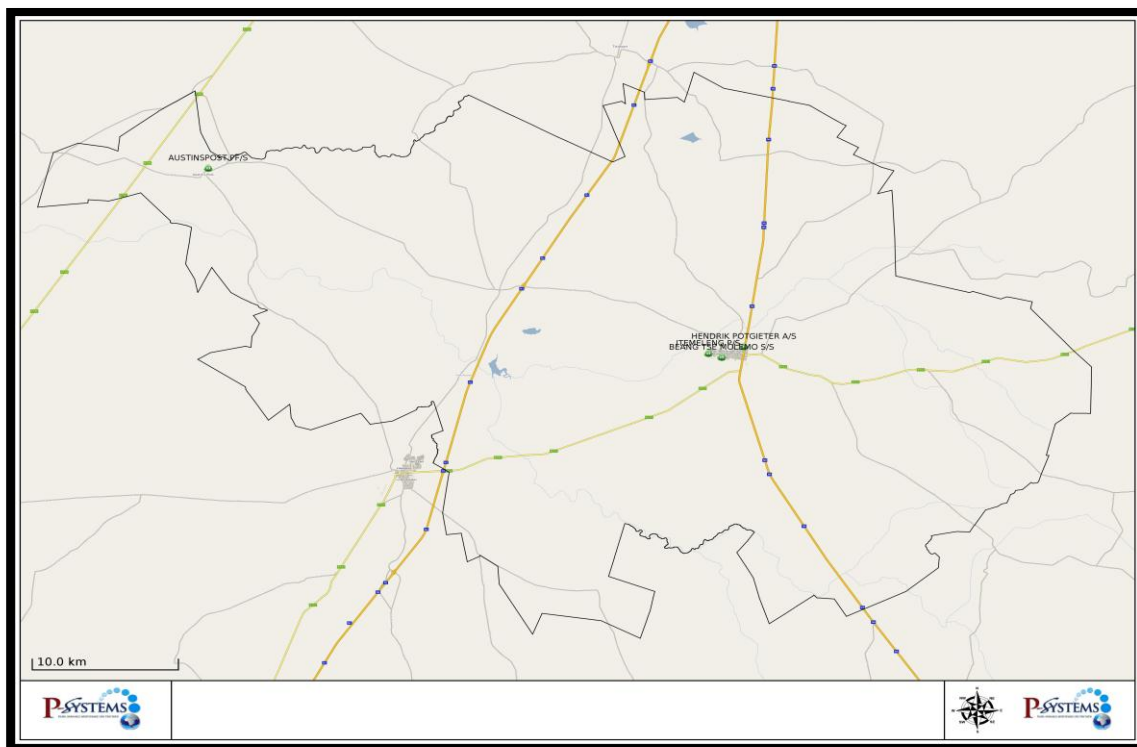
7.1. Housing

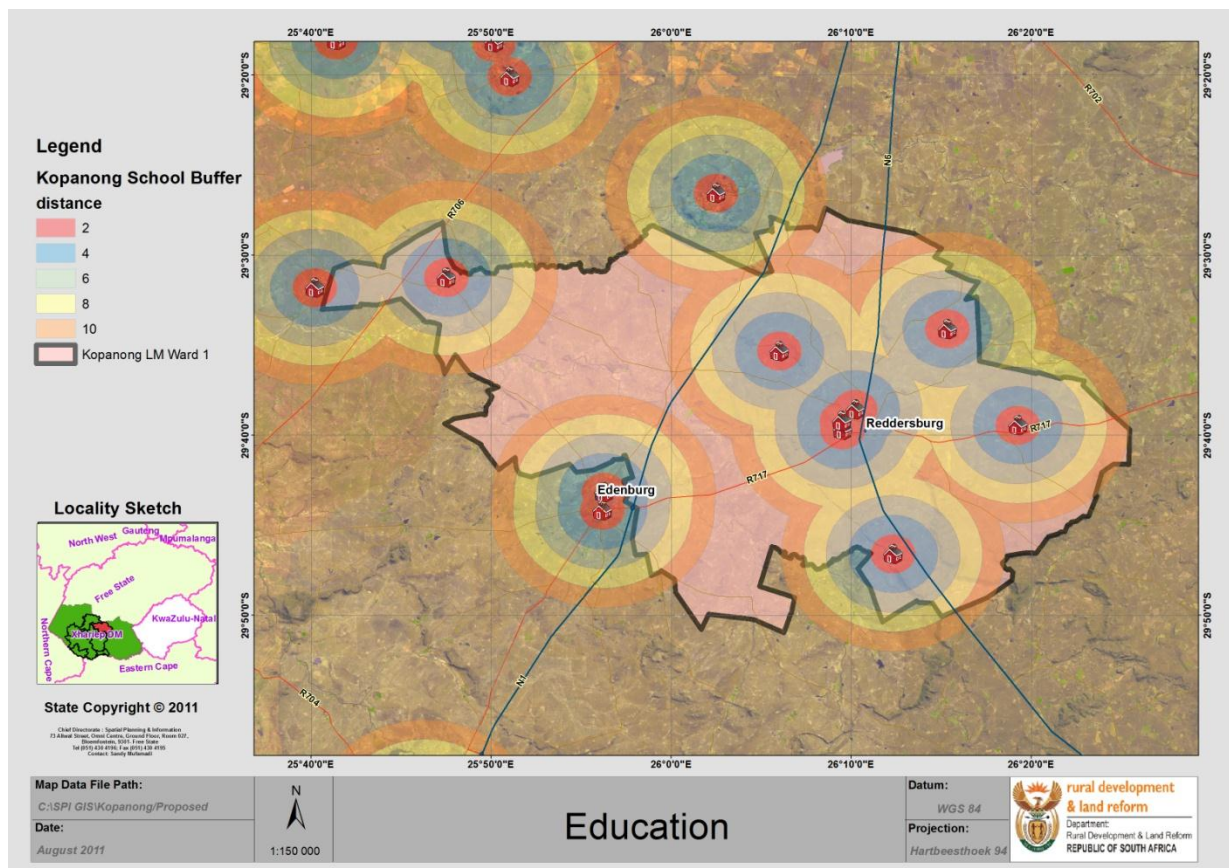
Commercial and social Integration of former separated land
Shortage of lower income housing units
Development of buffer areas between 2 town areas
Sustainable land management
77 vacant erven in Reddersburg
247 vacant erven in Matoporong (already allocated)
Illegal squatting north of Matoporong (Recollocation to site south of Matoporong is proposed)
Low income residential development is proposed west of Matoporong
Development of 200 residential sites in Reddersburg.



