






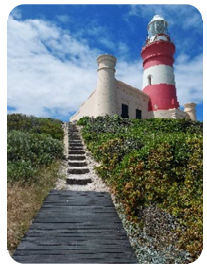

DRAFT OVERBERG DISTRICT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
JANUARY 2022

Western Cape Government
Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS & DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OVERBERG DISTRICY MUNICIPALITY
26 Long Street, Bredasdorp

Executive Summary

Important to note:
This is a strategic policy document with a focus on broad spatial guidelines at the District level.
Detailed policies and spatial guidelines will be contained in the Local Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks.

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FIGURES

TABLES

ACRONYMS

ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CEF	Capital Expenditure Framework
CoCT	City of Cape Town
COGTA	Cooperative Government & Traditional Affairs
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DCF	District Coordination Forum
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DSDF	District Spatial Development Framework
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
GCMRSIF	Greater Cape Metro Regional Implementation Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Produce
GDPR	Gross Domestic Product (Regional)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Growth Potential of Towns Study
GPS18	Growth Potential of Town's Study Update
HDI	Human Development Index
HSP	Human Settlement Plan
HWC	Heritage Western Cape
ICMA	Integrated Coastal Management Act
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IPPs	Independent Power Producers
IPTN	Integrated Public Transport Network
ISC	Intergovernmental Steering Committee
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
JDA	Joint District Approach
JDMA	Joint District Metro Approach
JPI	Joint Planning Initiative
LED	Local Economic Development
LUPA	Land Use Planning Act
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MERO	Municipal Economic Review and Outlook
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MSA	Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000),
MSDF	Municipal Spatial Development Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
NMT	Non-Motorised Transport
NT	National Treasury
ODM	Overberg District Municipality
PERO	Provincial Economic Review and Outlook
PLTF	Provincial Land and Transport Framework
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRASA	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
PSG	Provincial Strategic Goal
PSP	Provincial Strategic Plan
RSEP/ VPUU	Regional Socio-Economic Programme and Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading Programme
RSIF	Regional Spatial Implementation Framework
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Authority
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANRAL	South African Roads Agency Limited
SAPS	South African Police Services
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDIS	Spatial Development and Infrastructure Support Committee
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPC	Spatial Planning Category
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013)
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
TDA	Transport & Urban Development Authority
TFR	Transnet Freight Rail
TOD	Transit-oriented Development
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
VIP	Vision-inspired Priority
WC	Western Cape

WC DLG	Western Cape Department of Local Government
WC DoA	Department of Agriculture
WC DoH	Department of Health
WC DoHS	Department of Human Settlements
WC DoP	Department of the Premier
WC DTPW	Department of Transport & Public Works
WC LUPA	Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act 3 of 2015)
WCBSP	Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan
WCCRS	Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy
WCED	Western Cape Education Department
WCG	Western Cape Government
WCIF	Western Cape Infrastructure Framework, 2013
WMA	Water Management Area
WTW	Water Treatment Works
WWTW	Wastewater Treatment Works

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

5th Generation IDP	The Overberg District Municipality's Integrated Development Plan for the period 2022 - 2027
Adaptation	The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.
Agri-processing	The process of transforming products that originate from agriculture, forestry and fisheries.
Biodiversity	Refers to the biological wealth of a geographic region including the different marine, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, communities of organisms within these
Catalytic Infrastructure	Infrastructure that activates further infrastructure development by other investors, which in turn transforms the built environment.
Cemetery	The place for the burial of human remains and may include ancillary buildings such as and offices and chapels but excludes crematoria
Climate Change	A long-term shift in global or regional climate patterns is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity.
Coastal node	Concentrated development at a specific coastal location
Coastal Zone	Coastal Zone is the area comprising of coastal public property, the coastal protection zone, coastal access land, coastal protected areas, the seashore, and coastal waters, and includes any aspect of the environment on, in, under, and above such area.
Critical Biodiversity Area	Terrestrial and aquatic features in the landscape are critical for conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem functioning and are required to meet biodiversity targets
Cultural landscape	Sites, areas, places, settlements, and urban and rural landscapes of historical significance, vistas, and scenic beauty as well as places of spiritual, cultural, and historic significance
Densification	Increased use of space, both horizontal and vertical, within existing residential areas/ properties and new developments, accompanied by an increased number of units and/ or population
Economic Transformation	The economic context in which resources shift from low productivity to high productivity uses and a country's production capability is diversified, resulting in greater export competitiveness, expanded employment, and economic inclusion.
Disaster	Severe alterations in the normal functioning of a community or a society due to hazardous physical events interacting with vulnerable social conditions, leading to widespread adverse human, material, economic, or environmental effects that require immediate emergency response to satisfy critical human needs and that may require external support for recovery.
Food security	A state that prevails when people have secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth, development, and an active and healthy life.
Gini Co-efficient	An index that measures economic inequality based on income or wealth distribution across a population, among individuals or households. The index ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 being perfect equality and 1 indicates perfect inequality.
Good Governance	Good governance is participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and follows the rule of law. Good governments ensure that there is minimal corruption and that the most vulnerable and the minorities in society are heard in decision-making. A good government is also responsive to its society's current and future needs.
Green Economy	A system of economic activities related to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services that result in improved human well-being over the long term, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks or ecological scarcities.
Human Development Index	A composite statistical instrument to measure a country or region's level of social and economic development. It comprises average

	years of schooling, life expectancy at birth, expected years of schooling, and gross national income per capita.
Invasive alien species	A species introduced outside its natural past or present distribution (i.e., an alien species) that becomes established in natural or semi-natural ecosystems or habitat, is an agent of change, and threatens native biological diversity.
Joint District Approach	A geographical and team-based, citizen-focused approach to provide a basket of government services (whether national, provincial, or municipal) that are delivered seamlessly as a single service.
Risk	The potential for consequences where something of human value (including humans themselves) is at stake and where the outcome is uncertain. Risk is often represented as probability of occurrence of hazardous events or trends multiplied by the consequences if these events occur.
Mobility	The ease with which people can travel with minimal delay on a route
Municipal Infrastructure Grant Programme	A programme of the national Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs that funds municipal infrastructure projects, with a focus on infrastructure for basic services.
Population density	The number of people per given area, e.g., square kilometer, hectare
Population growth	The change in the size of the population of a particular place at a defined time as a function of births, deaths and net migration
Poverty Pockets	areas where people's lives are defined by a state of impoverishment
Public Participation	A process that directly engages the public in decision-making and gives full consideration to public input in making that decision.
Resilience	The capacity of systems to survive, adapt and grow despite shocks and stresses.
Settlement	Refers to a distinct human community in its physical, socio-economic and environmental whole which requires the provisioning of services such as engineering and social services.
Social Cohesion	The ongoing process of developing well-being, a sense of belonging, and social participation within communities, and cooperation and trust across socio-economic divides, while developing communities that tolerate and promote diversity and equal rights.
Spatial Development Framework	SDF is a framework that seeks to guide the overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a Municipality to give effect to the vision, goals, and objectives of the municipal IDP.
Spatial targeting	A built environment investment prioritization approach where specific areas are prioritized for investment at a range of geographic scales, within an urban system, to achieve particular development outcomes. Spatial targeting is an approach recommended by the National Development Plan.
Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Unemployed	Persons who did not work, but who looked for work and were available to work during a particular period
Unemployment rate	Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force
Vulnerability	The degree to which a system or population is susceptible to, or unable to cope with adverse events
Value chain	The set of actors (private, public, and including service providers) and the sequence of value-adding activities involved in bringing a product from production to the final consumer. In agriculture they can be thought of as a 'farm to fork' set of processes and flows.
Waste Economy	A sector centered on capitalising on the valuable opportunities represented by the resources lost that are generated during all economic activities within a market. This waste is seen as a source of economic value and opportunity for market growth, job creation, and environmental development.
Working-age population	Persons aged 15-64 years

Chapter 1

Background & Introduction to the Overberg District Municipality Spatial Development Framework

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is the 20-year development plan for a municipality and is a core component of the municipality's 5-year IDP. The SDF must be reviewed every 5 years to align with the IDP, relevant national and provincial policies, and local municipal SDFs.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to update the 2014 Overberg District Spatial Development Framework (SDF), with a view to:

- Prepare a spatial perspective of the current **developmental status quo within the** Overberg District Municipality (ODM) to inform a basis for discussion on key spatial issues and linkages to other sector plans and opportunities to inform the Districts' future spatial development.
- Review and update the **spatial vision** and strategic direction of the municipality, to inform the drafting of the 5th Generation IDP of the ODM; and
- Review and update the **Spatial** Development **Framework proposals** to guide local municipalities in the District regarding future spatial planning, strategic decision-making, and regional integration.

The Overberg District SDF will mainly focus on the following:

- Identifying the structure and role of settlement, transportation, and regional services infrastructure across and between the local municipalities within the District area.
- Classifying areas that require protection and conservation (i.e., protected areas), which include threatened ecosystems, critical biodiversity areas, valuable agricultural land, water catchment areas, and other resources of value within the District.
- Identifying growth nodes, priority investment areas, and areas of rural decay within the District.
- Classifying areas that require protection and conservation (i.e., protected areas), which include threatened ecosystems, critical biodiversity areas, valuable agricultural land, water catchment areas, and other resources of value within the District.
- Resolving contradictions between the planning visions of the District's local municipalities.
- Describing the general urban design principles to be applied in all settlements located in the District

Critically, the District SDF must guide local municipalities in the development of their own SDF's, without impeding on local-level planning detail. The District sets the framework and context for local municipalities to work within.

It is also critical that the District aligns to the Provincial and National planning and policy context. It is therefore clear that the District must operate within a well-defined (at the conceptual level) policy and planning context and therefore is constrained to these insofar as possible proposals that can be made.

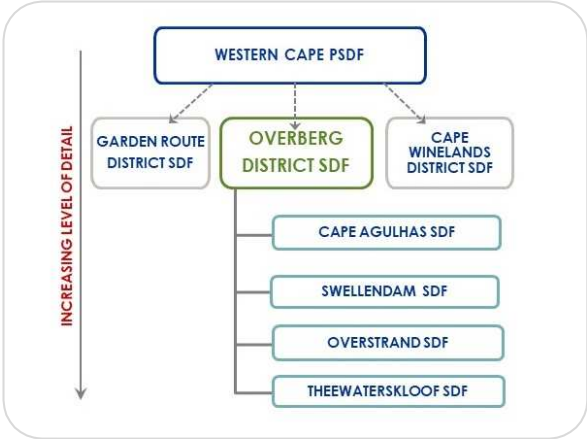


Figure 1: SDFs at different scales and level of detail

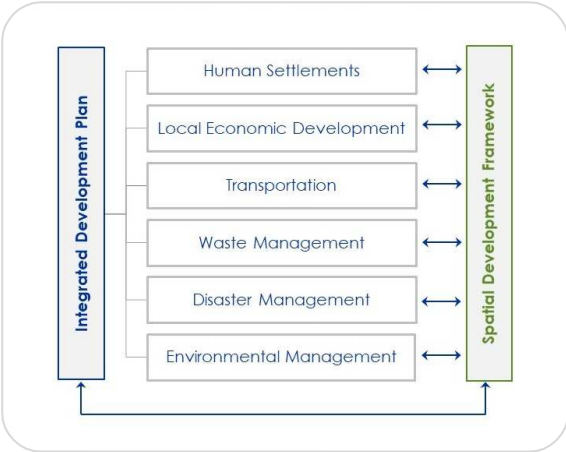


Figure 2: The relationship between the IDP, SDF, and sector plans

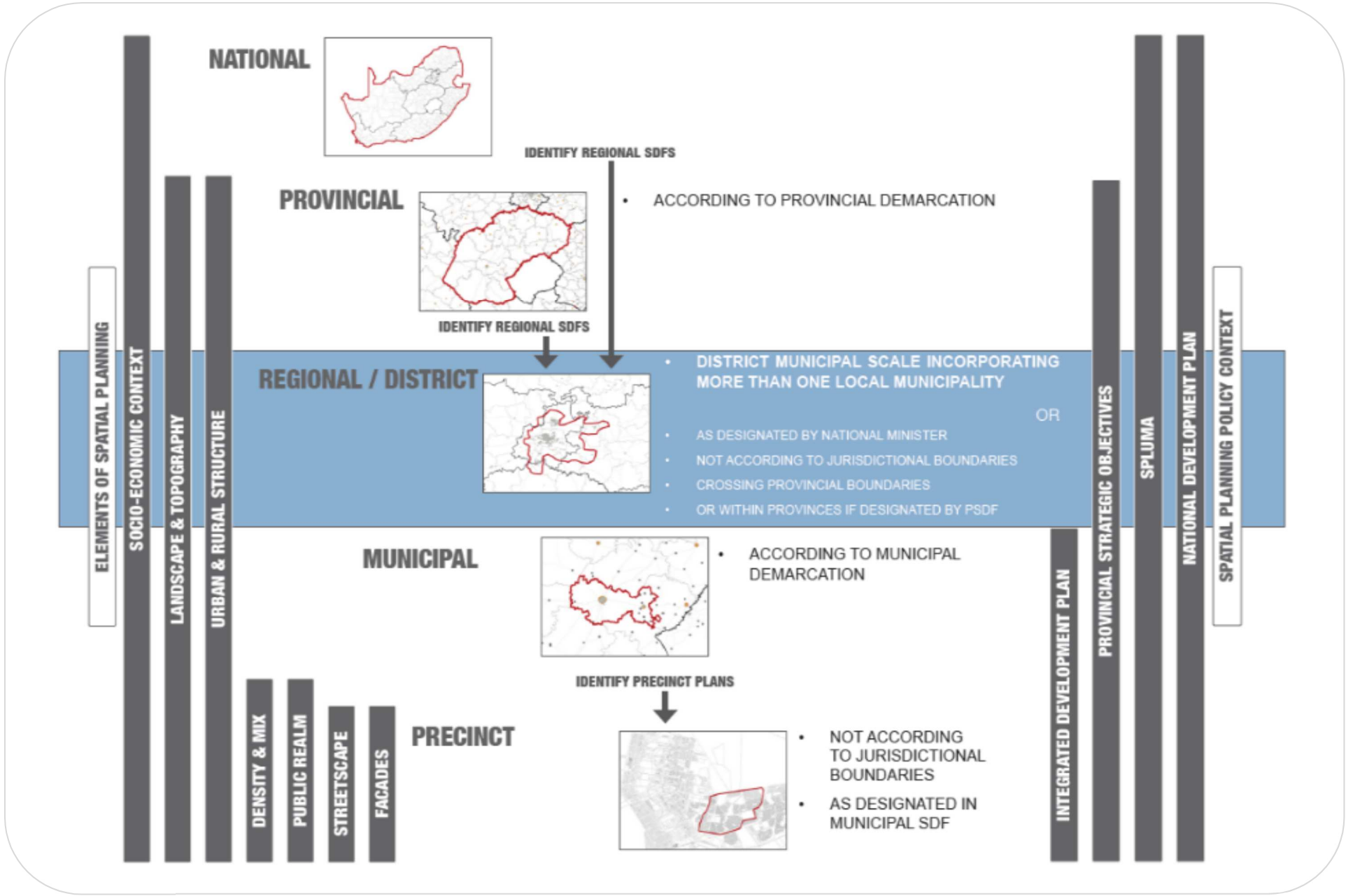


Figure 3: The relationship between Spatial Development Frameworks and Implementation Plans at various scales of planning

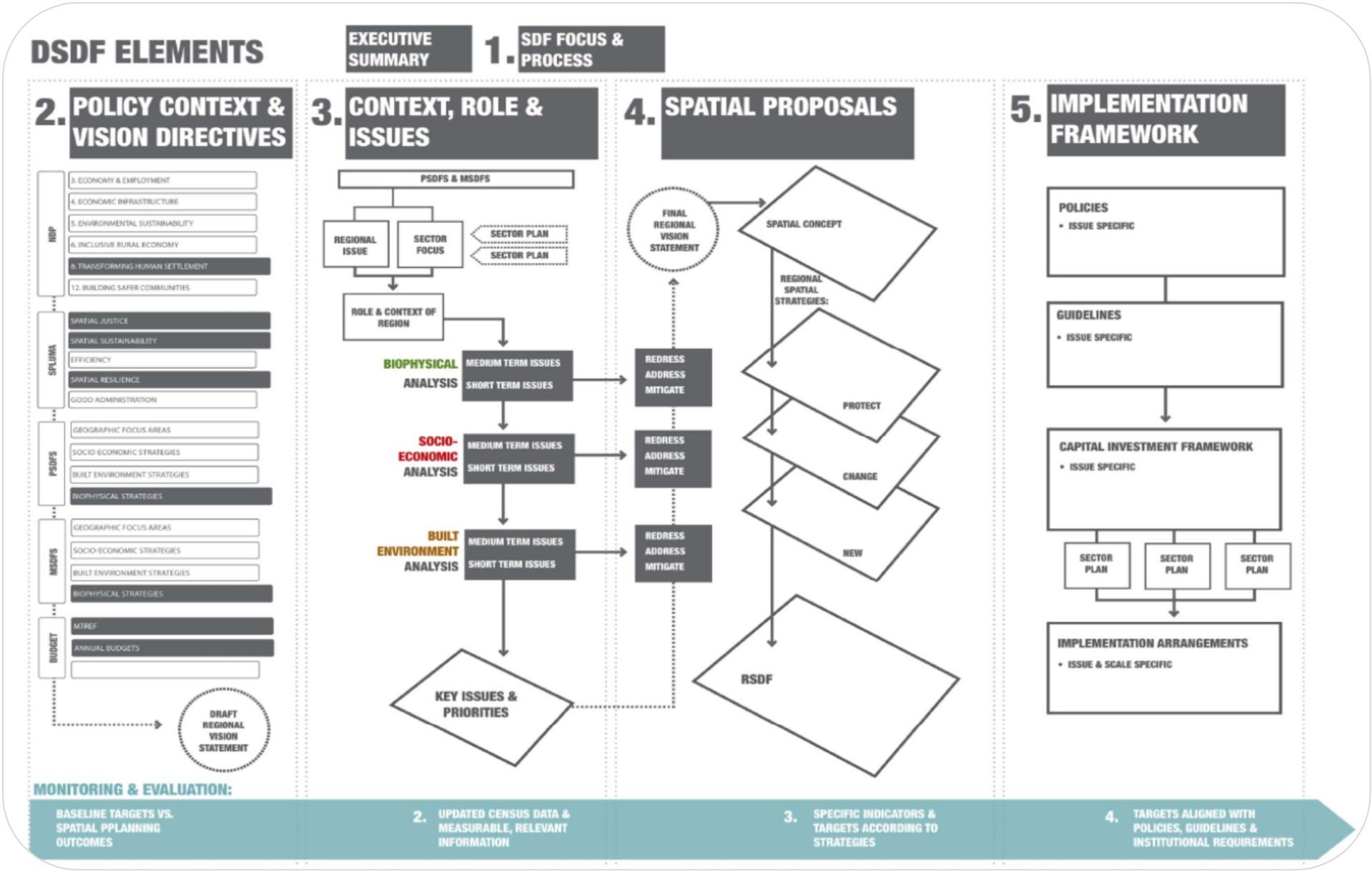


Figure 4: The content elements of a District SDF

1.2 THE SDF COMPILATION PROCESS

The procedure to compile a Spatial Development Framework is set out in the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (MSA), the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA), and the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (LUPA). The planning legislation allows for the SDF to be drafted with or without the establishment of an Intergovernmental Steering Committee.

Due to time and capacity constraints, the Overberg District Municipality and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning decided to draft the Overberg District without the establishment of an ISC. The table that follows outlines the steps in the process of compiling an SDF and references the legislation underpinning each step.