7.2. Education

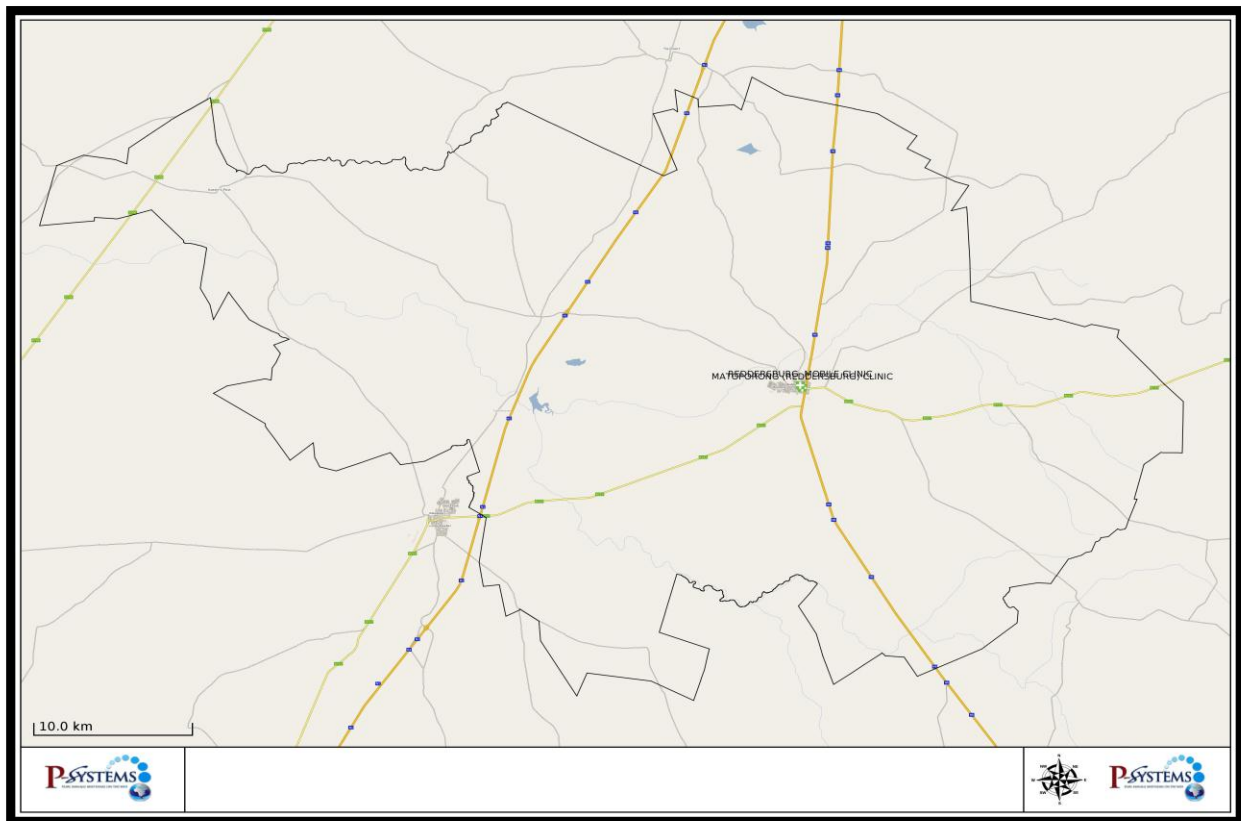
The rate of illiteracy in the area has dropped by 11,26 %,from 693 people without schoolin in 1996 to 615 in 2001.This can be attribute to the fact that governement has introduced free ADULT Based Education and Training programmes.The number of of people obtaining matric has also increased,showing changes in literacy patterns