Table 1: Steps in process of compiling the District SDF

	Steps to be undertaken	Underpinning Legislation
1	The Council must decide whether or not to establish an Intergovernmental Steering Committee (ISC)	LUPA – Section 11 (a) and (b)
2	The Municipality must submit a draft SDF to the Provincial Minister for written comment.	LUPA – Section 13(1)
3	The Council must give notice of the draft MSDF in the Gazette and the media	SPLUMA – Section 20 (3)
4	The Council must invite the public to submit written representations on the draft SDF to the Council within 60 days after the publication of the notice. In addition, any organs of state or other role players must be identified and consulted on the proposed MSDF. All representations received must be considered.	SPLUMA – Section 20 (3) MSA, Section 29(1)(b)(iii)
5	The Provincial Minister must submit a written comment to the Municipality within 60 days (The period can be extended if the municipality agrees) The municipality may not adopt its MSDF until comment has been received from the Provincial Minister or 60 days have passed.	LUPA – Section 13 (2) LUPA – Section 13 (1) (b)
6	A municipality must give the local community at least 21 days to comment on the final draft of the MSDF This period can run concurrently with the 60 days referred to in both SPLUMA and LUPA	MSA Regulations Chapter 4 Section 15(3)
7	Once adopted by the Council, a notice of this adoption must appear in the media and the Provincial Gazette	SPLUMA Section 20(1)
8	Once adopted, the Municipal Manager must submit a copy of the MSDF as adopted by the Council to the MEC for Local Government, within 10 days of the adoption. This submission must include: a summary of the public participation process a statement that the process set out in Section 29(1) of the MSA has been complied with a copy of the relevant Districts Framework for Integrated Development Planning (See Section 27 of the MSA)	MSA Section 32 (1)
9	The Municipal Manager must also within 10 days of the adoption of the MSDF, submit: written notice of the decision to adopt or amend a municipal spatial development framework, the adopted or amended MSDF a report setting out the responsibilities of the municipality to the comments of the ISC to the Provincial Minister.	LUPA Section 14 (a) – (c)
10	Within 30 days from the date of receipt of the adopted MSDF, the MEC for Local Government must determine if: the drafting process and content of the MSDF comply with the MSA whether the MSDF is in line with any development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities or organs of state the public participation process outlined in Section 29 of the MSA has been complied with	MSA Section 32(2)
11	Should the adopted MSDF not comply with the above, the MEC for Local Government should request the relevant municipal council to amend the MSDF	MSA Section 32 (2)
12	The Municipal Council must consider the MEC's request to amend the MSDF, and within 30 days of receiving the MEC's request, the Council must consider: If it agrees with the proposals to adjust the MSDF by the MEC's request. Object to the MEC's request and furnish the MEC with reasons in writing why it disagrees	MSA Section 32(3)
13	If the Municipality objects to the MEC's request, the MEC may refer the municipality's objection to an ad hoc committee (see Section 33 of the MSA). The MEC must refer an objection to the ad hoc committee within 21 days of receiving the objection.	MSA Section 32 (4)

1.3 THE OVERBERG JURISDICTION

The ODM is one of five Category C District Municipalities in the Western Cape and covers a total area of 12,241km². The N2 spans across much of the District. The furthest town to the west of the District off the N2 is Grabouw, located 68km from Cape Town, although Rooi-Els is the furthest town to the west in the District. Similarly, the town furthest to the east of the Overberg District is Buffeljagsrivier off the N2, although Infanta is the furthest town to the west from Cape Town. (See figure xx

The ODM is located adjacent to the City of Cape Town to the west, the Cape Winelands DM to the north and the Garden Route DM to the east and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. The boundaries of the district are defined by the Hottentots-Holland mountains in the west, the Riviersonderend mountains to the north, the Breede River to the east and the Atlantic and Indian oceans to the south. The District comprises four local municipalities namely Theewaterskloof, Swellendam, Cape Agulhas, and Overstrand Municipalities.

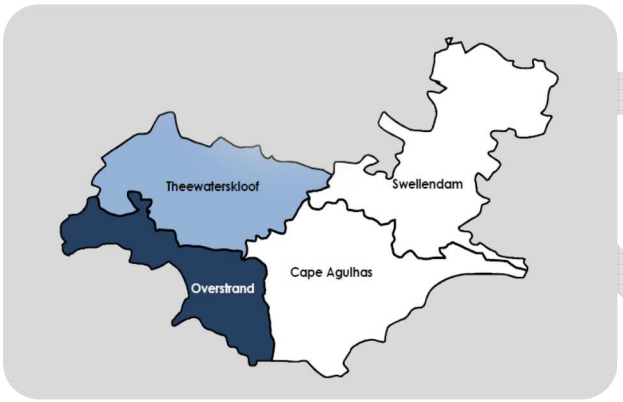


Figure 6: Local Municipalities in the Overberg District

The ODM falls mainly within the fynbos biome in the Cape Floristic Region, a recognised biodiversity hotspot with high concentrations of unique and diverse fauna and flora. However, the northern part of the Swellendam Municipality is part of the Succulent Karoo Biome.

The UNESCO registered and recognized Kogelberg Biosphere reserve is nestled within the district. The Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve and Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve also cross the Overberg boundary.

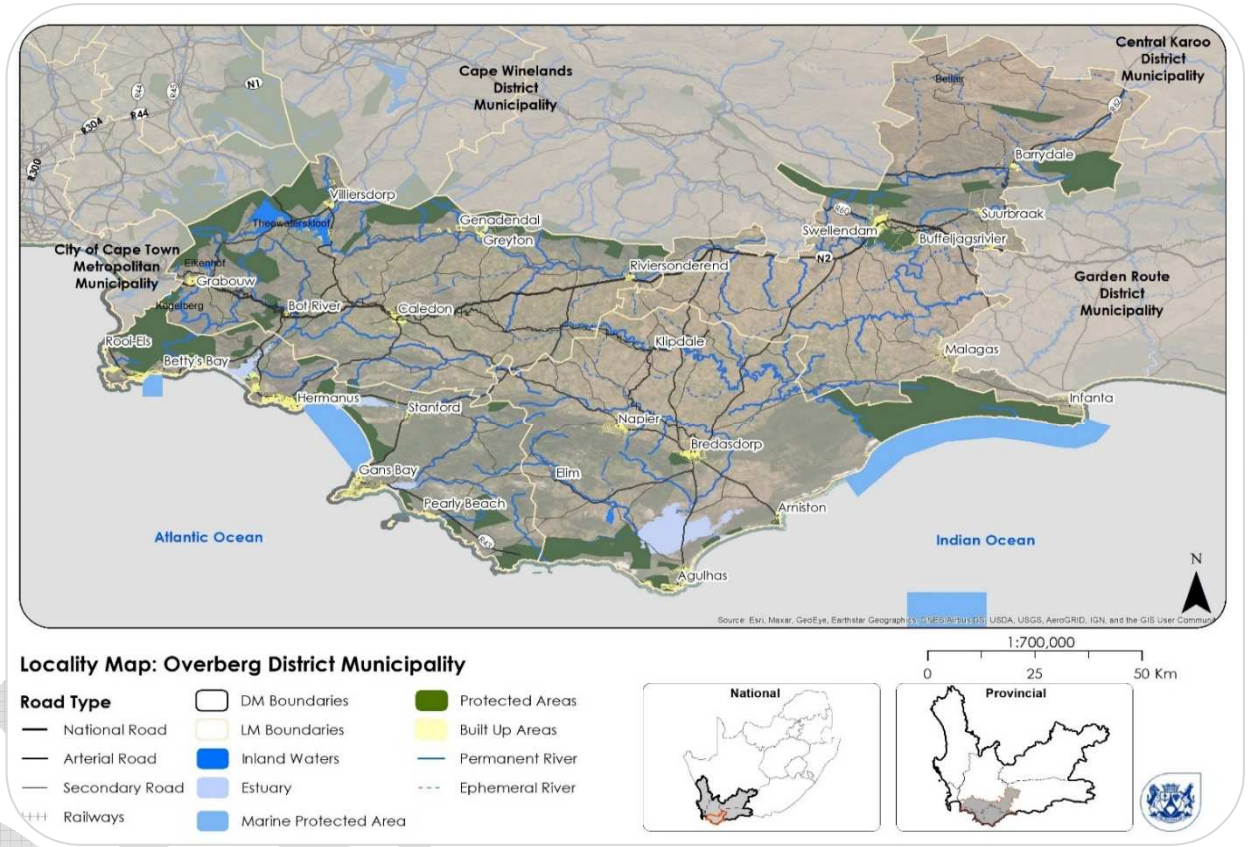


Figure 5: Locality map of the Overberg District

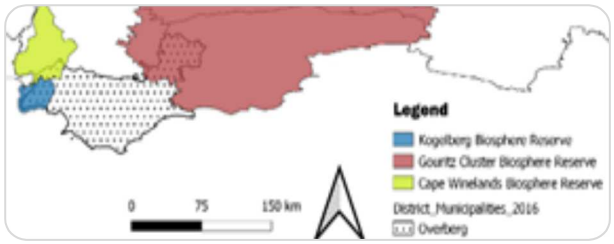


Figure 7: Biospheres across the ODM

The District is characterised by a diverse landscape, stretching from the dramatic Langeberg and Riviersonderend mountain ranges, through the mixed farming area of the Rûens and the Agulhas Plain stretching to the Atlantic coastline.

The Overberg coastline measures approximately 330kms, stretching over the jurisdiction of 3 local municipalities. The coast stretches from Rooi-els to Infanta and much of the tourism economy is urban-based in coastal towns and villages.

Nationally important estuaries are located on the Overberg coastline as well as internationally important Ramsar sites. In addition, numerous wetlands occur throughout the district, providing critical ecosystem services. Marine Protected Areas (MPA) found along the ODM coastline are Betty's Bay MPA, De Hoop MPA, and the Hermanus Whale Sanctuary.

With an average annual growth rate of 3.1%, the Overstrand municipal area is estimated to account for the highest population growth in the District over the next five years (2020-2024) and is the only municipal area set to exceed the average district population growth rate of 1.8% per annum.

In line with the population data, the majority of the Overberg District's 87 137 households residing in the Overstrand and Theewaterskloof municipal areas, accounting for 40.3% and 35.7% of the District's total number of households respectively. The ODM makes up 4.3% of the Province's estimated population. The largest population in the District is located within Theewaterskloof Municipality, i.e. (40.5%) followed by Overstrand Municipality, i.e. (34.9%).

Over one-third of the total district, the population is living in rural areas, with the highest concentrations within Theewaterskloof and Swellendam Municipalities. The District has an estimated population of 305754 people (2021) and it is predicted that the population in the District will increase to 322 372 by 2024.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The broad method to be followed in the amendment of the SDF is set out below and Figure 2 illustrates broadly the process and products that will be developed in this SDF amendment.

The methodology follows a clear logic:

- First, determine the **rationale for amending the current SDF** which will inform the development of a problem statement.
- Second, **determine what the policy and legislative context** are within which the SDF must be developed while being cognizant of the fact that one doesn't operate in a policy vacuum.
- Third, **undertake a status quo assessment or 'state of development** of the district in terms of its natural environment, socio-economic development and built environment and identify the key issues and opportunities in the district.
- Fourth, the **spatial vision and concept** will be assessed for its continued relevance, or if it needs to be revised, which will be the overarching framework that guides all subsequent policy interventions
- Finally, the spatial policy proposals, key directives, and key protective actions will be identified for the district. These actions may either entail reaffirming those of the 2014 SDF or devising entirely new proposals. Such actions will form the basis of an implementation plan.

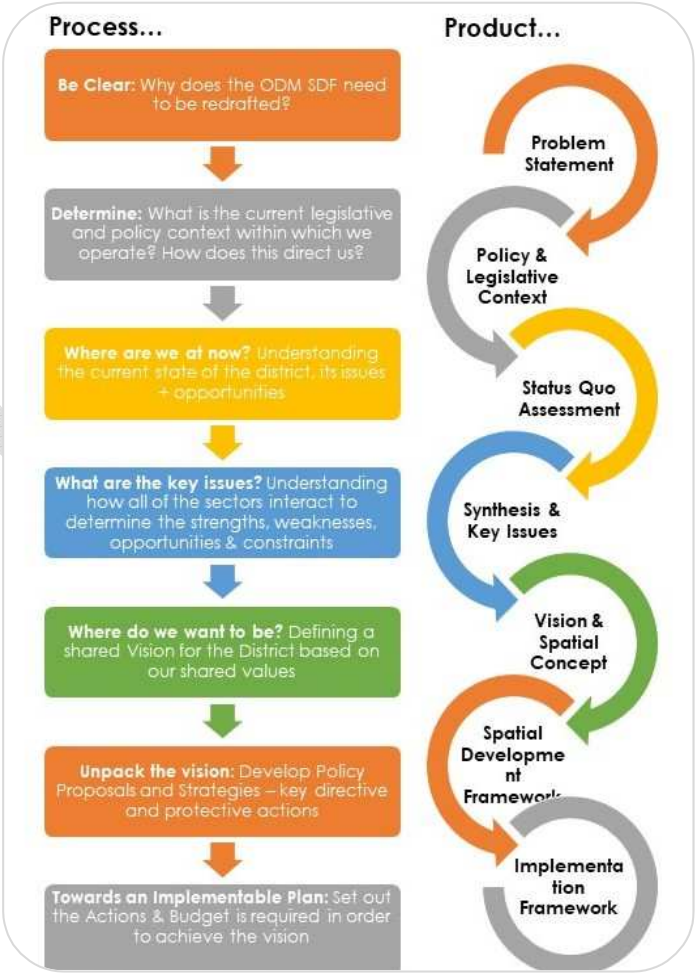


Figure 8: Project Methodology

1.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Engagement with Local Municipalities

- Questionnaire to understand their expectations where they need support
- Get a snapshot of development pressures, emerging trends, regional transport, landfill and cemetery, appetite for renewable energy, potential economic sector growth, potential cross-boundary initiatives
- All 4 B- Municipalities were consulted during the drafting of this SDF.

Engagement with ODM

- ODM Council
- ODM: Directorate: Community Services
  - Social Development
  - Environmental Management
  - Roads Services
  - LED Tourism
  - Municipal Health Services
  - Emergency Services

Engagement with Provincial Departments

- Engagements with Provincial and National Departments
- Department of Rural Development and
  Western Cape Department of Education
  Western Cape Department of Transport & Public Works

1.6 STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

- Chapter 1 of the SDF provides the introduction, and sets the purpose of the SDF, the process to be followed, the method used, and provides a high-level problem statement that sets out why the SDF compilation is necessary.
- Chapter 2 of the SDF sets out the policy and legislative context – giving the primary policy informants to the SDF, which sets the scene for the direction of the SDF.
- Chapter 3 provides the existing level of development or status quo of the municipality – looking at the state of the ecological, socio-economic, and built environment assets of the municipality, as well as drawing out the key issues.
- Chapter 4 sets out the Spatial Proposals for the Overberg District, including a spatial vision, objectives, principles, and strategies for implementation.
- Chapter 5 sets out the Implementation Framework, clearly articulating policies, guidelines, and implementation actions required for the implementation of the SDF

Chapter 2

Legislative and Policy Context

2. LEGISLATIVE & POLICY CONTEXT

The purpose of this chapter is to briefly provide a summary of the policy and legislative landscape that has a bearing on the Spatial Development Framework for the Overberg. The chapter will seek to crystalize the key informants from each policy or piece of legislation and provide clear direction for the SDF proposals.

The intention of this chapter is not, however, to provide either an exhaustive list of relevant legislation and policy or to comprehensively summarise the above-mentioned but to tease out the key policy and legislation drivers that impact the SDF.

2.1 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The SDF must comply with all relevant process and content requirements of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013 (Act No 16 of 2013), the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act (LUPA), 2014 (Act No 3 of 2014) and the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) (Act 32 of 2000).

2.1.1 MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT, 2000 (ACT 32 OF 2000)

Section 24 of the MSA notes that planning undertaken by a municipality must be aligned with, and complement, the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and organs of state to give effect to the principles of co-operative governance contained in the Constitution. It further notes that municipalities must participate in national and provincial development programmes and it requires municipal planning to reflect this as well.

The MSA sets out the requirement for an SDF to be adopted as a core component of every municipality's IDP.

2.1.2 THE SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013 (ACT 16 OF 2013)

SPLUMA establishes a process to develop an SDF, as well as the minimum content requirements of an SDF. An SDF must achieve the following:

- Create, and be informed by, longer-term spatial vision.
- Guide the planning of all spheres of government.
- Identify risks associated with particular developments.
- Identify and quantify engineering infrastructure needed for future growth; and
- Provide the spatial expression of the coordination, alignment, and integration of all sector plans.

SPLUMA also includes a set of **5 development principles** that must guide the preparation, adoption, and implementation of any SDF, policy, and/or by-law concerning spatial planning and the development or use of land. These principles are set out below:

Spatial Justice refers to the need to redress the past apartheid spatial development imbalances and aim for equity in the provision of access to opportunities, facilities, services, and land. I

Spatial Sustainability essentially refers to a sustainable form of development. A part of this means promoting less resource consumptive development typologies, compaction, pedestrianisation, and mixed-use urban environments which allow for the development of a functional public transport system and space economy. A spatially sustainable settlement that has an equitable land market; while ensuring the protection of valuable agricultural land, environmentally sensitive and biodiversity-rich areas, as well as scenic and cultural landscapes. A core component of spatial sustainability ultimately seeks to limit urban sprawl.

Efficiency refers to the need to create and restructure our settlements to optimise the use of space, energy, infrastructure, resources, and land.
Inherent to this is the need to promote densification and urban development typologies either in new build or retrofitting exercises, gradually over time. Efficiency relates to sound settlement design and function with reduced travel times and distances to access services, facilities, and opportunities. Efficiency also refers to decision-making procedures that should

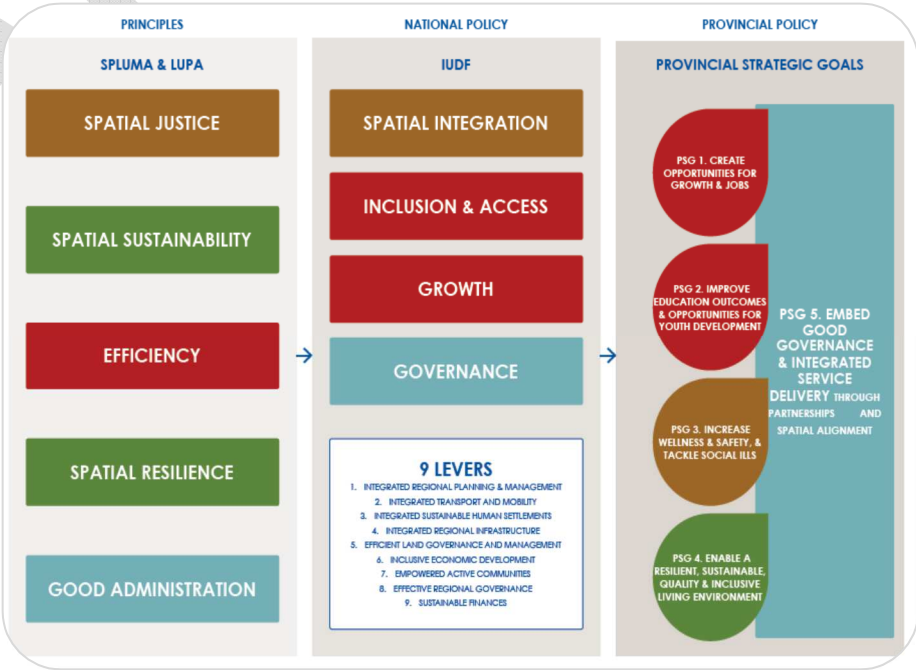


Figure 9: Underpinning principles and policy alignment

be designed to minimize negative financial, social, economic, or environmental impacts.

Spatial Resilience in the context of land use planning refers to the need to promote the development of sustainable livelihoods for the poor (i.e. communities that are most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks). The spatial plans, policies, and land use management systems should enable the communities to be able to resist, absorb and accommodate shocks and to recover from these shocks in a timely and efficient manner.

Good Administration in the context of land use planning refers to the promotion of integrated, consultative planning practices in which all spheres of government and other role-players ensure a joint planning approach is pursued.

Key message: spatial planning is a normative (value-driven) process that must be underpinned by these 5 principles and seek to jointly guide all actors in space.

Based on these principles a district SDF must take cognizance of the content of SDFs within and adjacent to its borders to determine priorities across the district and departments.

2.1.3 THE WESTERN CAPE LAND USE PLANNING ACT, 2014 (ACT NO. 3 OF 2014)

The Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act 3 of 2014) echoes much of what SPLUMA seeks to achieve from a spatial planning perspective, adding some detail in terms of the process that may be used to develop a Spatial Development Framework, content requirements of SDFs, as well as setting out the functions of municipalities and provincial government.

In brief, LUPA allows municipalities to follow 2 different processes in developing SDF's – one with an Intergovernmental Steering Committee and one without. The Overberg District Municipality has decided not to establish an Intergovernmental Steering Committee.

2.1.4 THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS, 2001 (LG: MP&PM REGULATIONS)

Chapter 2 of the LG: MP&PM regulations, published in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), provides some detail as to what SDFs should seek to achieve. Most importantly, SDFs must set out the desired spatial form on the municipality, contain strategies and policies of how these will be met, and set out basic guidelines for the land use management system, amongst other things. It should be noted that SPLUMA provides greater detail to these requirements.

IMPLICATIONS FOR ODM

National legislation and policy make it very clear that SDFs should seek to redress past imbalances, be transformational, whilst facilitating private sector development and confidence.

The implication is that Overberg Municipality must endeavour to create more **resilient, integrated, and dense urban settlements that provide higher quality urban environments than is currently the case and that provide healthy, happy, and inspiring environments** in which people, the economy, and the natural environment can flourish.

2.1.5 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT ACT 24 OF 2008 (ICMA)

The ICMA is the primary legislative tool aimed at the protection and integrated management of South Africa's coastal environment

The objectives set out in section 2 of ICMA are as follows:

- To determine the coastal zone of the Republic of South Africa.
- To provide for the coordinated and integrated management of the coastal zone by all spheres of government in accordance with the principles of co-operative governance

Whilst the Constitution sets out mandated municipal functions ICMA also assigns certain responsibilities to municipalities. It must be noted, however, that **no distinction is made between local and district municipal functions**. The MSA provides for the delegation of powers and functions between district and local municipalities by agreement but does not prevent a local municipality from undertaking a function assigned to the district.

The Structures Act also promotes cooperation between the local and district municipalities. Fundamentally, then, the assignment of functions and powers relating to coastal management should be undertaken in consultation and by agreement between the district and local municipalities and should take into consideration who is best placed (from a capacity, financial and practical point of view) to perform the function. Generally, the district would take on a more coordinating role and assist the local municipalities in the performance of their functions.

2.2 POLICY CONTEXT

NATIONAL POLICY

2.2.1 THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030

The National Development Plan, 2030, is the supreme and overarching plan for South Africa that sets out the most crucial objectives and actions that need to be undertaken in the Republic of South Africa to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030.

The following sets out some of the key interventions that the NDP seeks to achieve:

- Significantly reduce unemployment and increase the size of the economy through a range of actions.
- Invest in economic infrastructures, such as electricity, water, public transport, and broadband networks.
- Enhance environmental sustainability and resilience.
- Develop an inclusive rural economy through agri-processing and agriculture, tenure security, land reform.
- Increase trade within Southern Africa.
- Transform our human settlements, by co-locating places of work and human settlements, densifying our settlements, and improving public transport.
- Improve education, training, and innovation at all levels of the education system.
- Improve the health outcomes of the country.
- Enhance and ensure social protection and build safer communities.
- Build a capable state.
- Fight corruption.
- Promote nation-building.

While the NDP is an extensive plan with a significant amount of detail, SDFs are envisioned to be local tools through which the NDP should be implemente

2.2.2 INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IUDF)

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) (2016) is the government's policy position to guide the future growth and management of urban areas and promotes compaction, connectedness, and coordinated growth in respect to land, transport, housing, and job creation. Its core objective is spatial transformation, drawing its mandate from the NDP and the realisation that urbanisation is an increasing challenge, as well as an opportunity for South Africa.

The goal of the IUDF is to create efficient urban spaces by reducing travel costs and improving public transport, aligning land use and transport planning, increasing densities, and promoting mixed land uses so that people and live and work in the same places and spaces.

It should be noted that the implementation of the IUDF is dependent on several critical dependencies, such as a competent and capacitated administration, integrated planning, integrated budgeting, and integrated implementation between all spheres of government and political and administrative will. The IUDF itself recognises these dependencies.

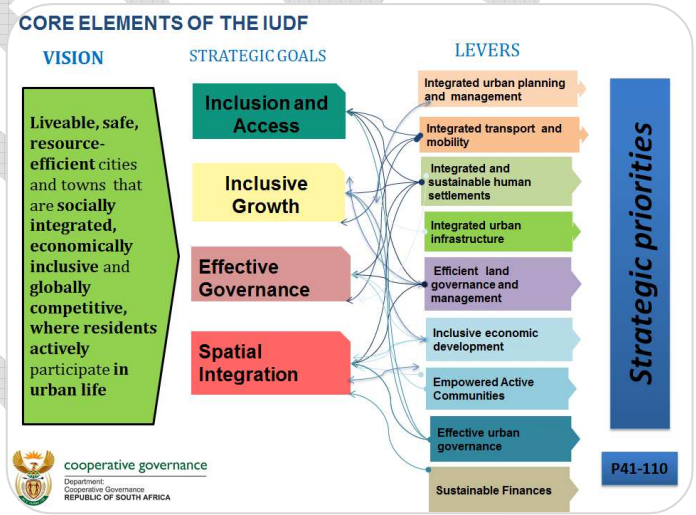


Figure 10: The vision, strategic goals and levers in the Integrated Urban Development Framework (COGTA, 2016)

2.2.3 THE NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

A national spatial planning instrument with a long-term horizon that (1) is mandated by SPLUMA (2) has to be aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP), and (3) is adopted by Cabinet as official national spatial development policy for implementation throughout the country.

As such, it provides: (1) an overarching spatial development framework including a set of principle-driven spatial investment and development directives for all three spheres and sectors of government, meaning 'where, when, what type, and how much to invest and spend throughout the country';and (2) a set of strategic spatial areas of national importance from an ecological, social, economic and/or ICT or movement infrastructure perspective to be targeted by both government and the private sector in the pursuit of strategic national development objectives and/or the prevention or mitigation of national crises.

The National Spatial Development Main-Frame depicts the 'Ideal National Spatial Development Pattern' and is 'detailed out' in five 'Sub-Frames'. These five Sub- Frames are:

• NSDF Sub-Frame One: Inter-Regional Connectivity;
• NSDF Sub-Frame Two: The National System of Nodes and Corridors;
• NSDF Sub-Frame Three: The National Resource Economy Regions;
• NSDF Sub-Frame Four: The National Movement and Connectivity Infrastructure System; and
• NSDF Sub-Frame Five: The National Ecological Network.

The Overberg District in terms of the NSDF Main Frame and Sub-Frames are spatially depicted in Section 2.2.3

2.2.4 WCG PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC PLAN (2019-2024)

The Western Cape Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) sets out the WCG's vision and strategic priorities to create a safe and prosperous Province through Vision Inspired Priorities (VIPs).
The PSP recognizes that several challenges exist within settlements that relate to spatial inefficiencies and

Figure 11: WCGs Vision Inspired Priorities

inequities inherited from the apartheid era, that have been largely reinforced by post-apartheid planning and investment practices.

VIP 4: Mobility & Spatial Transformation, is particularly important.

The objective of this Priority is to leverage public investments in infrastructure, human settlements, public spaces, and services to heal, connect, integrate, and transform our communities while reducing vulnerability to climate change.

The goal of VIP 4 is to create a spatially transformed province in which residents live in well-connected, vibrant, climate-resilient, and sustainable settlements and move around efficiently on safe and affordable public transport. VIP 4 identifies four interdependent focus areas that need attention for spatial transformation to be progressively achieved.

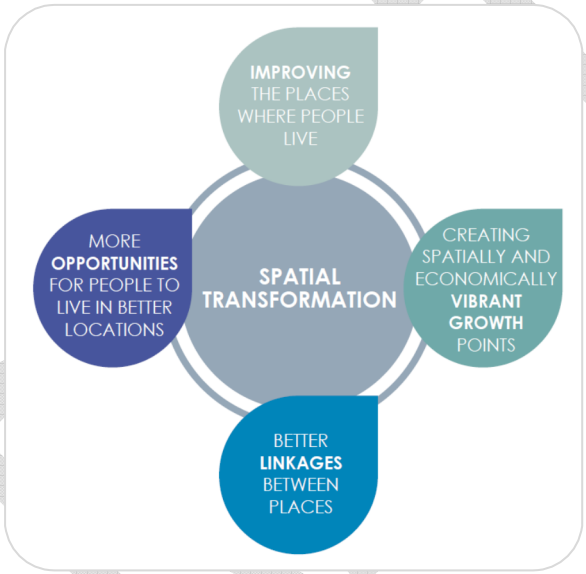


Figure 12: Spatial Transformation

2.2.5 WESTERN CAPE HUMAN SETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK – LIVING CAPE FRAMEWORK, 2019

The Living Cape Framework 2019 emphasizes the following objectives which are central to spatial planning implementation, specifically human settlements delivery in the Western Cape:

- shift to human settlements as holistic spaces which bring together housing (and land), social and economic services, networked infrastructure, and communities (and social fabric);
- shift from low-value housing production to production which leverages urban dividend;
- shift from the state as the provider of housing to the state as the enabler of housing;
- improving the alignment of provincial and municipal built environment investments and spatial planning instruments;
- promoting brownfield/infill projects through a portfolio approach; (vi) activating under-utilized public infrastructure;
- area-based approach to human settlements interventions; and
- Integrated assessment and shared accountability metrics with other role players in the human settlement space.

2.2.6 THE PROVINCIAL LAND TRANSPORT FRAMEWORK (PLTF) 2014

The PLTF sets the transport policy agenda of the province, seeking to coordinate and integrate transport planning at the provincial level, whilst setting the policy agenda for local integrated transport planning. It emphasizes the following objectives which are central to spatial planning implementation in the Western Cape context:

- modal shift from private to public transport;
- increasing the number of commuter rail trains (feasibility being reviewed);
- shifting contestable freight haulage from road to freight;
- expansion of NMT and cycle lanes;
- increasing mini-bus re-capitalization rate; and
- improving road investment decision support.

2.2.7 THE WESTERN CAPE ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK (EIFF) 2019

The EIFF 2019 focuses on the nature-based equivalent of built environment infrastructure in the Western Cape. It is informed by the Western Cape Biodiversity

Spatial Plan Handbook 2017, the Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy 2014, and the WC Green Economy Strategic Framework 2013.

The EIFF emphasizes the following which are fundamental components of spatial planning implementation in the Western Cape:

- Investment in EI that addresses the risks of alien invasive species infestations, water shortages, fires, flooding, and erosion;
- opportunities for restoration of Ecological Infrastructure (EI) through collaborative funded interventions; and
- enabling markets in ecological infrastructure.

2.2.8 WESTERN CAPE GENDER EQUALITY STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (2020)

The strategy requires that policies take gender into account. A gender lens must be applied to ensure that spatial planning is responsive to the gender-specific way in which the natural and built environment is experienced and that proposals are inclusive and equitable

2.2.9 THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The logic underpinning the PSDF's spatial strategy is to:

- Capitalize and build on the Western Cape's comparative strengths (e.g., gateway status, knowledge economy, lifestyle offering) and leverage the sustainable use of its unique spatial assets
- Consolidate existing and emerging regional economic nodes as they offer the best prospects to generate jobs and stimulate innovation
- Connect urban and rural markets and consumers, fragmented settlements, and critical biodiversity areas (i.e., freight logistics, public transport, broadband, priority climate change ecological corridors, etc.); and
- Cluster economic infrastructure and facilities along public transport routes maximize the coverage of these public investments and respond to unique regional identities within the Western Cape.

The PSDF includes four spatial themes namely, **Resources**, **Space Economy**, **Settlement,** and **Spatial Governance**.

The key spatial policies in respect of the Overberg are:

- **POLICY R1**: Protect biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- **POLICY R2:** Safeguard inland and coastal water resources and manage the sustainable use of water.
- **POLICY R3:** Safeguard the Western Cape's agricultural and mineral resources and manage their sustainable and productive use.
- **POLICY R4:** Recycle and recover waste, deliver clean sources of energy to urban households, shift from private to public transport, and adapt to and mitigate against climate change.
- **POLICY R5:** Protect and manage the provincial landscape and scenic assets.

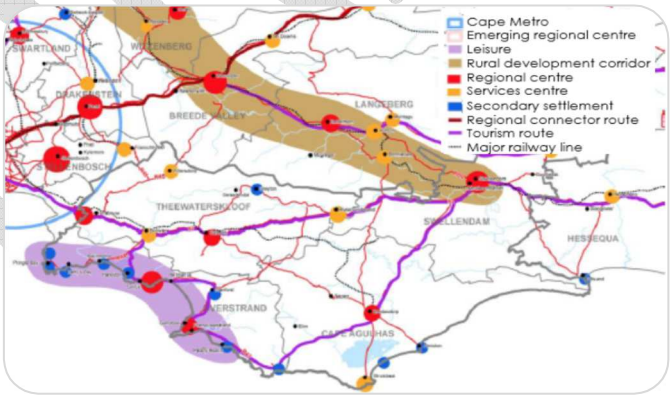


Figure 13: PSDF2014 Composite spatial proposals for the Overberg District

- **POLICY E1:** Use regional infrastructure investment to leverage economic growth.
- **POLICY E2:** Diversify and strengthen the rural economy.
- **POLICY E3:** Revitalise and strengthen urban space economies as the engine of growth.
- **POLICY S1:** Protect, manage and enhance the provincial sense of place, heritage, and cultural landscapes.
- **POLICY S2:** Improve provincial, inter,-and intra-regional accessibility.
- **POLICY S3:** Ensure compact, balanced, and strategically aligned activities and land use.
- **POLICY S4:** Ensure balanced and coordinated delivery of facilities and social services.
- **POLICY S5:** Ensure sustainable, integrated, and inclusive housing planning and implementation.

Figure 13 graphically portrays the PSDF's spatial proposals, specific to the Overberg District. In line with the provincial spatial policies, the map shows what land-use activities are suitable in different landscapes and highlights where efforts should be focused to grow the provincial economy. The Overstrand Coastal Belt is significant leisure, lifestyle, and retirement economic centre and is identified as a Leisure Corridor of provincial significance along the coast and several tourism routes within the District.

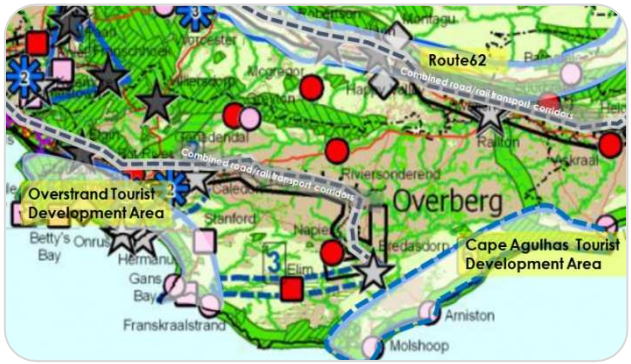


Figure 14: Extract of 2009 PSDF composite map

However, development along the coast must not compromise the ecological integrity, tourism potential, and landscape character. Swellendam also forms part of the Province's Rural Development corridor.

It's worth noting that the Cape Agulhas Tourism Development Area was designated in the 2009 PSDF and is worth revisiting as this belt is a significant tourist destination in the District in this SDF.
The PSDF Heritage and Scenic Resources: Inventory and Policy Framework for the Western Cape also illustrates the cultural and agricultural/ rural landscapes of the Overberg.

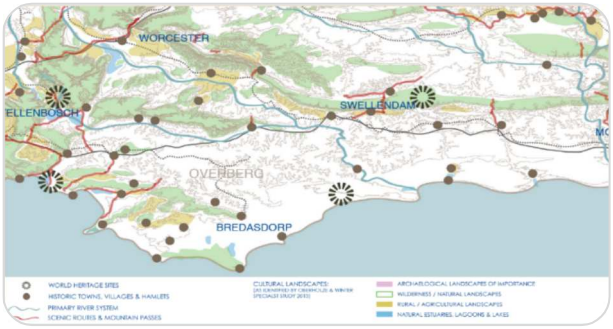


Figure 15: Cultural landscapes of the Overberg

DISTRICT PLANNING INFORMANTS

The purpose of this section is to ascertain and set out the planning informants that exist in the District Municipality as it relates to spatial planning and land use management.

2.2.1 THE OVERBERG DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2017)

The Overberg District Rural Development Plan (RDP) includes the integration of the Overberg Agri-Park Initiative and accompanying Department of Rural Development and Land Reform projects to act as a departmental sector plan that will guide the efforts of It also aims to assist municipalities and other sector departments to invest in the Overberg District in a coordinated manner.

A key informant to the RDP is the jointly developed Functional Economic Regions (FER) Project (March 2014) developed by the National Department of Economic Development in cooperation with the CSIR. Its application, at a district scale, has identified FERs within a national functional economic network which is made up of connectors and gateways.

For Overberg District and surrounds, it defines four functional economic regions centred around the District Gateways of Swellendam, Hermanus and Paarl and (Drakenstein LM) and Robertson (Langeberg LM).

The FER boundaries applicable to the Overberg District are reflected on the adjacent in Figure 16. These functional regions centre around the District Gateways of Hermanus and Swellendam. The components of the Overberg District Agri-Park are reflected in Figure 17. Figure 18 spatially reflects the Agri-Parks, FPSU catchment areas and Rural Nodes in the ODM.