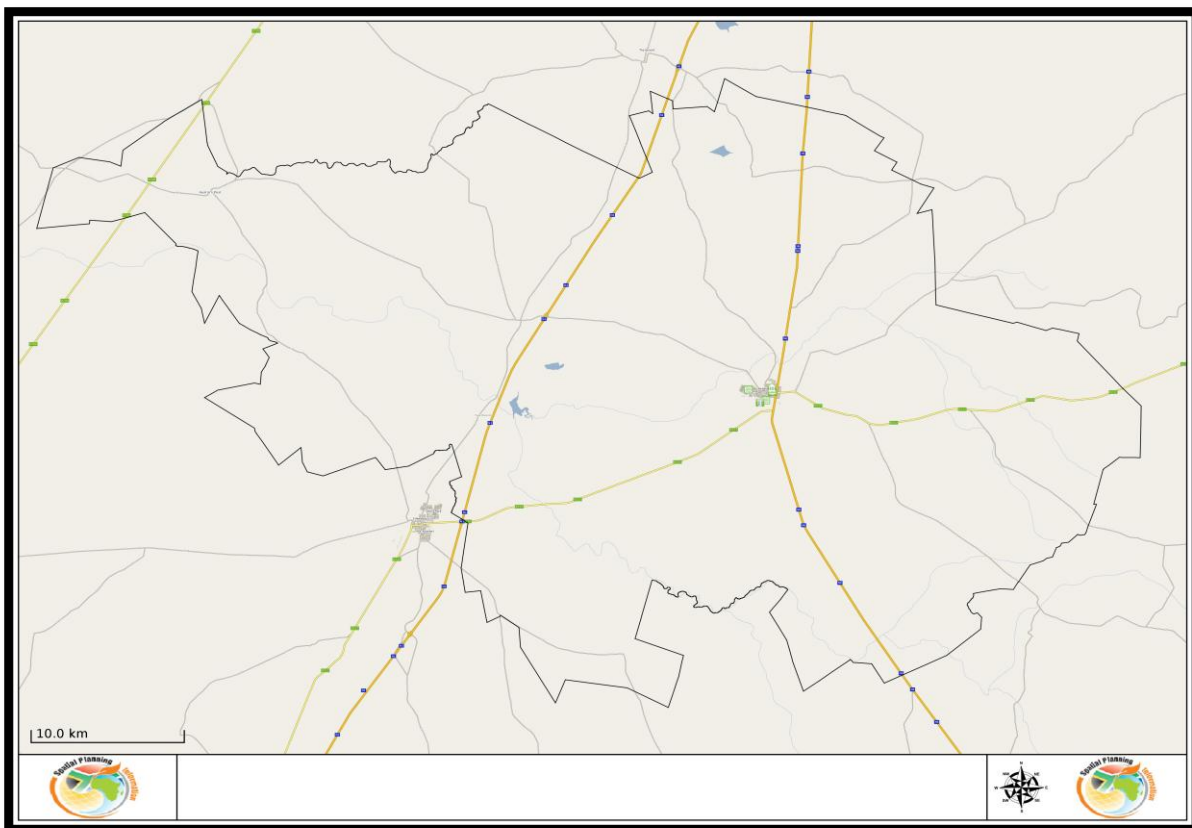


7.3. Health Facilities

All clinics in the area are on a 24-hour call service. This implies that in a case of an emergency the staff on duty needs to be contacted by the patient or community to come and open the facility. HIV / AIDS infections in the district are said to be high even though the anti-natal statistics from local clinics has not been analysed for this year's IDP, figures from last year IDP are still relevant for indicating patterns of prevalence.