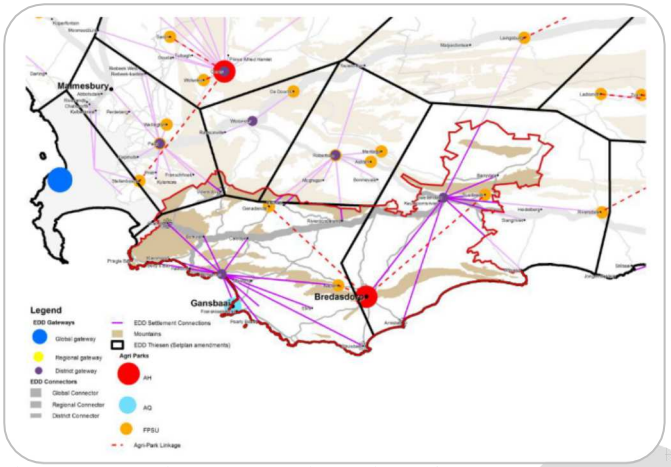


Figure 16: Functional Economic Regions of the Overberg

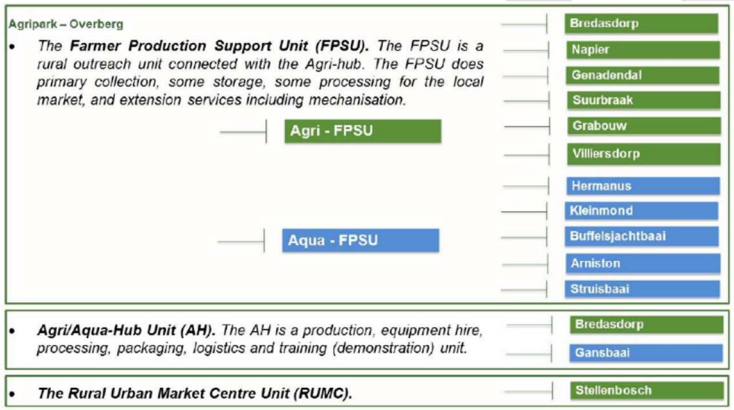


Figure 17: Components of the Overberg District Agri-Park

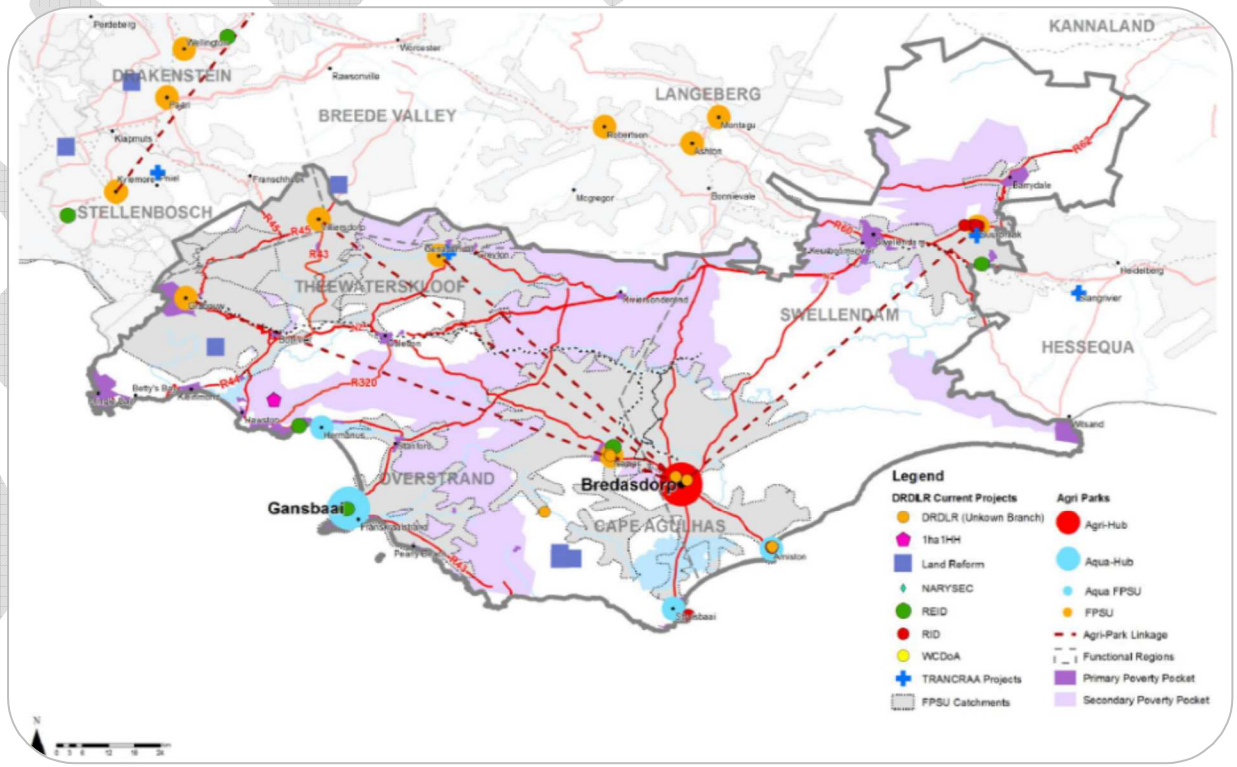


Figure 17: Agri-Parks, FPSU catchment areas and Rural Nodes in the ODM

2.2.2 THE OVERBERG SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (ODM SDF), 2014

As has been stated previously, the 2014 Overberg SDF forms the basis of the compilation of this SDF. The intention is to gauge the continued relevance of the 2014 document, as well as update the intelligence, information, and policies in the SDF.

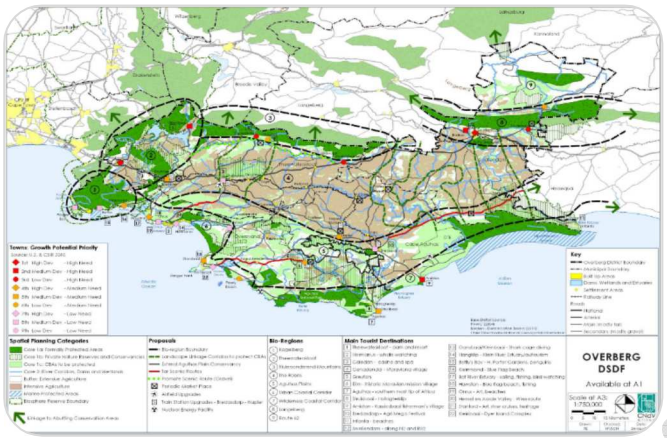


Figure 18: Extract of the 2014 Overberg District SDF

In addition, the 2014 SDF vision statement reads as follows and concept diagram follows:

"To optimize the rich and balanced mix of the Overberg's agriculture, tourism, heritage, conservation resources (including natural and scenic resources) and ecosystem services within their scenic setting which is contained by the Riviersonderend and Langeberg mountains in the north, descends across the rolling hills of the Rûens and the varied ecology of the Agulhas plain and culminates in the rocky headlands and long sandy beaches of the Atlantic and Indian oceans."

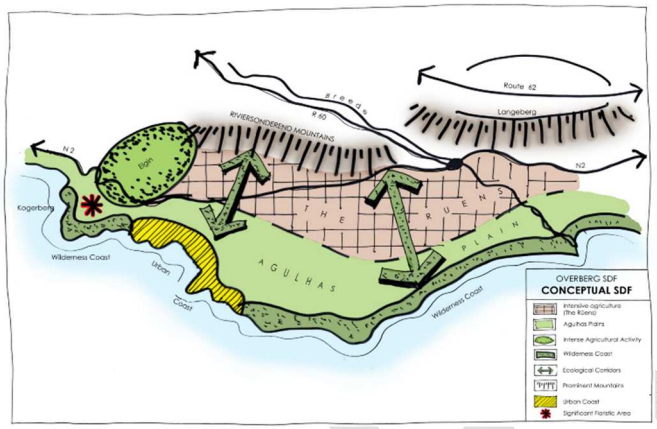


Figure 19: The Overberg SDF concept diagram (2014)

It is felt that this vision statement could have been less descriptive of the districts natural resources and more directive with respect to the development direction for the District, and it is important that this 2022 – 2032 ODM SDF gives sufficient guidance to both the public and private sector.

Furthermore, it is important that this iteration of the Overberg SDF has a strong focus on implementation and the relationship with the Joint District Approach.

2.2.3 THE 2020/2021 OVERBERG INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) (THIRD REVIEW OF 2017/2021 PLAN)

The current Overberg IDP vision reads as follows: ***"Overberg - the opportunity gateway to Africa through sustainable services."***

The ODM IDP has **5 Strategic Goals**:

To ensure the health and safety of all in the Overberg through the *provision of efficient basic services and infrastructure*.
To **promote regional economic development** by supporting initiatives in the District for the development of a sustainable district economy.

To ensure municipal transformation and institutional development by creating a staff structure that would adhere to the principles of employment equity and promote skills development.
To attain and maintain financial viability and sustainability by executing accounting services by National policy and guidelines.
To ensure good governance practices by providing a demographic and pro-active accountable government and ensuring community participation through inter-governmental relations structures.

Commentary: It is felt that the 5 Strategic Goals mentioned above need to be reviewed with the drafting of the next 5-year ODM IDP as the first of the SGs speaks to a function that is not that of a District Municipality. In addition, three of the SGs speak to the administration of the District and should ideally focus on the strategic goals related to the services rendered by the ODM in relation to its legislative function and mandates.

It is understood that the amendment of the 5-year IDP will only take place in the latter part of 2022. This is an opportune time to ensure alignment of the new SDF and IDP.

2.2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR THE OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY (2014)

The Overberg Environmental Management Policy aims to ensure that the ODM's activities are in line with current legislation and promotes good environmental management practices. It aims to:

- Adopt and implement the principles and underlying approaches
- Promote current resource use so maximise benefit to all whilst ensuring protection of resources for future generations

- Protect Constitutional rights to a healthy environment and the responsibility of sustainable development for the benefit of all
- Commit to a holistic approach to environmental management and the protection of the district's biodiversity
- As a minimum, meet the requirements of relevant international, national and provincial environmental legislation
- Apply the precautionary principle
- Commit to the integration of environmental considerations in strategic planning initiatives, and
- Involve and form partnerships with civil society in the decision-making processes regarding environmental management within the Municipal Coastal Committee (MCC), Regional Waste Forum and other relevant structures.

The policy addresses the following sectors: coastal management, biodiversity conservation, solid waste management, GIS database, climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental education and awareness campaigns and environmental governance.

2.2.5 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY (2014)

The Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) for the ODM was drafted in in order to fulfil the municipality's responsibility in terms of the Disaster Management Act (Act No 57 of 2002).

It is a joint initiative by all the role-players in the District and applies specifically to disaster-risk reduction in the ODM. It sets out the key elements and procedures at a strategic level that is required for preventing and mitigating major incidences or disasters, including natural and man-made disasters, service disruptions and domestic terrorist attacks. The DRMP is coordinated by the Overberg Disaster Risk Management Centre.

2.2.6 OVERBERG REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM STRATEGY (2018-2028)

The strategic vision for the future economic development of the Overberg District reads ***"Collectively developing and inclusive economy through improving the lives of all***".

Strategic Goals of the RED & Tourism Strategy

SG 1: Improve Partnerships and Collaboration

SG 2: Diversification of the Economy

SG 3: Small ***Business Development Support*** (Including *Informal Economy Support)*

SG 4: Tourism Development
- Partnerships and Collaboration in Tourism Development
- Domestic Tourism
- Support Niche Tourism

The size of niche tourism markets can vary considerably – for instance in the case of the Overberg this includes a special focus on the following:
- Eco-Tourism;
- Adventure Tourism;
- Sport Tourism; and
- Culture and Heritage Tourism

SG 5: Improve Municipal Regulatory and Processes Environment

SG 6: Broaden Short-Term Job Opportunities

Commentary

The Districts' Scenic Routes and Landscapes are mapped in this SDF and Inventory of these assets and recommended heritage grading is included as Annexure B. This work was prepared as the Heritage and Scenic Resources: Inventory and Policy Framework for the Western Cape, a supporting study commissioned with the 2014 PSDF

The Overberg Regional Economic Development and Tourism Strategy can be enhanced integrating spatial information contained in this document and other source to spatially illustrate the location of tourism assets and to derive spatially illustrate the relationship between existing tourism opportunities and where other opportunities can be derived.

Cognisance must be taken of the fact that the protection and preservation of the natural environment is critical to economic growth in the District, particularly the tourism sector.

Table 2: Strategic interventions from the Overberg REDTS

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	KEY INTERVENTIONS	WHO	ANTICIPATED IMPACT
IMPROVE MUNICIPAL REGULATORY AND BUSINESS PROCESS ENVIRONMENT	Review of Bylaws and municipal business processes	All municipalities	Progress towards the creation of an enabling environment for economic development
	Shared Service	Municipalities	Improved service delivery, which indirectly improves the business environment
DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY	Investigate the opportunities for **green energy specifically the expansion of wind power generation in the region**	DEDAT, Municipalities, Green Cape WESGRO , DTI, IDC	Diversification of the economy
	Regional Commercial Airport	District Municipality Department of Transport Department of Deference Department of Trade and Industry	Development of industries Increase in employment Attract new businesses Improve access
PARTNERSHIPS	Engage large established businesses on partnerships within their Corporate Social Investments	Municipalities Businesses	Work together with businesses in improving the lives of people
	Improve relationship with large established businesses through hosting Quarterly or Bi-Annually Roundtable Discussions (Mayor & MM)	Municipalities Business Chambers Businesses	Improve the regional economy
	Partnership with **Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve Company (KBRC) to take advantage of natural resources in the region**	Municipalities Cape Nature Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve Company	Improve tourism within the region
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	Unified Branding and marketing campaign with industries and municipalities	All municipalities Local Tourism Organisations WESGRO	Single message to attract visitors & communicate a single clear message
	Tourism Small Business Support Programme (including niche tourism support) for business within the tourism industry. This also includes mentorships, training, and information sessions)	All municipalities WESGRO	Develop small businesses
	Improve relationships with the local tourism bureaus to get visitor statistics through signing (Service Level Agreements)	WESGRO Municipalities LTO's Provincial Tourism National Tourism Broader Tourism Sector	Improve the quality of the tourism data to better understand tourism within the Overberg

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	KEY INTERVENTIONS	WHO	ANTICIPATED IMPACT
	Events and Festivals Compile an annual list of events and festivals within the district Coordinating with local municipalities to attract (including bidding) to attract events	Municipalities	Increase in the number of events in the Overberg
	Outdoor sporting facilities that support eco-tourism, sports tourism, adventure tourism	Municipalities LTOs Sports Car Racing Association of Monterey Peninsula Municipalities WESGRO Department of Sport and Recreation	Development of niche tourism
SMALL BUSINESS SUPPORT	Undertake needs assessment of SMMEs	Municipalities SEDA Department of Economic Opportunities Department Small Business Development	Diversification of the economy Develop small formal businesses
	Small Business Support Hub for small businesses and informal businesses	SEDA Municipalities Department of Agriculture Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	
	Self-sustaining Business Incubator (including mentoring of small businesses)	Municipalities Retired business people PUM False Bay College	
INFORMAL ECONOMY SUPPORT	Undertake needs assessment of informal enterprises	Municipalities SEDA Department of Economic Opportunities Department Small Business Development Informal businesses	Diversification of the economy Develop informal businesses Contribute towards socio-economic development of people
	Informal Economy Support Programme (including mentorship)		
BROADEN SHORT-TERM JOB OPPORTUNITIES	EPWP become the first port of call for municipal projects (including other spheres of government)	District Municipality Government	Increase employment Skills Transfer
	Enhance the future employability of beneficiaries by certifying skills gained		

2.2.7 OVERBERG DISTRICT ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN

The focus on the District Economic Response Plan makes provision for both effective short- and long-term strategies and is aligned to the National and Provincial Recovery Plans.

Implementation and execution of the Overberg District Economic Recovery Plan is guided by the District Economic Cluster, comprising of LED Practitioners, including Tourism Development officers and shall act as an Implementation agency to facilitate reporting. The cluster will invite other key personnel to act as resource persons for the smooth implementation of the plan. The Economic Recovery Plan has been incorporated into the District JDMA Plan to encourage implementation of the Plan in consideration of the available Eco-system as analysed. by the District. The Overberg District Economic Recovery Plan also serves as an addendum to the REDS strategy.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN PROJECTS AND ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER PRIORITIES

Table 3: ODM Economic Recovery Plan Projects

MUN. PRIORITY	PROV. CABINET PRIORITY	CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT	DEPT.
Growth of local informal economy	Jobs and wellbeing	Informal economy makes a significant contribution to the GDP in the District. This is to address the skewed economic planning in townships and further address opportunity gaps in the local economy. Addressing the infrastructure can aid in ensuring sustainable informal businesses.	Overstrand Cape Agulhas Swellendam Theewaterskloof District Focus	Informal Economy (Funding infrastructure and economic intelligence) Municipal By-Law impact assessment Training and business skills development including funding Informal business sector focus	DEDAT (LED and Tourism)
Easy of doing business	Jobs	This is to ensure that the cost of doing business in municipalities is reduced and that investment is promoted to achieve economic growth in the District.	Overstrand Cape Agulhas Swellendam Theewaterskloof District Focus	Red Tape Reduction (Institutionalisation, Human Resource capacity) Business confidence survey Determination of components for ease of doing business in the District Way-leaves application procedures and policy alignment and implementation	DEDAT (LED)
Encourage long-stay visitors	Jobs	To promote tourism by ensuring that there are enough quality tourism products and prolong visitor experience in the district.	Overstrand Cape Agulhas Swellendam Theewaterskloof District Focus	**Destination Marketing (Branding, destination enhancement)** Festival's funding and packaging Develop a video/ Content Filming potential online platform Use of white label marketing Market intel	DEDAT (Tourism)

2.2.8 THE OVERBERG JOINT DISTRICT & METRO APPROACH

The Joint District Approach was first introduced in 2019 and aims to view development through a district-level lens and pursue development through single, integrated plans per district – **one district, one plan** – that will outline the roles of each sphere of government as well as communities and civil society sectors. The district-driven model is directed at turning plans into action and ensuring proper project management and tracking.

The Western Cape Government Joint District Approach (JDA)

The Western Cape Government had to assess and adapt the Government model and its principles and procedures, to best align with the particular circumstances of municipalities in the Western Cape – this is the JDA approach, which was conceptualised by the Provincial Government based on the Government model. The JDA is a geographical and team-based, citizen-focused approach to provide a series of government services. The Overberg JDA was led by the Department of Local Government.

JDMA Objectives

- Promote vertical interface between National, Provincial and Local Government and the horizontal interface between WCG departments
- Enhance co-planning, co-budgeting, and co- implementation to ensure silo approach is minimized
- Enhance alignment of long-term and short-term planning (sectoral planning)
- Promote sustainable development to contribute to equality, poverty eradication, and job creation

Elements of the JDA:

- Outcome: improving the living conditions (lives) of citizens.
- Collaboration: co-planning, co-budgeting, co-implementation translates to service delivery in communities.
- Interface: Horizontal interface (between provincial depts.) and vertical interface (national, provincial depts. & municipalities).
- District Coordinating Forums (DCFs) as the governance instrument: planning and implementation - interface methodology. Joint District Coordinating Forum - Oversight & alignment by all five District Mayors
- Municipal Single Support Plan - planning priorities, strategic priorities, and service delivery challenges.

JDMA: Implementation Strategy Plan 2021/22

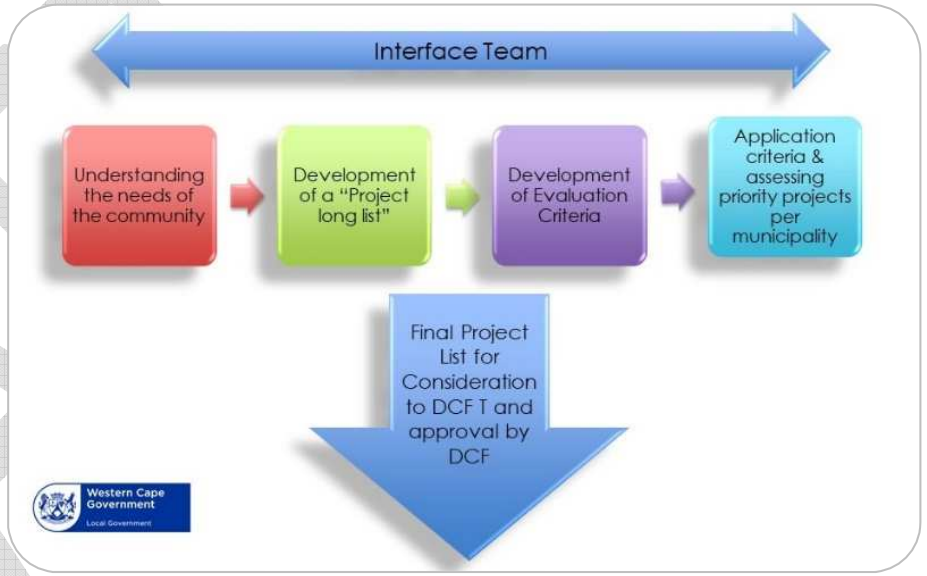


Figure 20: The JDMA process followed

Several strategic projects have been identified through the Overberg District JDMA. The full list of projects is unpacked in the implementation Chapter to understand how these projects relate to the SDF analysis and spatial concept and how the structures established for the JDMA process can be used as a vehicle or point for reference for the SDF Implementation Framework.

2.2.9 GREATER CAPE METRO REGIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Southwestern parts of ODM fall within the Greater Cape Metro (GCM) the Western Cape's economic powerhouse and where the bulk of its population will live for the foreseeable future. Globally the GCM region's comparative advantage lies in the tourism, food and beverages, and education and academic research sectors.

There are several significant cultural landscapes within the region that derive their significance from a combination of wilderness and rural landscape qualities.

GCM **cultural landscapes** that cut across municipal boundaries and require an integrated management strategy are as follows:

- The N2 regional gateway to the Cape Metro and Overberg via Sir Lowry's Pass.
- The Franschhoek Pass regional gateway

The GCM RSIF recognizes the value of economic nodes within the Overberg district and identifies **Hermanus and Caledon as regional centres**.

It highlights and **proposed aqua parks and hubs, aquaculture, and seafood processing.**

From a strategic perspective related to transport and connectivity, the Overberg has a **national freight corridor that runs through it**.

The GCM RSIF took note of the proposed **agri-hub in the Grabouw** and identified it as an agricultural service centre as well as in Caledon. Some key directions given here would be to:

- Strengthen value-chains in the rural economy by developing product handling, processing, packaging & distribution facilities, and enabling infrastructure.
- Promote Agricultural beneficiation: Agri-Parks & Agri-Hubs
- Promote Marine transport & manufacturing, fisheries, and aquaculture, marine protection services: Aqua-Parks & Aqua-Hubs
- Grabouw is recognized as the gateway to Cape Town through the N2

2.2.10 OVERBERG Integrated Transport Plan (2020)

In terms of the National Land Transport Act (NLTA), Act 5 of 2009 requires all Planning Authorities to compile an Integrated Transport Plan, which is a specific sector plan that feeds into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the relevant authority. The

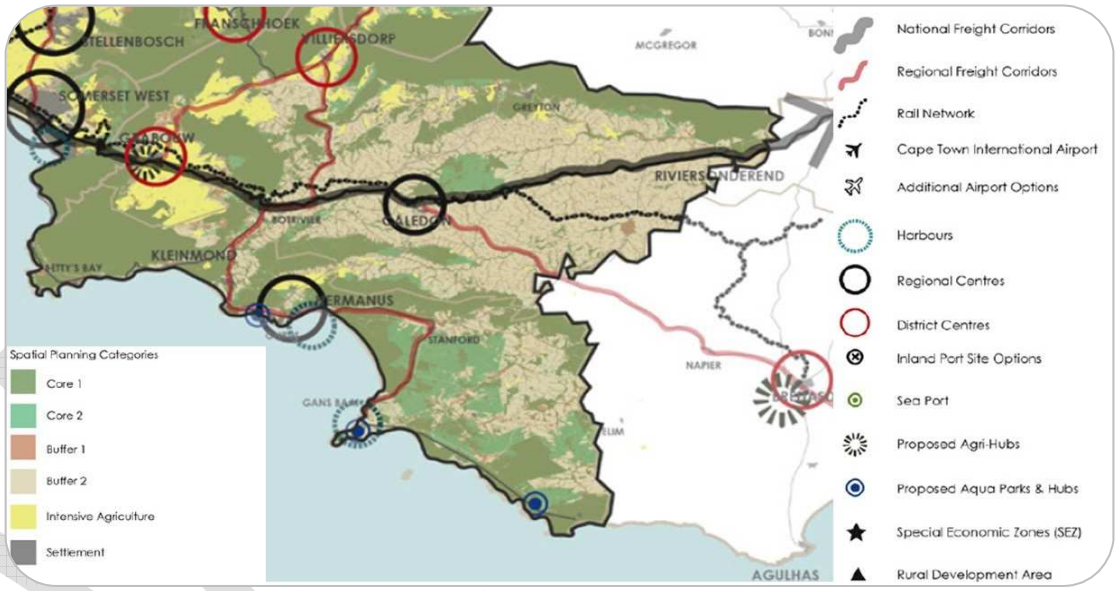


Figure 21: Extract of the GCMRSIF depicting proposals for the Overberg region

DITP also supports and forms part of the development of the Provincial Land Transport Framework (PLTF).

Integrated Transport Plans are prepared for five years and updates of selected aspects of the plan should be undertaken on an annual basis with a specific focus on programmes and budgets.

The content requirements of ITPs are prescribed in terms of: 'Integrated Transport Plans: Minimum requirements in terms of the National Land Transport Act (NLTA),'

The section titled Transport, contained in Chapter 3 of this document unpacks the transport infrastructure within the Overberg district.

2.3 ADJACENT MUNICIPAL INFORMANTS

The purpose of this section is to test horizontal alignment between the Overberg and all adjacent municipal SDF's; primarily to check for areas of potential conflict, and to prevent contradictory spatial proposals.

Greater detail is provided in the subsections that follow, however it can be seen that the Overberg is surrounded by the City of Cape Town to the west and municipalities namely Cape Winelands DM to the north, Garden Route DM to the east.

At this scale, several connector routes span across the Overberg District to the adjacent district municipalities and the City of Cape Town. The improvement and maintenance of these roads are therefore of importance to the economies of adjacent municipalities as these roads carry the movement of passengers and freight.

Where services are located in closer proximity communities access services in the adjacent municipality, for example, the Grabouw community accessing services and employment opportunities in Somerset West in the City of Cape Town. Scholar transport routes also span across the district into adjacent municipalities.

Several protected areas including the extensive Langeberg mountain range and associated catchments and nature reserves form ecological corridors across the Cape Winelands, Overberg, and Garden Route districts. It is important to ensure the continuity of these corridors which are important heritage and tourism routes across the 3 districts.

2.3.1 GARDEN ROUTE DM SDF

Located to the east of the Overberg District, this is the most economically vibrant municipality that is in the closest proximity to the major towns of the Overberg District.

A railway line running from Cape Town to Mossel Bay passes Swellendam. The N2 which also runs across the Overberg District passes by Swellendam into the Garden Route District Municipality and is delineated as an existing national east-west route, also known as the 'Garden Route'.

The R62, a well-known tourism route passes by the town of Barrydale in Swellendam Municipality and links to Ladismith in Kannaland Municipality in the Garden Route District. The upgrade and maintenance of the R62 across the Overberg and Garden Route Districts are important to the economic well-being of towns located adjacent to this route. The beautiful and rugged Tradouw Mountain Pass skirts the 2 districts.

The coastline of both the Overberg and Garden Route Districts form part of the country's 'coastal economic corridor' and are subject to the sea level rise

Figure 22: The Garden Route District SDF

associated with the impact of climate change. A coordinated response in this regard would be ideal. Mountain catchment areas, wetland, and river systems, and protected nature areas are the two districts and form ecological corridors. The protection of these environmental assets is incredibly important as these constitute the foundation of the tourism economy of both districts.

2.3.2 CAPE WINELANDS DM SDF

The Cape Winelands District borders the northern boundary of the Overberg District. Two agro-climatic zones span across the two districts. The Grabouw-Villiersdorp-Franschhoek climatic zone bears pomme fruit, wine grapes, wheat, barley, stone fruit, berries being the typical crops in this zone. The Montagu-Barrydale agro-climatic zone typically has the following crops: Stone fruit, wheat, barley, wine grapes, pomme fruit, citrus, and olives.

The two districts are further linked via the R60 providing links to Worcester via Ashton and Robertson as well as to the N2 at Swellendam. The R62, an important tourism link in both the Cape Winelands and the Overberg Districts serves as a link between Montagu and Barrydale which then further links through the Klein Karoo. Both the R60 and R62 are important road-based freight routes, transporting the produce of the region to the markets.

A few towns within the Cape Winelands were determined to have medium growth potential and

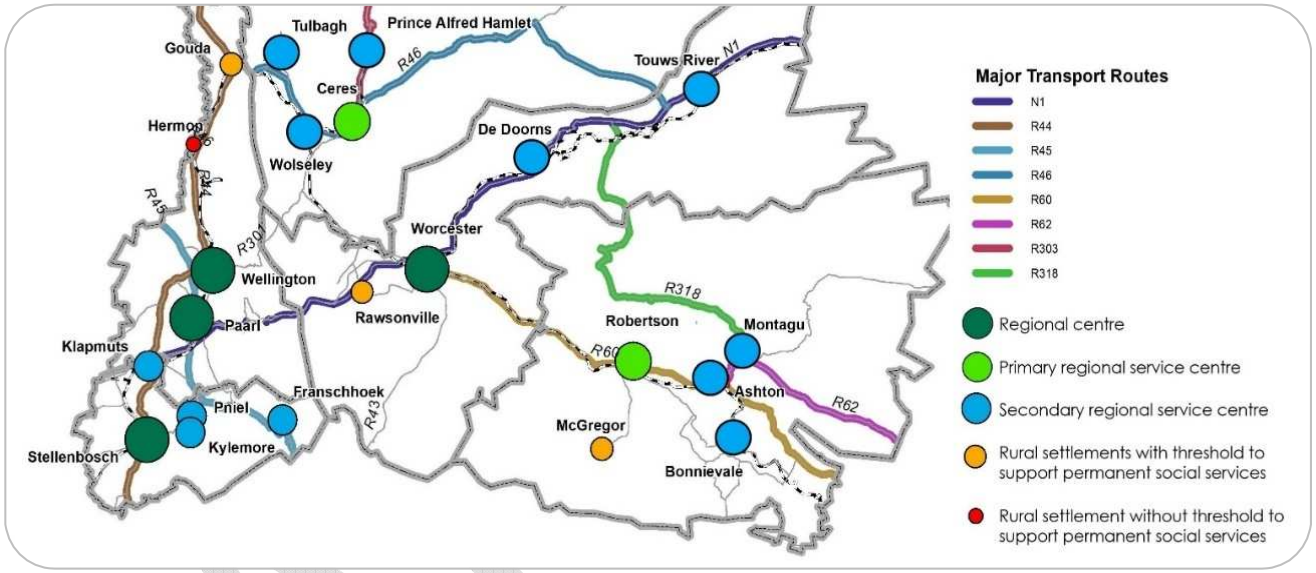


Figure 23: Extract of the Cape Winelands District SDF

are notably accessible to towns in the north of the Overberg District. For example, Franschhoek is just 27km from Villiersdorp via the R45. Villiersdorp is a 35-minute drive to Worcester via the R43. Ashton is 47,7km from Swellendam via the R60. Montagu is a 41-minute drive to Barrydale.

Proximity and the fact that the agricultural sector is prominent in both districts sets the context of the movement of seasonal farmworkers between the two districts which, in the absence of adequate farmworker housing has resulted in the growth of informal settlements in both districts.

A railway line for freight services only runs across the two districts with stations at Robertson, Ashton, and Swellendam

2.3.3 CITY OF CAPE TOWN SDF

- Many residents of TWK living in Grabouw and Botrivier access services and employment in the regional node of Somerset West via Sir Lowry's Pass

- The CoCT's biodiversity and open space network is of great biodiversity significance and scenic value and abuts the publicly owned land on the western periphery of the ODM boundary. Unfortunately, it has been subject to an uncontrolled influx of migration and the subsequent establishment of new informal settlements on land designated as CBAs at Grabouw.

- Some of these protected areas have been irreversibly destroyed. Unless a solution is found to contain the growth in Grabouw, this phenomenon is likely to expand into the City of Cape Town, where residents of Grabouw also access higher-order social and economic opportunities in Somerset West.

- The lower end of Sir Lowry's Pass on the CoCT side and at Grabouw on the Theewaterskloof side is often the location where outbreaks of service delivery protest and civil unrest are initiated and have often led to the closure of the N2.

- It is evident that the land invasions have crossed onto the CoCT's biodiversity and open space network, although the SDF is noted that the draft SDF map leaves the very contentious point-blank.

The CoCT MSDF needs to recognize this critical issue and unpack the implications for the City. An intergovernmental intervention is urgently required. The matter has been elevated to the national government by the Premier as the matter has reached a crisis point.

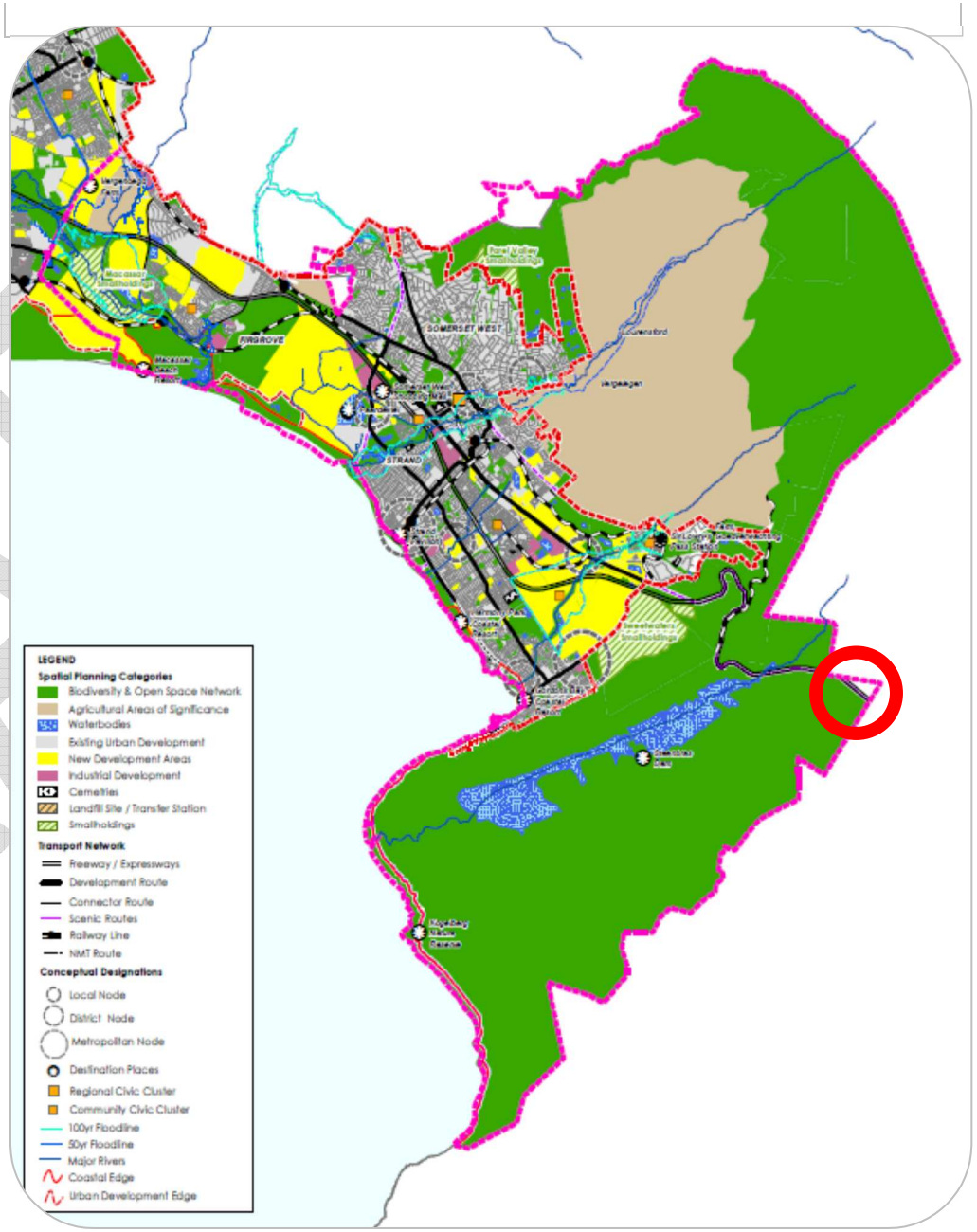


Figure 24: Draft City of Cape Town SDF

2.4 LOCAL MUNICIPAL PLANNING INFORMANTS

The following section briefly sets out the key informants from the SDFs of the four local municipalities within the Overberg.

2.4.1 CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY SDF

The SDF entails three types of actions or initiatives:

- **Protective actions** – things to be protected and maintained to achieve the vision and spatial concept. In the CAM SDF, these include agricultural land, CBAs, ESAs, Protected Areas and watercourses, coastal management lines, and risk zones.
- **Change actions** – things that need to be changed, transformed, or enhanced to achieve the vision and spatial concept. The SDF identifies areas to be upgraded such as informal settlements (specifically in Bredasdorp) and identifies areas of enhanced economic opportunity including public markets and industrial expansion areas. Residential infill and densification and the clustering of public facilities are also encouraged.
- New development actions – new development or initiatives to be undertaken to achieve the vision and spatial concept. The CAM SDF proposes a **significant new publicly assisted housing in Bredasdorp and another in Napier** while meeting backlogs in Struisbaai, Arniston/ Waenhuiskrans, and Elim. The SDF proposes that new commercial/ tourism-related developments are explored in Struisbaai and Arniston/ Waenhuiskraal and proposes new routes to establish critical movement links integrating communities and unlocking public development benefits. Movement links include NMT.
- The SDF defines **Bredasdorp as the primary settlement in CAM**, **the seat of government, and CAM's regional service centre**. It is here where most can benefit from investment in higher-order facilities and infrastructure.
- Importantly the SDF acknowledges that **it is unlikely that CAM will ever enjoy the benefit of a comprehensive government-supported public transport system** – including specialized routes, vehicles, and systems – **to enable inter-settlement people movement.** User numbers are simply too low and distances between settlements substantial. Thus, significant new settlement growth and development should be focused on in the place of greatest opportunity to minimize inter-settlement movement. Arniston/ Waenhuiskrans, Struisbaai, Elim, and Napier are identified as rural settlements with permanent social services.

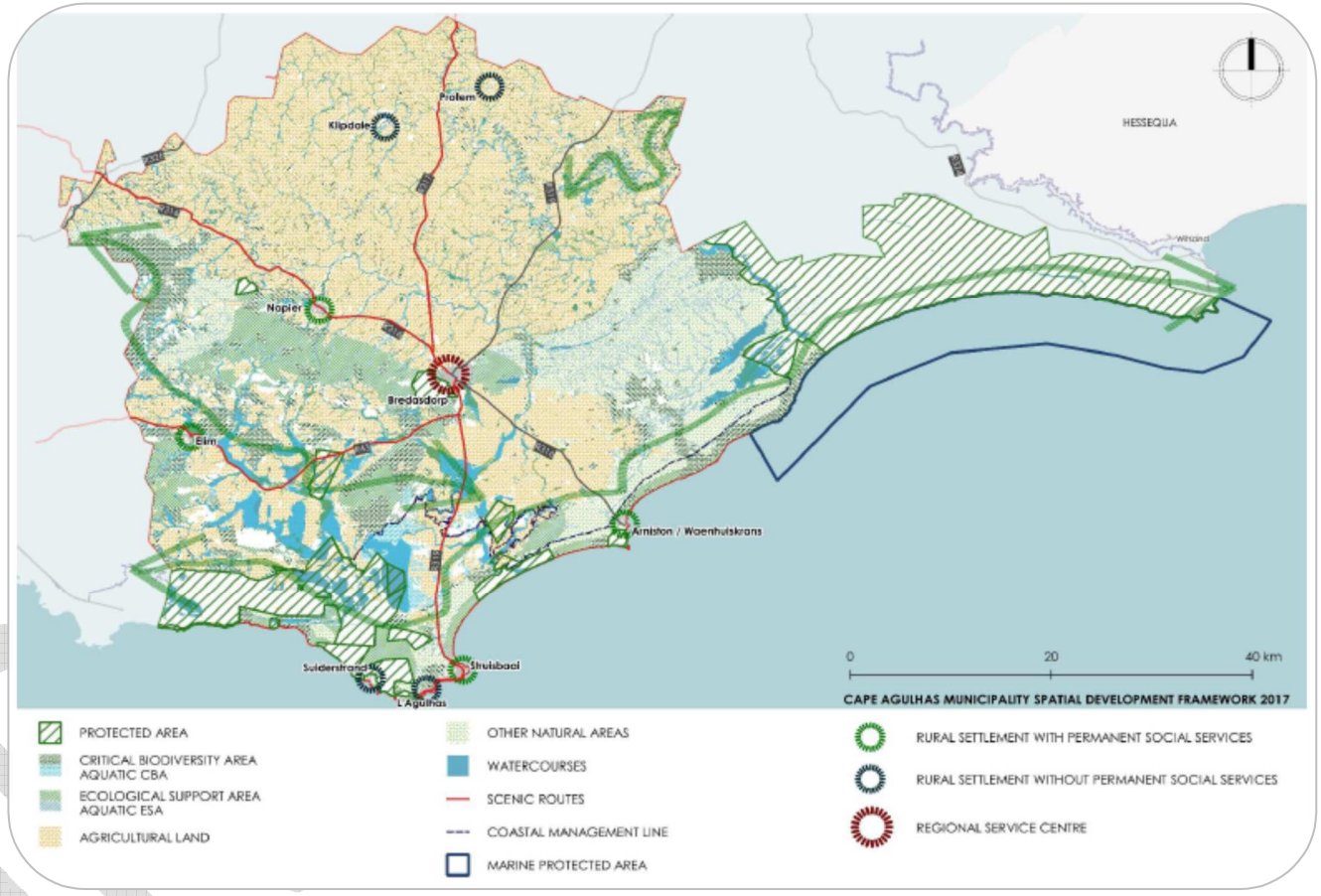


Figure 26: The Cape Agulhas Spatial Development Framework

2.4.2 SWELLENDAM MUNICIPALITY SDF

The spatial vision for the Spatial Development Framework of the Swellendam Municipality is the following:
"To enhance the agriculture, tourism, heritage and conservation resources inherent to the varied natural and man-made landscapes of the Swellendam Municipality, from the Karoo to coast, focusing on the historical settlement of Swellendam, in the shadow of the Langeberg Mountains and the confluence of the Riviersonderend and Breede Rivers."