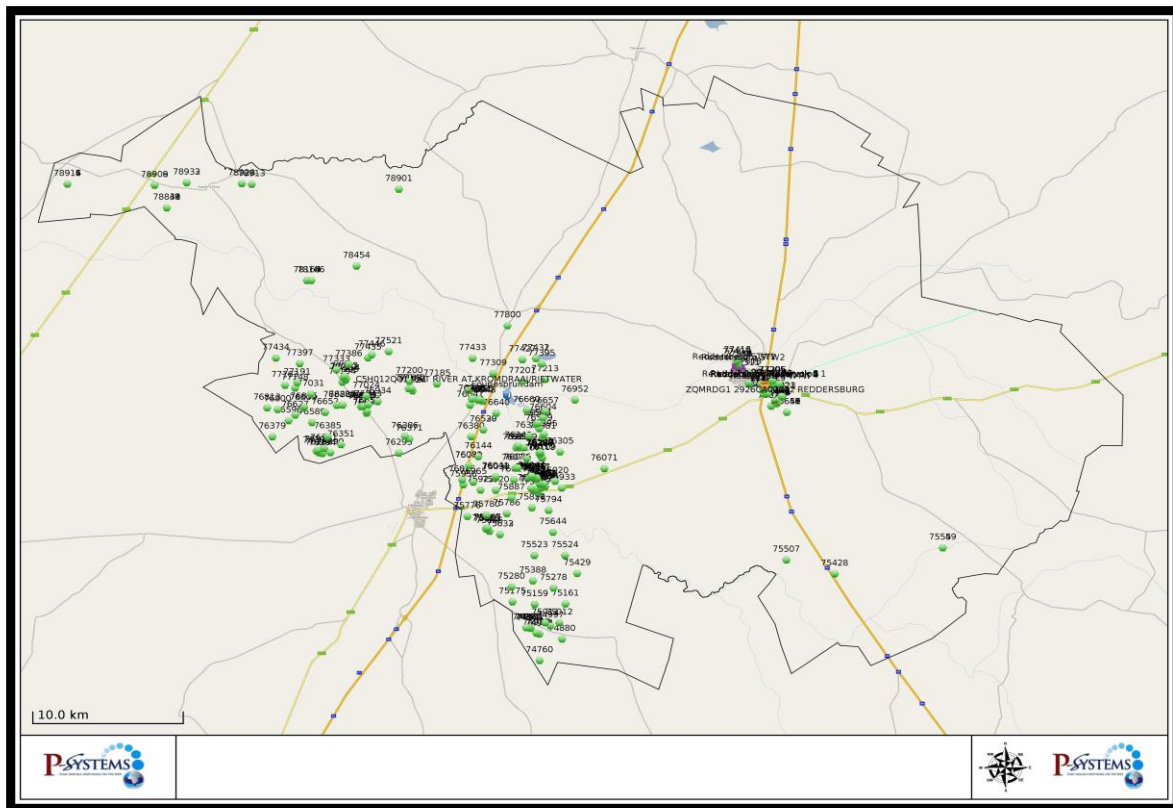


7.4. Municipal Services



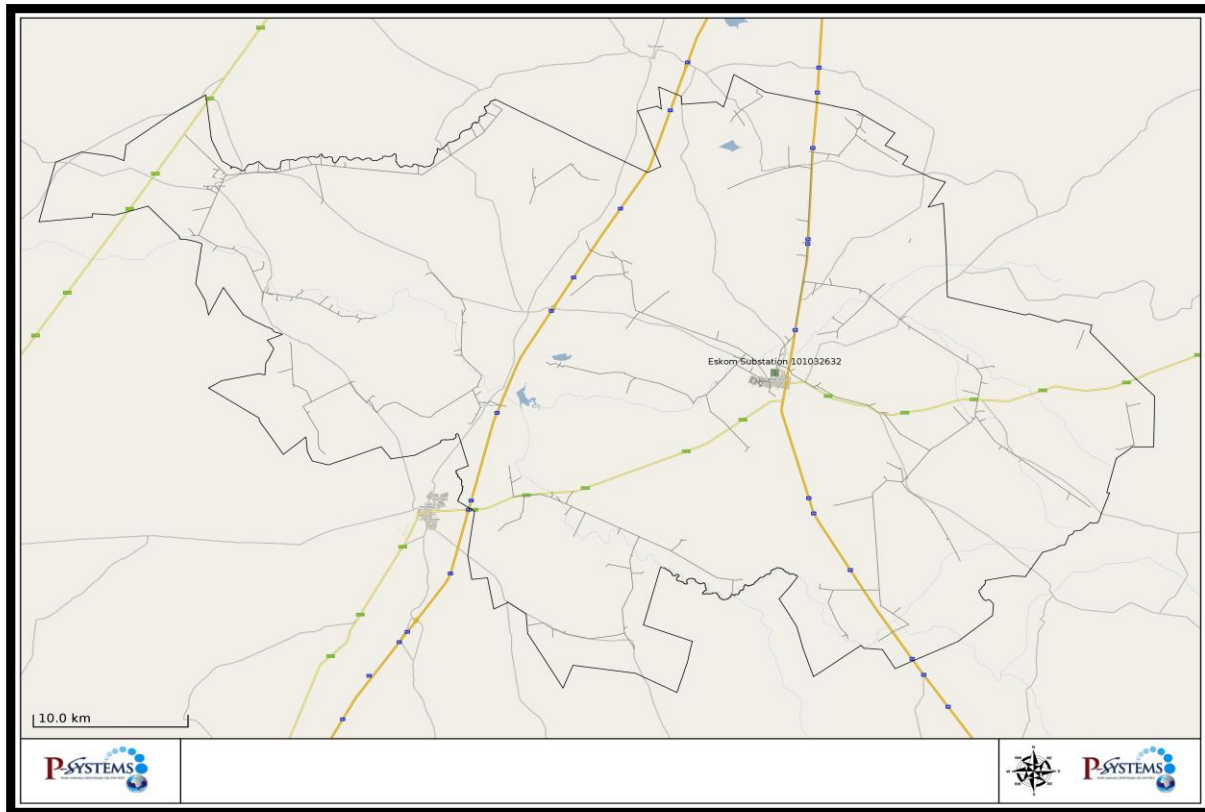
7.5. Sanitation And Water

The sanitation backlog in the area is 181 houses. These houses are currently either using the pit-latrine or the bucket system. However, the use of bucket system is very minimal and is almost completely scrapped out. The total number household receiving flush toilets has increased significantly.