Table 4: Swellendam SDF hierarchy of nodes

Settlement	Hierarchy	Order
Swellendam	Regional Node	1st
Barrydale	Local Node	2nd
Suurbraak, Buffeljagsrivier	Rural Node	3rd
Malagas, Infanta, Rietkuil, Rheenendal, Stormsvlei,Ouplaas/ Wydgeleë	Rural Settlements	4th

Swellendam has been identified as the urban node with the most development potential and adequate urban extension areas have been identified in this area.

Conversely, urban extension areas have been limited in areas where inordinate growth, for varying reasons, would be counterproductive to achieving sustainable development objectives.
Local investment/ development and local economic development (LED) decisions should therefore be informed by the existing development, growth potential, and function of a town. Such an approach should ensure that development capitalizes on existing investment, as well as infrastructure and services to avoid duplication and to encourage economies of scale.
Each node/settlement, therefore, has a comparative advantage relative to another which may exist according to historic development reasons, natural resources, the location, the character of the node/settlement, and the function/level of specialization that already exist compared to other nodes/settlements.

Primary Elements Informing the Spatial Management Concept

The primary elements which informed the proposed spatial management planning concept are:

protection of areas of high irreplaceable value in terms of meeting targets for biodiversity conservation, areas important for the maintenance of ecological and evolutionary processes, areas critical to the provision of ecological services, and special habitats;
integration of the river systems and coastal line as ecological corridors into the regional open space system;
integration of the mountain ranges into the regional open space system;
incorporating protected natural areas and areas under conservation management into the regional open space system;
protecting high soil-based agricultural production potential areas;
promoting urban development and growth within an established growth potential hierarchy and with due regard to
the main functions, growth potential, comparative economic advantages, and spatial capacity of the various urban areas;
retaining rural settlements and their surrounding areas as focus areas for rural development initiatives based on their unique comparative advantages; and
protecting scenic routes from undesirable land use and development to retain the natural and cultural landscapes that are of considerable significance.

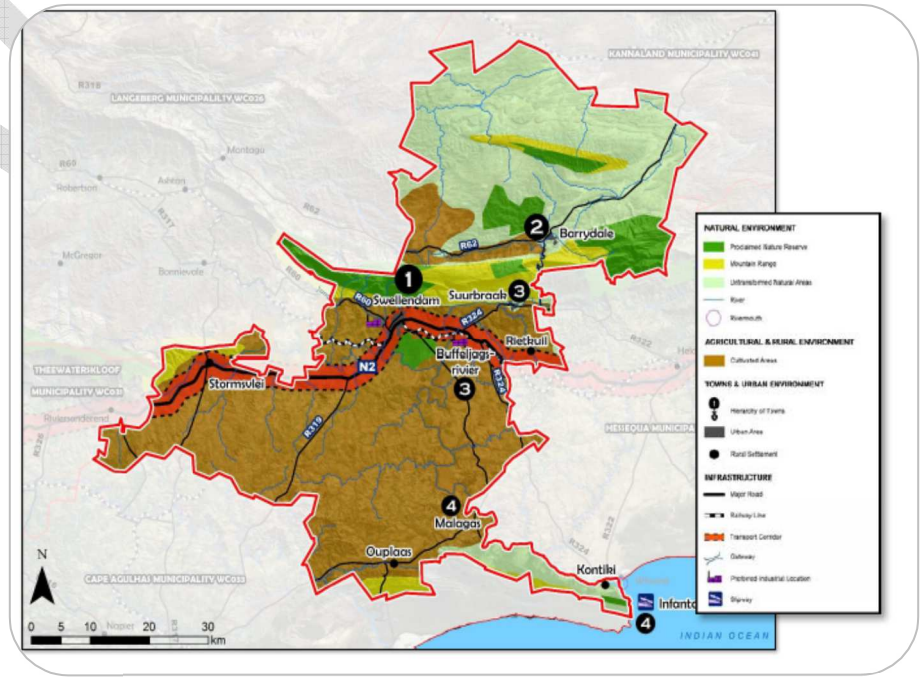


Figure 27: The Swellendam SDF

2.4.3 OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY SDF

The hierarchal classification of nodes was done based on the nature of the nodes' functions, taking into account factors such as population size, influence sphere, interconnectivity, service delivery as well as informants from the Growth Potential of Towns Study, 2014 (GPTS).

The 2013 version of this study classifies Hermanus, Onrus, Fisherhaven, and Hawston as settlements with very high growth potential and high socio-economic needs, whilst Betty's Bay and Pringle Bay is classified as a settlement with very high development potential and very low socio-economic potential.

Table 5: Overstrand SDF hierarchy of nodes

HIERARCHY ORDER NODE	HIERARCHY	NODE
Regional Node	1	Greater Hermanus including Onrus, Fisherhaven, and Hawston
Sub-Regional Node	2	Greater Gansbaai and Kleinmond
Local Nodes	3	Rooiels, Pringle Bay, Betty's Bay, Stanford, Pearly Beach
Rural Nodes	4	Baardskeerdersbos
Rural Settlements	5	Buffeljags and Wolvengat

The primary elements which informed the proposed spatial management planning concept are:

Protection of areas of high irreplaceability in terms of meeting targets for biodiversity conservation, areas important for the maintenance of ecological and evolutionary processes, areas critical to the provision of ecological services, and special habitats.

Integration of the river systems and coastal line as ecological corridors into the regional open space system.

Integration of the mountain ranges and catchment areas into the regional open space system.

Protecting soil-based agricultural potential areas.

The Municipality recently advertised its Draft Environmental Management and Draft Heritage Protection Overlay Zones which were compiled specifically, to regulate the protection and management of the aforementioned resources.

The EMOZs and HPOZs are substantial informants to the spatial growth and management of the Overstrand Municipal area and therefore also informed the planning concept.

Promoting urban development and growth within an established growth potential hierarchy and with due regard to the main functions, growth potentials, comparative economic advantages, and spatial capacity of the various urban areas. Hermanus is identified as the primary and key urban node/center with the secondary, tertiary, quaternary nodes also indicated on the plan

Retaining rural settlements and their surrounding areas as focus areas for rural development initiatives based on their unique comparative advantages.

Protecting scenic routes identified during the process of delineating the Draft Heritage Protection Overlay Zone Regulations.

Cross municipal biodiversity linkages especially to be managed in cooperation with abutting Municipalities.

The potential for increased inter-municipal and regional economic growth via strengthening the economic and spatial linkages between the Overstrand settlements, Theewaterskloof (Botrivier/Caledon), and the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality.

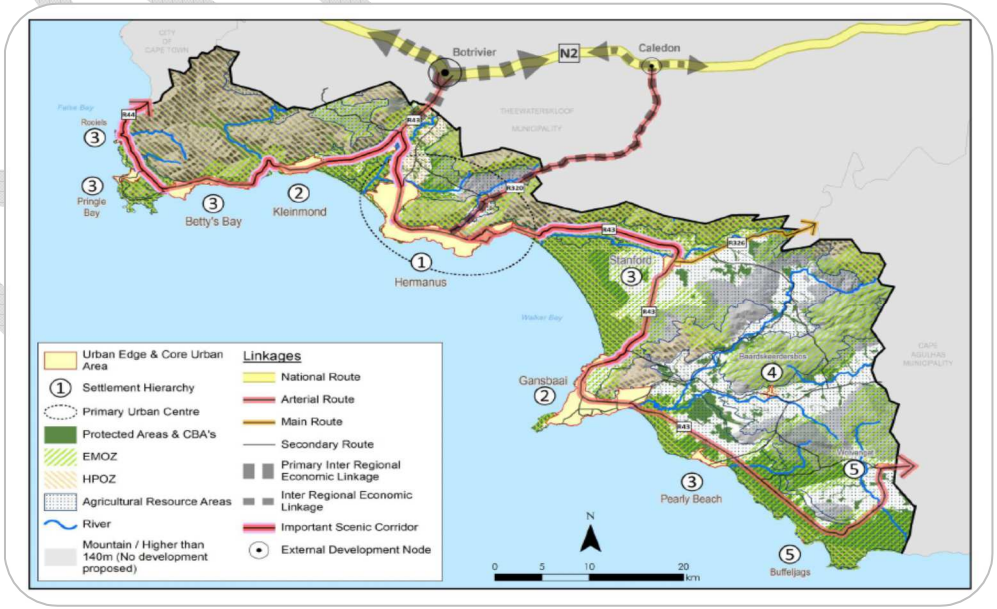


Figure 28: The Overstand Municipality Spatial management concept

2.4.4 THEEWATERSKLOOF MUNICIPALITY SDF

Regional spatial concept

The PSDF contains broad-based proposals for regional development corridors, giving strategic directives that have a direct bearing on the spatial development strategy for the Overberg and Cape Winelands Districts. On a regional level, two main transport corridors (road and rail) have been identified, namely the:

- Breede River Valley Regional Development Corridor: Tulbagh – Ceres – Worcester – Robertson - Swellendam combined road/rail infrastructure corridor (Cape Winelands District)
- Overberg Regional Corridor: Grabouw – Caledon - Bredasdorp combined road/rail infrastructure corridor (Overberg District)

The Theewaterskloof Municipal area is located close to these regional development corridors. These have been identified in the PSDF for future growth to absorb some of the Province's population growth.

The TWK MSDF proposes that the Municipality be contextualized within a proposed new sub-regional transport corridor in the Overberg. A north-south linkage along the R43, linking the N1 and the Breede River Valley Regional Corridor via Worcester with the Proposed Overberg Regional Corridor (along the N2 National Road) is proposed.

While the above mentioned are road and rail-based transport corridors, it is proposed that two main road-based (only) transport corridors are added to a conceptual spatial framework. They are:

- Caledon – Riviersonderend – Swellendam (N2 National Road;
- Worcester – Villiersdorp – Botrivier – Hermanus (R43 Road).

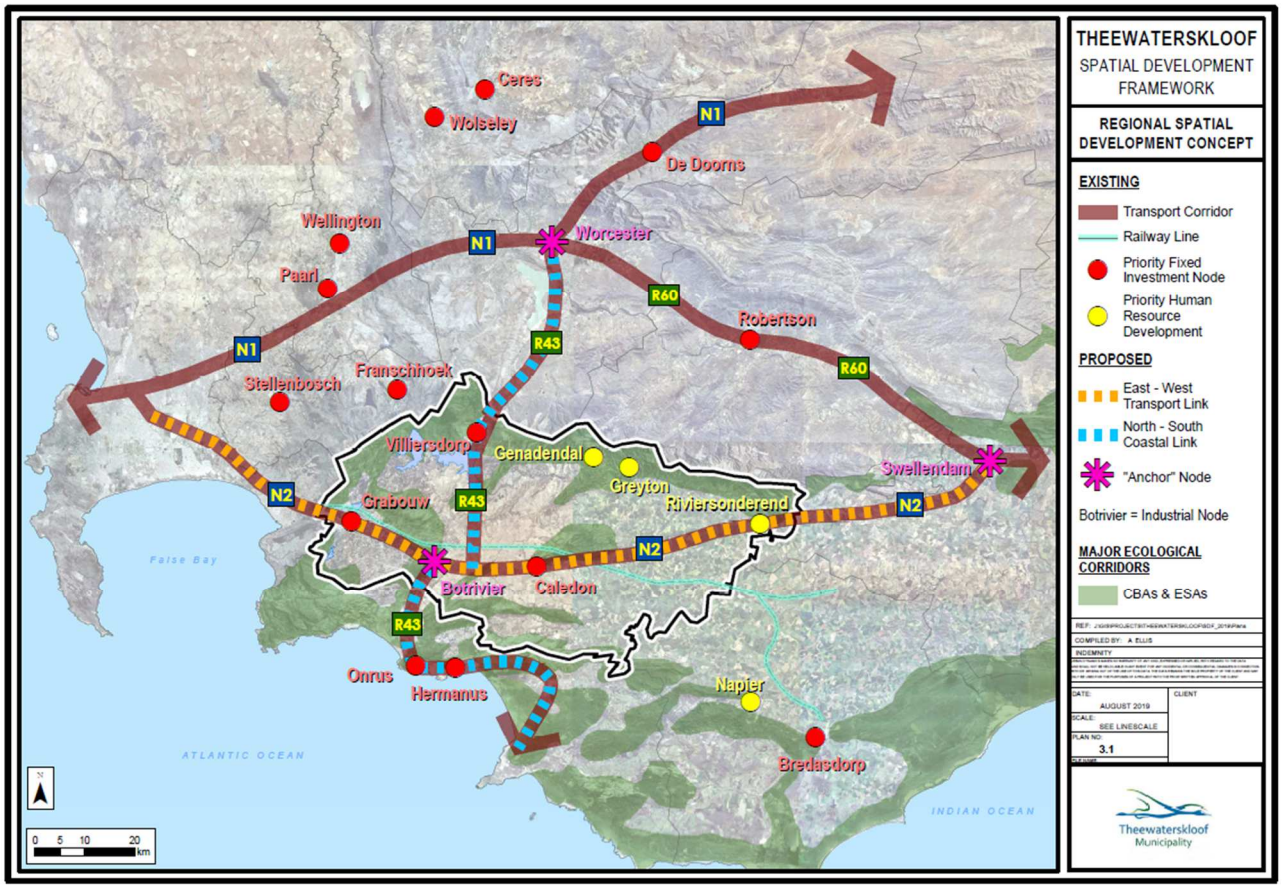


Figure 29: TWK MSDF - Regional spatial concept

The result of these shown in schematic format is a transport and triangular road and partially rail-based transport corridor. The three 'anchors' of the triangular road network within a regional context are the towns of:

- Botrivier;
- Worcester;
- Swellendam.

The significance of the proposed triangular road-based transport corridors is that it presents a regional structure that can provide strategic direction for the implementation of growth and development policies. These need to be developed further in detail, but the main elements of such a district-level growth and development plan should include the proposals relating to a north-south coastal link and an east-west rail and road transport corridor.

The North-south Coastal Link

The north-south coastal link between the N1 National Road (Worcester) in the north and Hermanus in the

south could be promoted as a major tourism route and a direct route to the coastal resort towns of the Overberg via Botrivier. The route should be optimized to promote tourism in Villiersdorp, the Theewaterskloof Dam, and surrounding areas. Botrivier as an 'anchor' within the triangle, points towards its strategic location at the intersection of north-south and east-west transport routes. The potential, therefore, exists to optimize mainly transport-related and logistics development opportunities in this town.

The East-west Transport Corridor

Notwithstanding that the section of the east-west transport corridor between Caledon and Swellendam excludes rail-based transport, the advantages of this transport corridor within the triangular transport context should be optimized. Capturing traffic as a source for tourism development in the towns of Riviersonderend and Caledon, including the towns of Greyton and Genadendal, would generate economic spin-offs. The location of Grabouw at the gateway to the Cape Metropolitan region and into the Overberg holds significant potential. The economic advantages relate to road-based agricultural and tourism transport.

Local spatial concept

Priority Fixed Investment Nodes

Three towns, based on their growth potential and socio-economic needs, are proposed as priority fixed investment nodes namely:

- Caledon;
- Grabouw;
- Villiersdorp.

Development within these nodes should focus on each town's rural hinterland (± 25 km radius) and its linkages with other towns (in ± 50 km radius). These towns should be developed firstly as service centres for its rural hinterland, providing essential services (i.e., education, health, employment, business services, housing). Secondly, the economic growth strategy of these towns should strengthen their comparative economic advantages and strengthen their economic linkages with other towns (within a 50 km radius) also identified as priority fixed investment nodes.

It is proposed that the following major economic intra-nodal linkages should be strengthened to enhance and extract further economic growth.
Grabouw: Intra-nodal linkages with City of Cape Town Metro, Villiersdorp and Botrivier.
Villiersdorp: Intra-nodal linkages with Worcester, Franschhoek and Grabouw.
Caledon: Intra-nodal linkages with Villiersdorp, Botrivier and Hermanus.

Table 6: TWKM Settlement Classification

Settlement Classification	Settlement
Primary Regional Service Centre	Caledon and Grabouw
Secondary Regional Service Centre	Villiersdorp, Botrivier, Riviersonderend and Greyton
Rural Nodes	Genadendal
Rural Settlements	Tesselaarsdal, Kaaimansgat, Vygeboom, Nuweberg, Dennegeur, Elgin Orchards, Kromvlei, Lebanon, Velapi, Molteno, Theewaterskloof Country Club, Dennehof

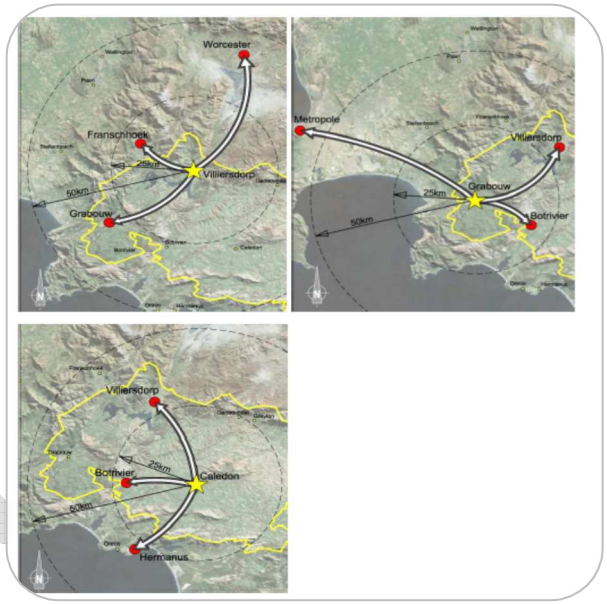


Figure 30: Major economic intra-nodal linkages

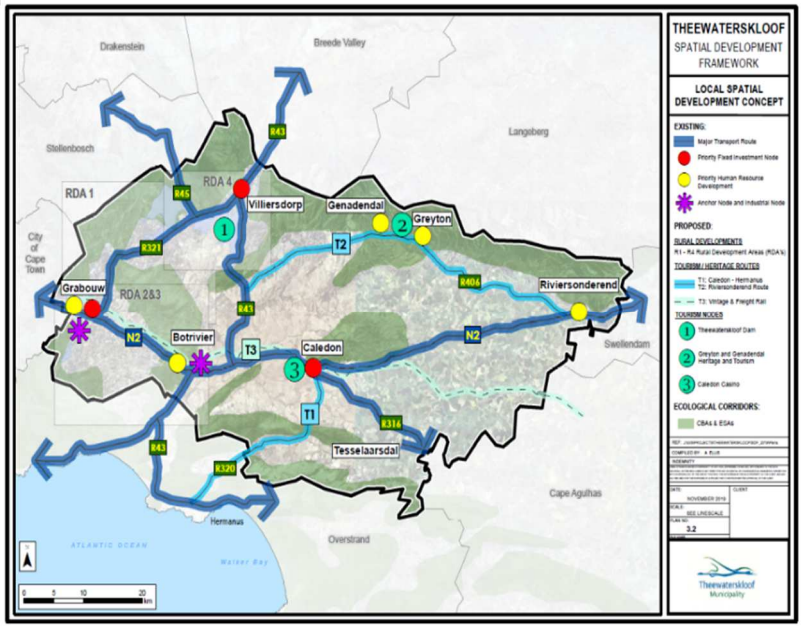


Figure 31: TWK MSDF - Local spatial concept

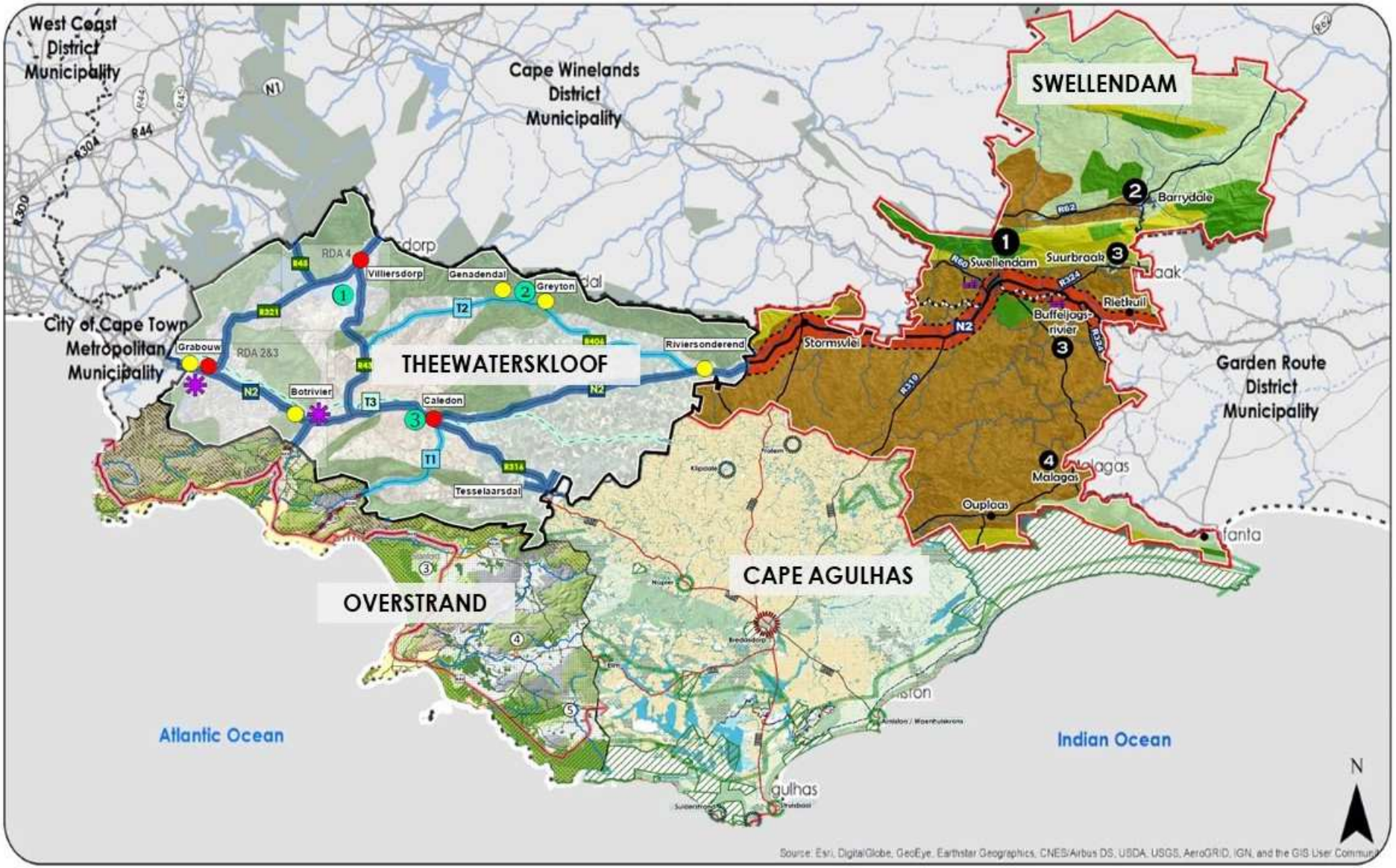


Figure 262: Composite map of all local municipal SDFs in the ODM

Chapter 3

Status Quo

3. STATUS QUO ASSESSMENT CURRENT STATE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The purpose of this chapter is to give a brief overview of the existing state of development of the Overberg District Municipality.

This section provides an overview of the key biophysical, natural, socio-economic, and built environment sectors, their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and constraints.

Following this, a synthesis will be undertaken, identifying the key issues that arise to be taken forward in the Spatial Development Framework

3.1 INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 THE DISTRICT FUNCTION & FOCUS

It is important to candidly express the district mandate in the context of the legislature, within financial and institutional ability to implement the Council's strategic direction. The prioritization of functions within the context of available resources is a necessary practice in all spheres of government.

In terms of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998); Section 83(3), a DM must seek to achieve integrated, sustainable, and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole by:

Table 7: The District Mandate

District mandate	Yes	No
Ensuring integrated development planning for the district as a whole	x	
Promoting bulk infrastructural development		x
Building the capacity of local municipalities to perform their functions and exercise their powers where capacity is lacking	x	
Promoting the equitable distribution of resources between the local municipalities	x	

Section 84(1) of the Act lists the **functions and powers** of a district municipality, and summarized below and are performed within the Directorate: Community Services:

Table 8: District Functions focused on by the ODM

District Function	Yes	No	Community Services Departments performing this function
To plan for the development of the district municipality as a whole	**x**		
Supply of bulk water, sewer, and electricity		x	
Provision of solid waste disposal sites	**x**		Environmental Management
Municipal roads	**x**		Roads services (Provincial Roads Agency)
The regulation of passenger transport services for the district		x	
Municipal Health Services	**x**		Municipal Health Services
Municipal airports		x	
Firefighting services	**x**		Emergency Services
To establish, conduct, and control cemeteries and crematoria	**x**		Environmental Management (to a degree)
To establish, conduct and control fresh produce markets and abattoirs		x	
Promotion of local tourism	x		LED, Tourism, Resorts & EPWP
Municipal Public Works services for the District area.		x	
The receipt, allocation, and if applicable, the distribution of grants made to the district			
The imposition and collection of taxes, levies, and duties as related to their functions		x	

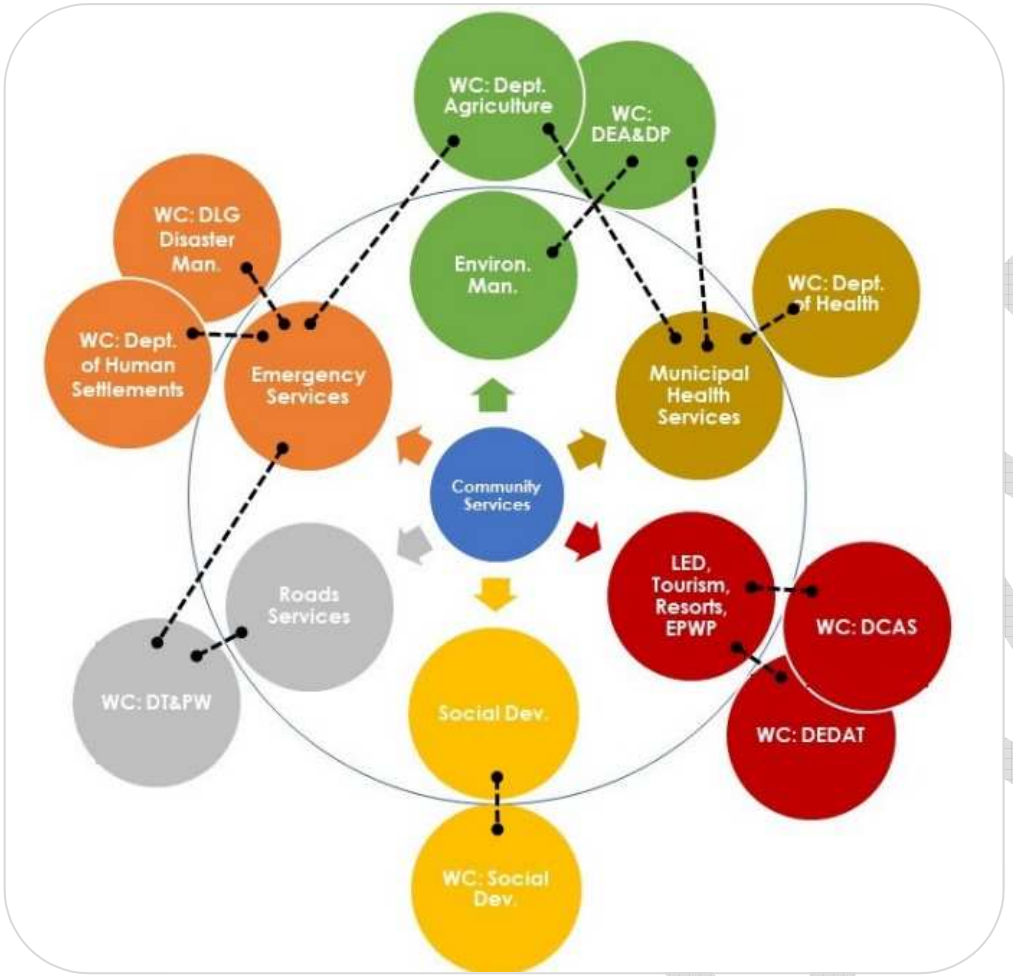


Figure 33: The ODM Community Services Function

Chapter 5: Implementation Framework will unpack the role of the DM's various institutional components together with other role players will play, achieving the strategic direction developed through this SDF.

3.2 BIO-PHYSICAL AND NATURAL CONTEXT

The natural environment is the realm within which and the basis upon which all plant, animal and human life systems operate, including society, the economy, and agriculture. To live sustainably, the natural environment should never be compromised to the point where its natural systems are unable to provide their ecosystem services to both current and future generations.

A significant body of knowledge has been developed in the study of the environment in the District. Further to unpacking the status quo, the Draft Environmental Risk and Vulnerability Report for the Overberg District (DEA&DP, 2021) is drawn in to spatialize and draw attention to areas of risk and vulnerability.

3.2.1 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & SCENIC ASSETS

Topography and geology

The topography in the district is varied and complex, formed over time because of the relationship between geology and climate the district is bounded in the north by the Riviersonderend and Langeberg mountain ranges which range between 750m and 1000m high and separate the Overberg and Cape Winelands Districts. Other notable mountain ranges include the Groenlandberg, Palmietberg, Swartberg, Kleinriviersberge, Overberg, and Bredasdorp ranges which collectively contribute a major part of the scenic landscapes in the district.

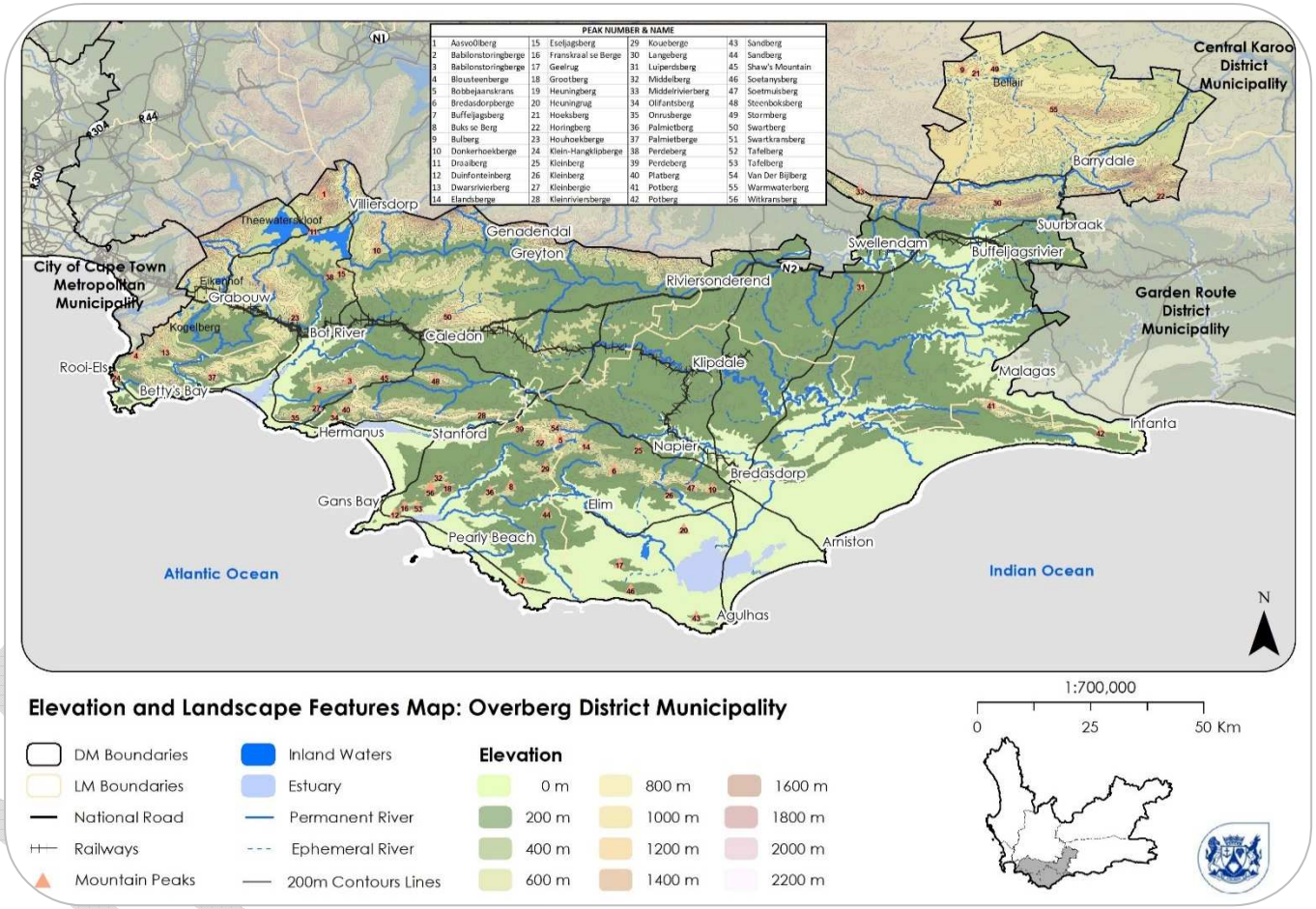


Figure 34: Elevation and landscape features within the ODM

The inland coastal plain comprises rolling hills at an altitude of between 250m to 400m. Several river valleys fall off this inland plain including the Bot, Klein Nuwejaars, Heuningnes, and Breede river valleys.

The Eastern coastal strip comprises the wide Agulhas coastal plain which altitude ranges between 15 and 50m.

The figures below are sourced from the *PSDF Heritage and Scenic Resources: Inventory and Policy Framework for the Western Cape (2013)* based on the Geological Survey 1970, Geological Map of South Africa.

The diagram below shows that historic settlements (illustrated by yellow and red dots) are often established near the base of mountains with access to water and productive soils.

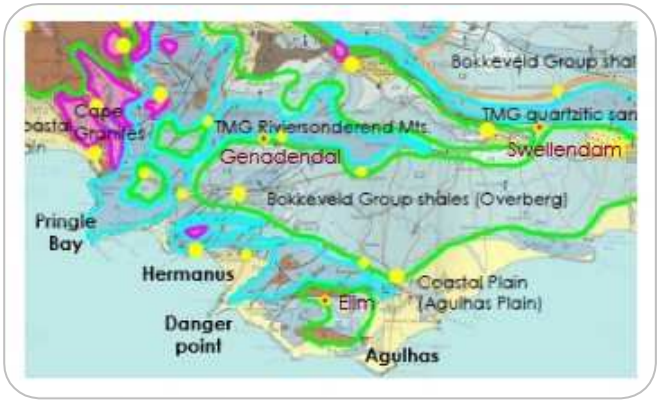


Figure 35: Extract of the Geological Formations map of the Western Cape

Figure 36, illustrates a typical section through the District and shows the 3 broad scenic assets or places of significant landscape character as follows:

- The Cape Fold Mountains, consisting of Table Mountain Group sandstones, to the north (Langeberg and Riviersonderend ranges). The main scenic resources occur within the sandstone formations
- At the foot of the mountains are the gently rolling plains of Bokkeveld Shales generally covered with
- wheatfields, an area known as the Rûens, provide the region's "breadbasket".
- The flat coastal plains lie to the south.

The historical pattern of settlements has responded to these distinct landscape types, usually located at the foot of the mountains for their source of water, agricultural soils, and transport routes.

Agricultural towns were established, among others, at Caledon, Napier, Bredasdorp, Stanford, Villiersdorp, Riviersonderend, and Swellendam, all of which have heritage significance.

Coastal settlements sprung up around the fishing industry, such as Kleinmond, Hermanus, Struisbaai, and Waenhuiskrans (Arniston), most of which became holiday destinations and retirement places. Typically, the coastline is rich in archaeological remains, including middens and limestone caves. Mission villages were founded at Genadendal, Suurbraak and Elim.

The Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve forms part of the Cape Floral Kingdom World Heritage Site. The Agulhas National Park, which includes the "Southern-most Tip of Africa", and De Hoop Nature Reserve represents some of the protected areas in the Overberg District.

Landscape character and scenic assets

The biophysical context is inextricably linked to the tourism economy placing significant value on heritage and scenic landscapes as assets that must be protected at all costs.

The PSDF 2014, Specialist study on Scenic and Cultural Landscapes identifies key risks to Grade 1 Heritage Resources.

It highlights:

- Development outside the urban edge in rural landscapes of scenic and cultural significance;
- Historic structures such as historic mission settlements being replaced or inappropriately modernised (common in rural areas);
- Ribbon development along with coastal landscapes; – Landscapes under pressure from large scale infrastructure development;
- Town gateways and historic mountains passes and ports at risk being transformed by inappropriate development;
- Under-leveraged tourism and historical assets in the region degrading and becoming burdens rather than assets;
- A decline of the historic cores of settlements, degrading their sense of place with poor development decisions and a lack of appreciation for their quality.

The Heritage and Scenic Resources: Inventory and Policy Framework for the Western Cape, a supporting study commissioned with the 2014 PSDF documented an inventory of scenic and heritage assets of the ODM and have been classified, numbered. The resources per District Municipality and the Heritage and Scenic Resources of the ODM is referenced in Annexure B.

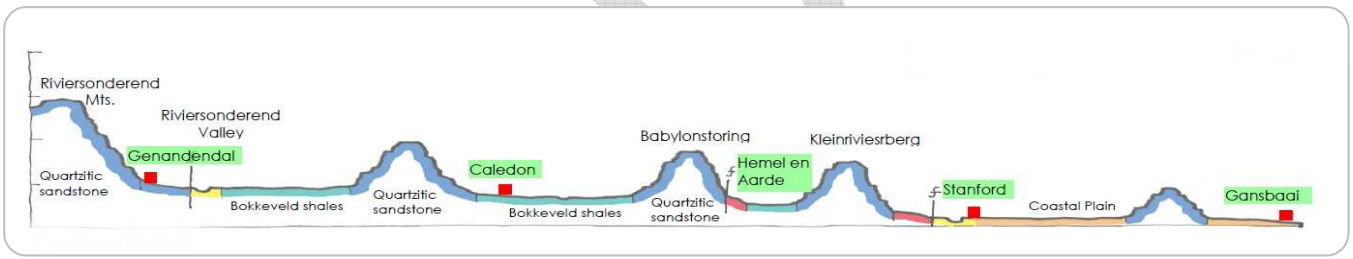


Figure 276: Typical section through the Overberg District

The inventory and spatial depiction of resources are a valuable tool to use in the protection of landscapes and the development of the tourism sector in the district and should be capitalised on by linking to the Overberg District Regional Economic Development and Tourism Strategy.