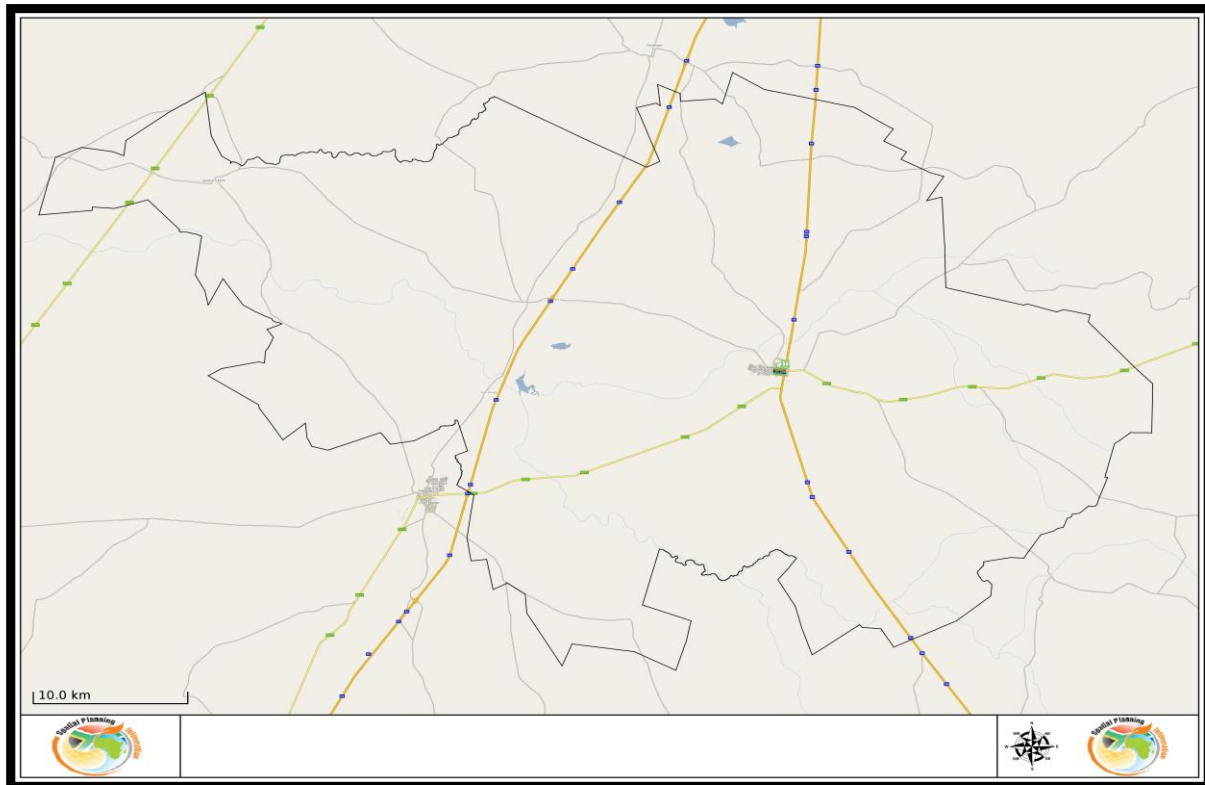
7.6. Electricity

The number of houses receiving electricity has increased by 33.84 %, from 1309 in 1996 to 1752 in 2001. This has subsequently led to the number of houses using paraffin to be reduced by 38,32 %, from 107 in 1996 to 66 in 2001. The use of solar energy was also explored 1996 and 2001



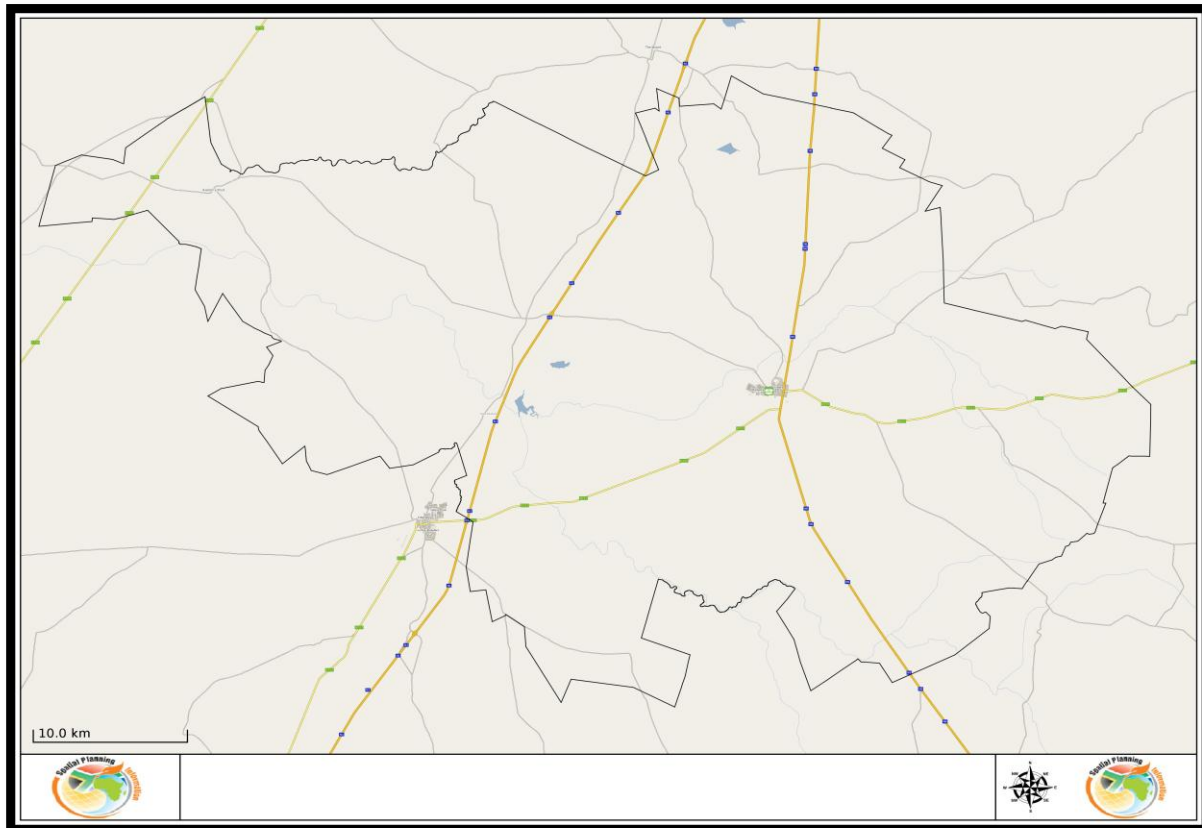
7.7. Recreational Activities and Community Facilities

There are ample sport and recreation facilities in the area. However, the condition of these facilities is not always good due to a lack of maintenance and vandalism. This hampers poor communities to gain access to these services. However, unemployed youth loiter in the street and recreational facilities and programs must be implemented to direct their behavior towards active participation and to serve as a deterrent to unsociable and criminal behavior. Sport does have the potential to unite communities across cultural and racial boundaries and all inhabitants must be encouraged to participate in sport and social activities. It is therefore essential to improving on creating the necessary infrastructure and facilities in both urban and rural areas. Although effective recreation activities, such as sport support development, there is only 1 sport center in the area.



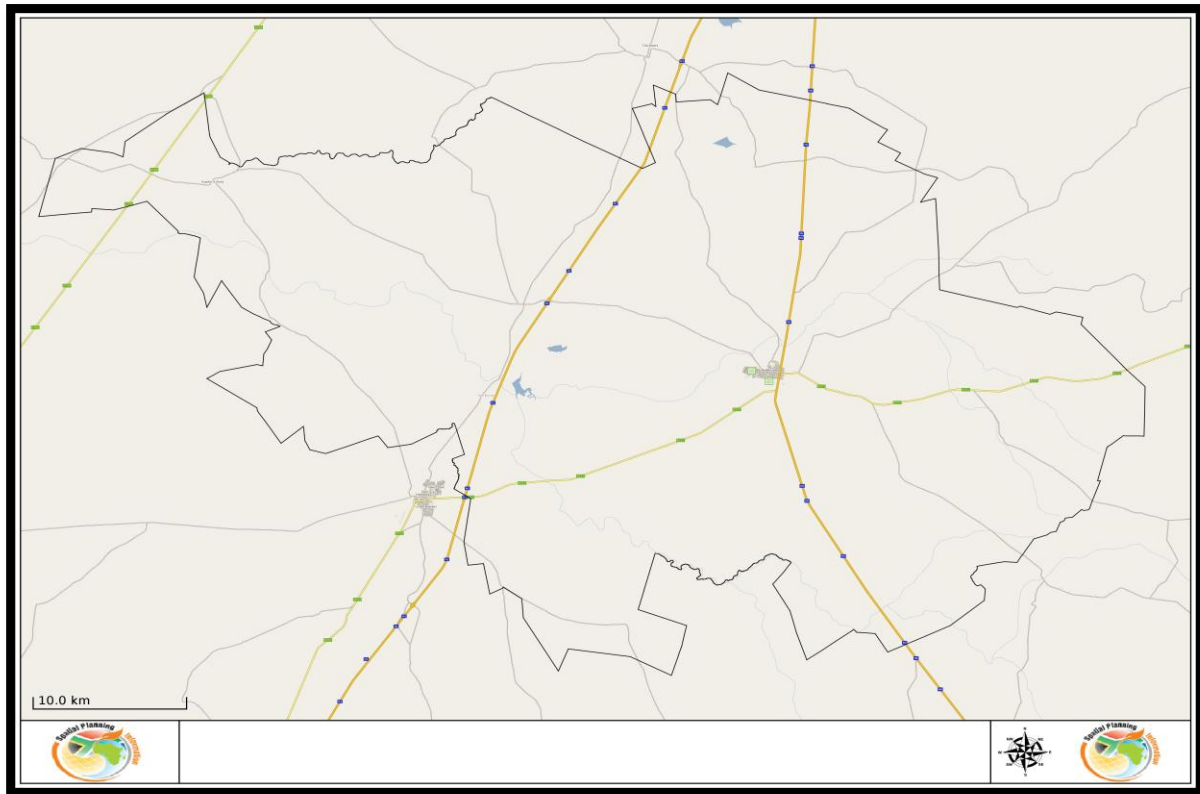
7.8. Community Safety

The safety and security service delivered to the community is insufficient with only one police per town situated mainly in towns (white suburbs). The SAPS is also experiencing lack of sufficient logistics and infrastructure. The provision of protection services falls outside the scope of responsibility of the council. However, the council can play an active role by becoming involved in the community policing forums and generally informing the community. The council can also play a role in improving road safety conditions of the area. In general the council can become involved by building the capacity of the community on safety and security matters.

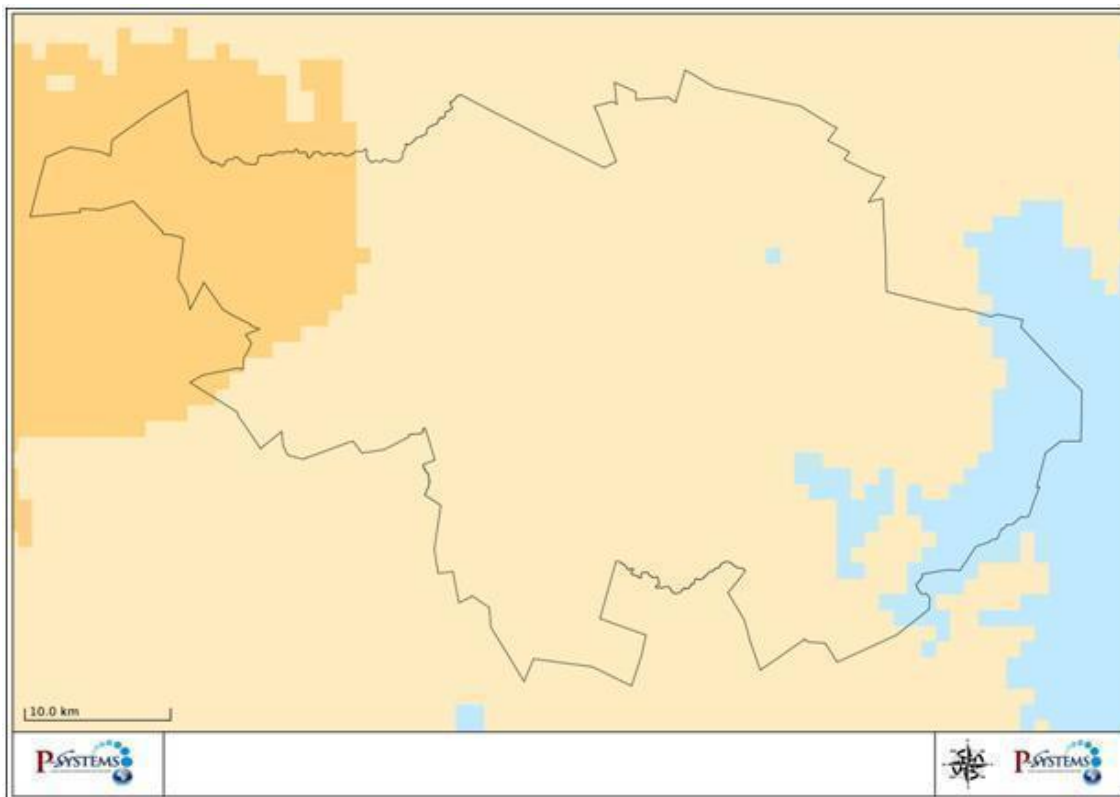


7.9. Cemeteries

In Edenburg, there is sufficient capacity Ha-rasebei ? need urgent expansion (proposal was made) Extension of cemetery in Edenburg. (IDP C401, 2010/2011) 2 cemeteries only 1 in use. Application lodged to extend cemetery in Noordmanville. Cemeteries in Jagersfontein and Fauresmith adequate for next 2 years Ipopeng needs to be expanded Extension of cemetery in Fauresmith. (IDP C401, 2010/2011). 3 existing cemeteries in springfontein. Proposal made to expand Maphodi and Williamsville cemeteries. Cemetery in Philippolis still adequate Cemetery in Poding-tse-rola needs to be expanded Extension of cemetery in Philippolis. (IDP C401, 2010/2011. 2 cemeteries in Bethulie and Lephoi. The cemetery in Lephoi reached full capacity. Proposal for new cemetery south-west of Cloetespark. 2 cemeteries ? with sufficient capacity. 3 cemeteries in Matopong, 1 in Reddersburg. Cemeteries in Matopong need to be expanded



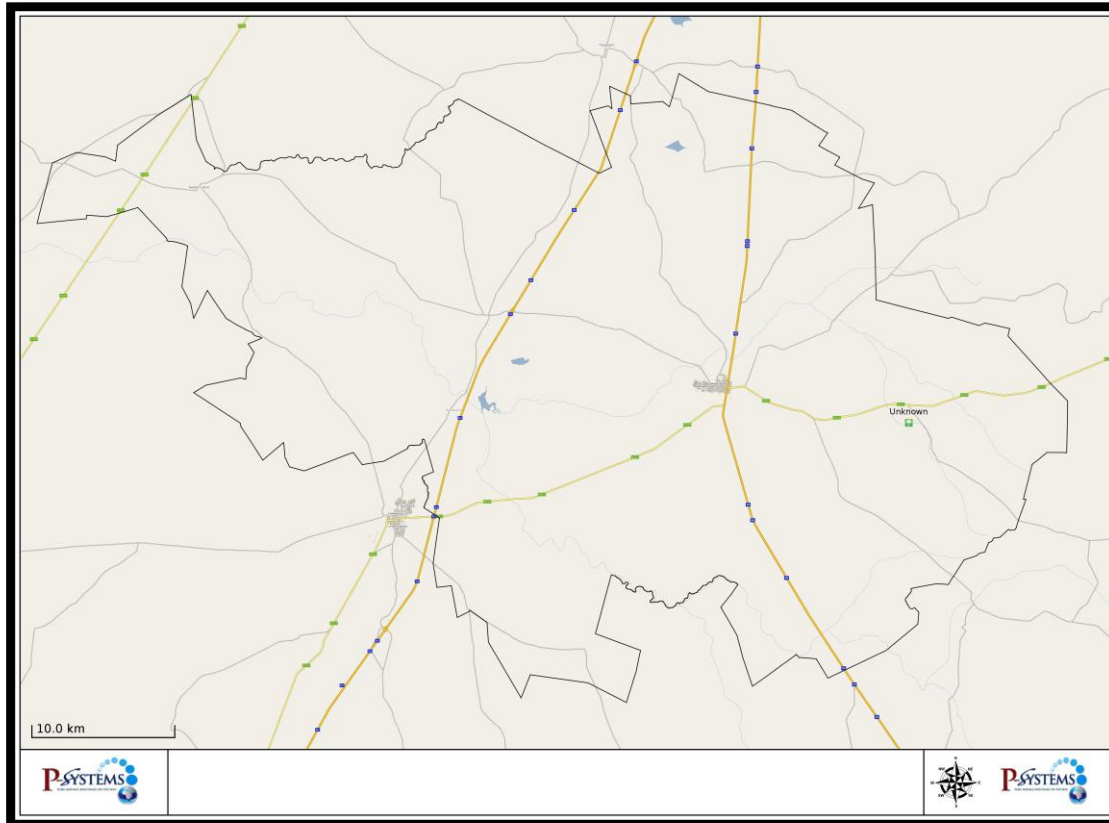
7.10. Religious Structures



7.11. Tourism

Tourism in Koffiefontein and surrounding areas is still very underdeveloped, although several initiatives are currently revolving around some of the existing attractions in the area. The planned Diamond/Wine route in the

Southern Free State will cover a distance of 250km and include the towns of Philippolis, Jagersfontein, Fauresmith, Koffiefontein and Jacobsdal. Once established, it will cater for local and international tourists and is Australia South Africa Local Governance Partnership 6 Activity 9.1.2 ? ACR August 2004 intended for organised tours as well as individual travellers. It aims to be a community project that will include contributions from schools, churches, community organisations, government departments, the business sector and De Beers. Further opportunities that will emerge from the route include the training of tour guides, the development of alternative accommodation in traditional black townships, cleaning projects in towns and special weekends for, amongst others, fishing, hunting or mountain biking.



8. SWOT ANALYSIS

A SWOT analysis table investigates the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the District Municipality. The information given is based on observations, informal interviews with randomly selected community members. The SWOT analysis of Xhariep District is indicated in Annexure 2.

9. LAND REFORM

10. LAND OWNERSHIP

11. EXISTING PROJECTS / INITIATIVES

This section sets out the IDP projects as per the [Xhariep District Municipality 2011/12 IDP document](#) and [Naledi Local Municipality 2011/12 IDP projects](#). Projects specific to spatial development are outlined in [Annexure 4 and 5](#).

12. KEY FINDINGS AND AREAS OF INTERVENTION

ITEM	FINDINGS	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
HOUSING		
ELECTRICITY		
ROADS		
ACCESS TO WATER		
PUBLIC TRANSPORT		
SANITATION		
REFUSE REMOVAL		

ITEM	FINDINGS	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
GENERAL SOCIAL NEEDS		
HEALTH		
EDUCATION		
UNEMPLOYMENT		
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES		
AGRICULTURE		

ITEM	FINDINGS	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
LED		

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ANNEXURE 1:

CHIEF DIRECTORATE: SPATIAL PLANNING AND INFORMATION

Spatial Planning Services Free State, Bloemfontein

July 26, 2011

Authored by:

Planner (Final compiler)

Planner (Co-compiler)

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