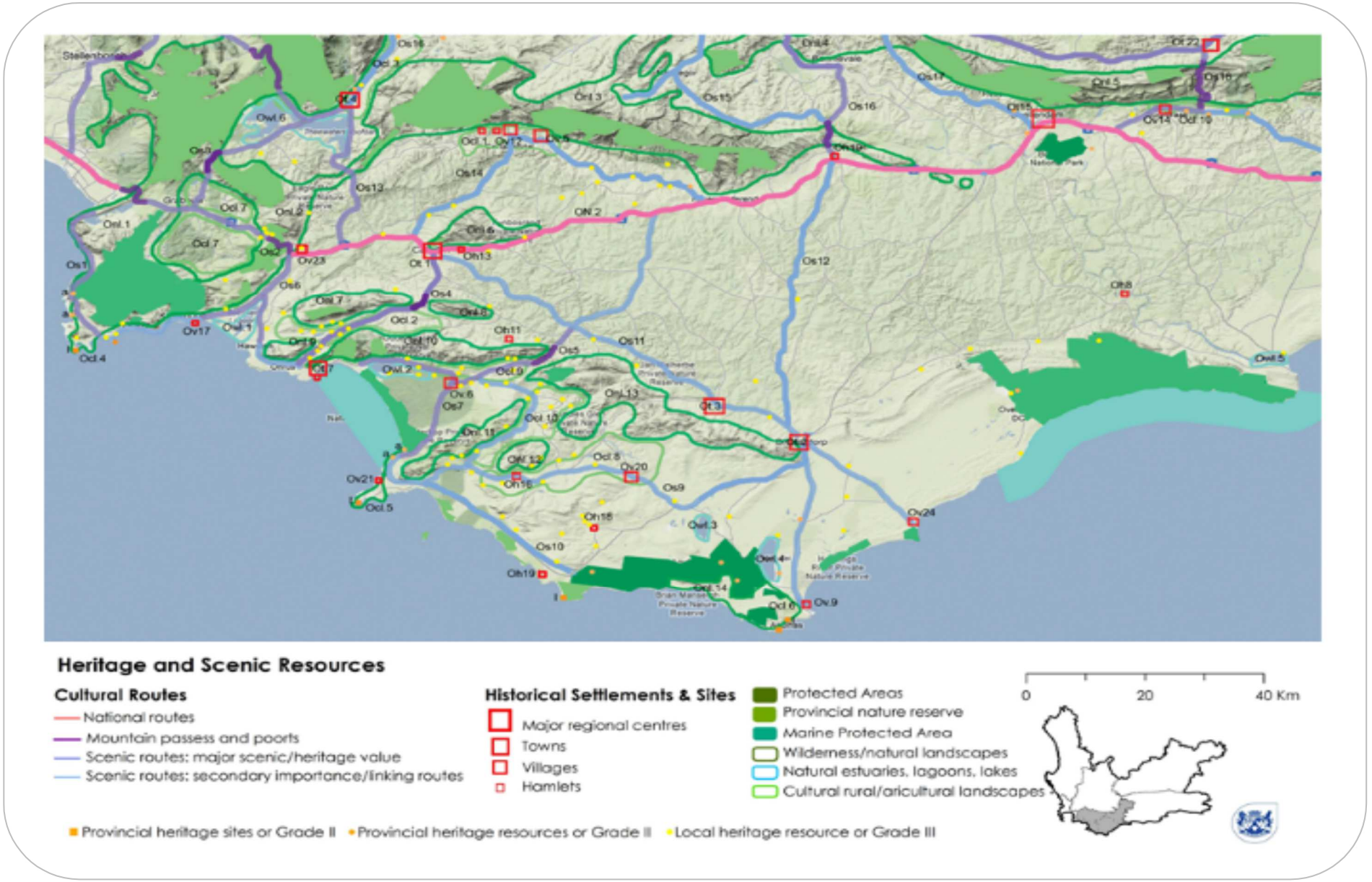


Figure 37: Heritage and scenic resources of the Overberg District

3.2.2 SOILS

Figure 38 shows the Department of Agriculture's classification of soil in the district according to their assessment of its capability. The rest of the inland and coastal plains are mainly only suitable for grazing.

Soil depth is an important indicator of soil quality. It is interesting to note that in many instances deeper soil depth appears to equate more with high capability land for grazing rather than for arable land.

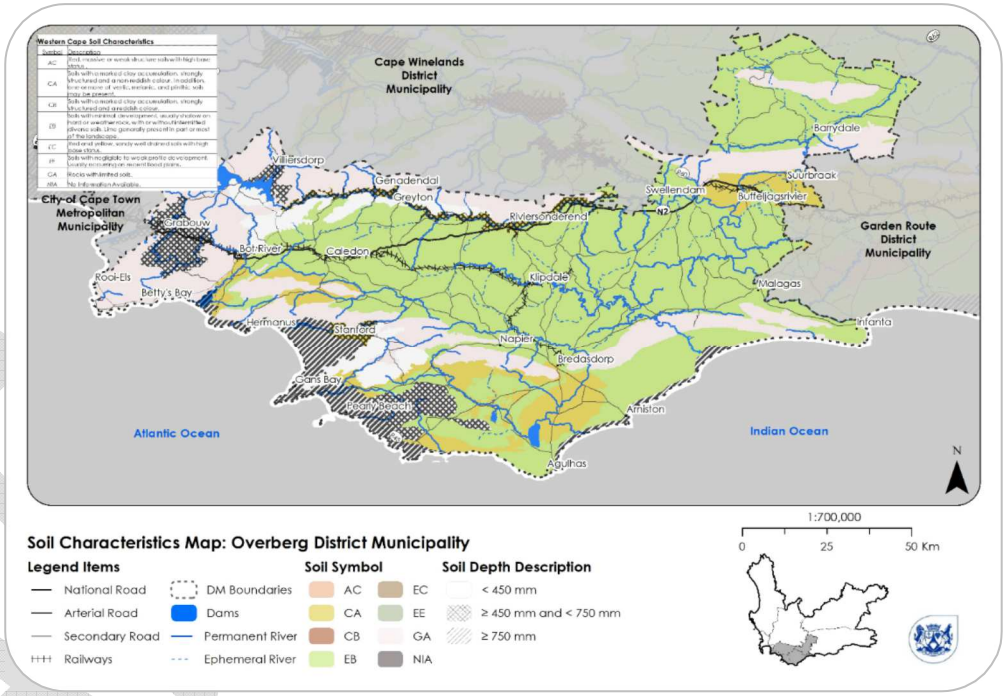


Figure 28: Soil characteristics within the Overberg District

3.2.3 CLIMATE

Climate classification

The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is the most widely used bioclimatic, empirical climate classification used worldwide and uses a concentration of a maximum of three alphabetic characters that describe the main climatic category, amount of precipitation, and temperature characteristics. The climate classification for the ODM is illustrated in the adjacent map.

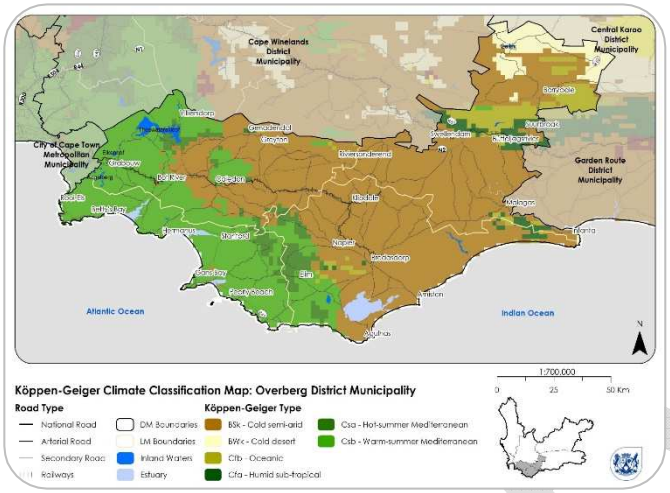


Figure 39: Köppen-Geiger Climate Classification in the ODM

Temperatures

The district has a Mediterranean climate with temperatures ranging from 8°C (average winter low) to 26°C (average summer high). Most of the region has a Mediterranean climate, with typically wet, cold winters and warm, drier summers (although this trend weakens towards the eastern part of the district).

The Long-Term Adaptation Scenarios Flagship Research Programme (LTAS) has forecast that climate change is predicted to increase temperatures and rainfall variability, while decreasing the total average rainfall in the west of South Africa (Department of Environmental Affairs 2013c).

Figure 40: Temperature projections in the District Municipal Area (Western Cape Department of Agriculture 2017).

The predicted increases in mean average temperature (Figure 63) in the District, show that mean average temperatures are projected to increase in bands from 'low range warming' in most parts of the District to 'medium to high range warming' in the far northeast tip of the District (Western Cape Department of Agriculture 2017).

According to the Smart Agriculture for Climate Resilience (SmartAgri) report, the Overberg is likely to warm by between 1 and 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2050.

Rainfall

Figure 63 shows the mean annual rainfall distribution across the district. There are two areas of high rainfall which coincide with significant mountain ranges: 1) the Overberg Mountains to the East and 2) the Langeberg Mountains around Swellendam. The mean annual rainfall is lowest in the far north eastern tip of the District.

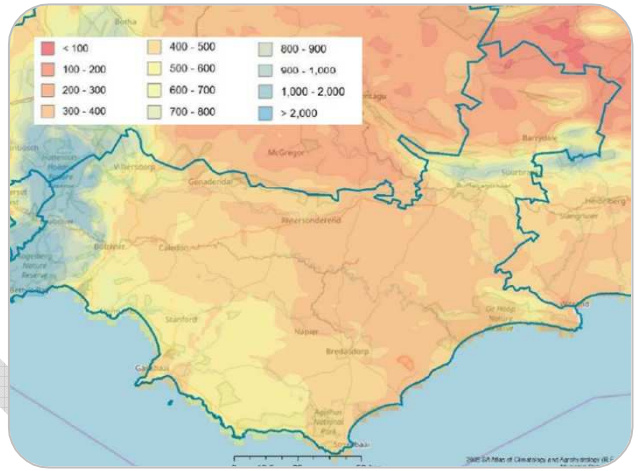


Figure 41: Mean Annual Rainfall in the District Municipal Area (Western Cape Department of Agriculture 2017)

Mean annual rainfall in parts of the northwest areas of the District Municipality are more than double the South African average (approximately 450 millimetres per year) for mean annual rainfall (Department of Water Affairs 2013). However, if the mean annual rainfall is considered with the projected increases in average temperature, it is apparent that evaporation rates are expected to increase, which will increase water insecurity in the District Municipal Area (Western Cape Department of Agriculture 2017).

Winds in Overberg emanate predominantly from both the eastern and western directions depending on seasonality. Westerly winds are associated with storms crossing from the Atlantic to the Indian Oceans and prevail only in the wetter winter months. During the spring and summer, the drier south easterly winds are dominant (SSI, 2012).

3.2.4 WATER RESOURCES & HYDROLOGY

The Overberg District is situated in the Breede-Gouritz Water Management Area (WMA).

The Breede-Gouritz WMA includes the catchment area of the Gouritz River and its major tributaries (the Gamka, Groot and Olifants Rivers) as well as the catchments of the smaller coastal rivers that lie to the east and west of the Gouritz River mouth, the Breede River and the catchments of the smaller coastal rivers that lie to the west of the Breede River mouth, viz. the Palmiet-, Kars-, Sout-, Uilenkraals-, Klein-, Onrus- and Bot-Swart Rivers.

The two large rivers within the BGWMA are the Breede and Gouritz Rivers, but the focus of this analysis is the catchment related to the Breede River, with its main tributary the Riviersonderend River, which discharges into the Indian Ocean.

Water storage[1]

Figure 42 and table 9 reflects the location and capacity of dams within the District. At present dam levels are at or near capacity

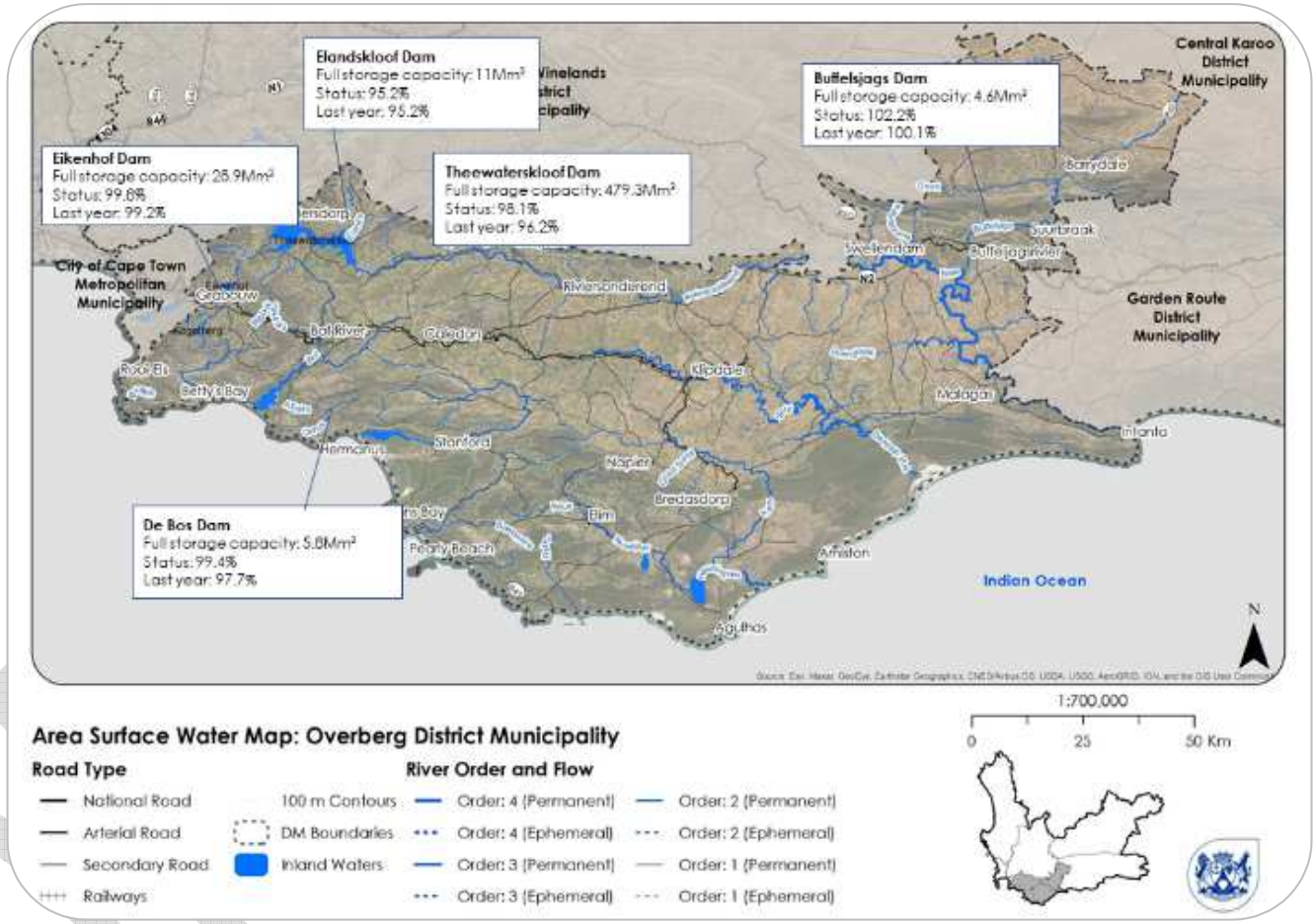


Figure 42: Surface water and dam levels in the district

Table 9: Major dams in the district and the river from which the water is sourced

Dam	River	Nearest Town	Capacity (kl)
Buffeljags Dam	Buffeljags River	Swellendam	4 600 000
De Bos Dam	Onrus River	Hemel & Aarde	5 800 000
Eikenhof Dam	Palmiet River	Grabouw	28 900 000
Elandskloof Dam	Elands River	Villiersdorp	11 000 000
Theewaterskloof Dam	Riviersonderend River	Villiersdorp	479 300 000

[1] Data from this section was sourced from https://breedegouritzcma.co.za/index.php/water-resources/dam-levels

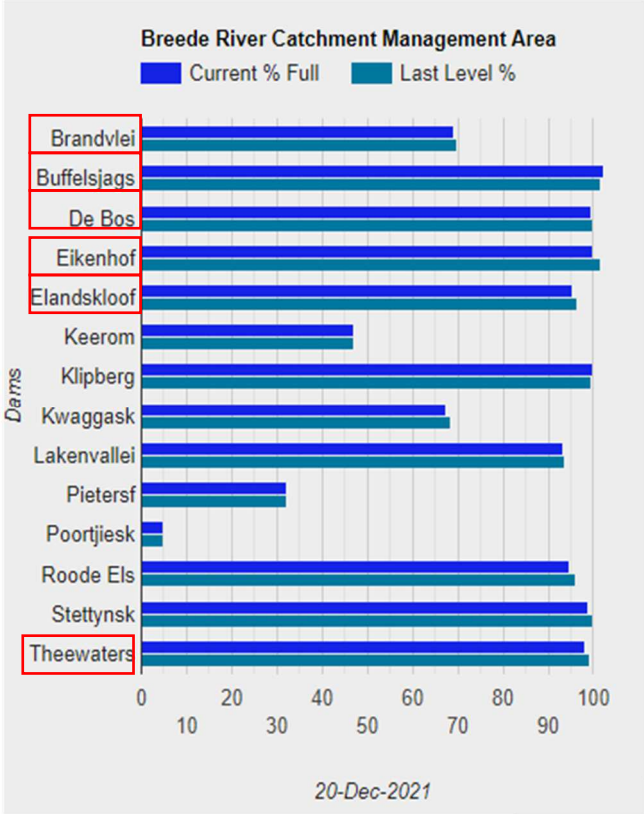


Figure 43: Dam levels within the Breede River Catchment Management Area

Water usage

Figure 44: Typical water usage in the Breede-Gouritz catchment

A significant amount of water from the catchment is used for irrigation purposes. This is exacerbated by being in a predominantly winter rainfall region, where the availability of water during winter storms does not coincide with the needs for summer irrigation and supply to the tourist influx to coastal towns. This significant seasonal variability implies that only about half of the total average annual streamflow can reliably be used.

Abstraction during summer low flow periods already exceeds what is available in many of these catchments, while winter requirements also exceed what is available during drier years. Development in the district and the rural area particularly will be constrained and possibly capped by the limited supply of water. The augmentation of the water supply is constrained by:

- The limited number of suitable dam sites
- The high cost of the required infrastructure
- Cape Town's increasing water supply requirements may require additional transfers.
- The tapping of groundwater from the Table Mountain Group Aquifer will require improved drilling techniques.
- Desalination comes at a high financial and environmental cost.
- Agricultural water typically trades for between R15 000 to R100 000 per hectare, which is 10 times the national average).

Status of rivers in the District

Most rivers in the district are classified as critically endangered. It must be acknowledged that while some practices occurring in the District contribute to the poor status of water resources, poor practices in adjacent Municipalities also have a significant impact on the of rivers running through the District to the ocean. The following is of concern:

- The **poor quality of effluent discharged into rivers are of** major concern. Final Effluent discharged from Wastewater Treatment (WWT) plants seldom complies with the purification specifications

- Local Municipalities are aware of water purification specifications non-compliance but cite **insufficient budget to budget to upgrade their infrastructure**. However, there are instances where infrastructure is rather new, the quality of final effluent remains sub-par, there is **insufficient professional skills to manage these facilities**

- **Informal settlements across the District are growing by the day and current infrastructure cannot accommodate the increased population and increased flow of raw sewerage, resulting in the discharge of poor-quality final effluent**.

- Unfortunately, there are insufficient funds to upgrade the engineering infrastructure facilities or networks at sewerage plants to accommodate this growth. Despite planning for anticipated growth in settlements, local municipalities find that growth estimations are exceeded much quicker than anticipated, demanding immediate attention, and budgets allocated for maintenance of infrastructure are reallocated to informal settlement service provision

- Pollution emanating from agricultural industries caused by: Increased density of animals being kept on farms use of chemicals on farms related to their maintenance, dyes from the colouring of flowers and crop spraying

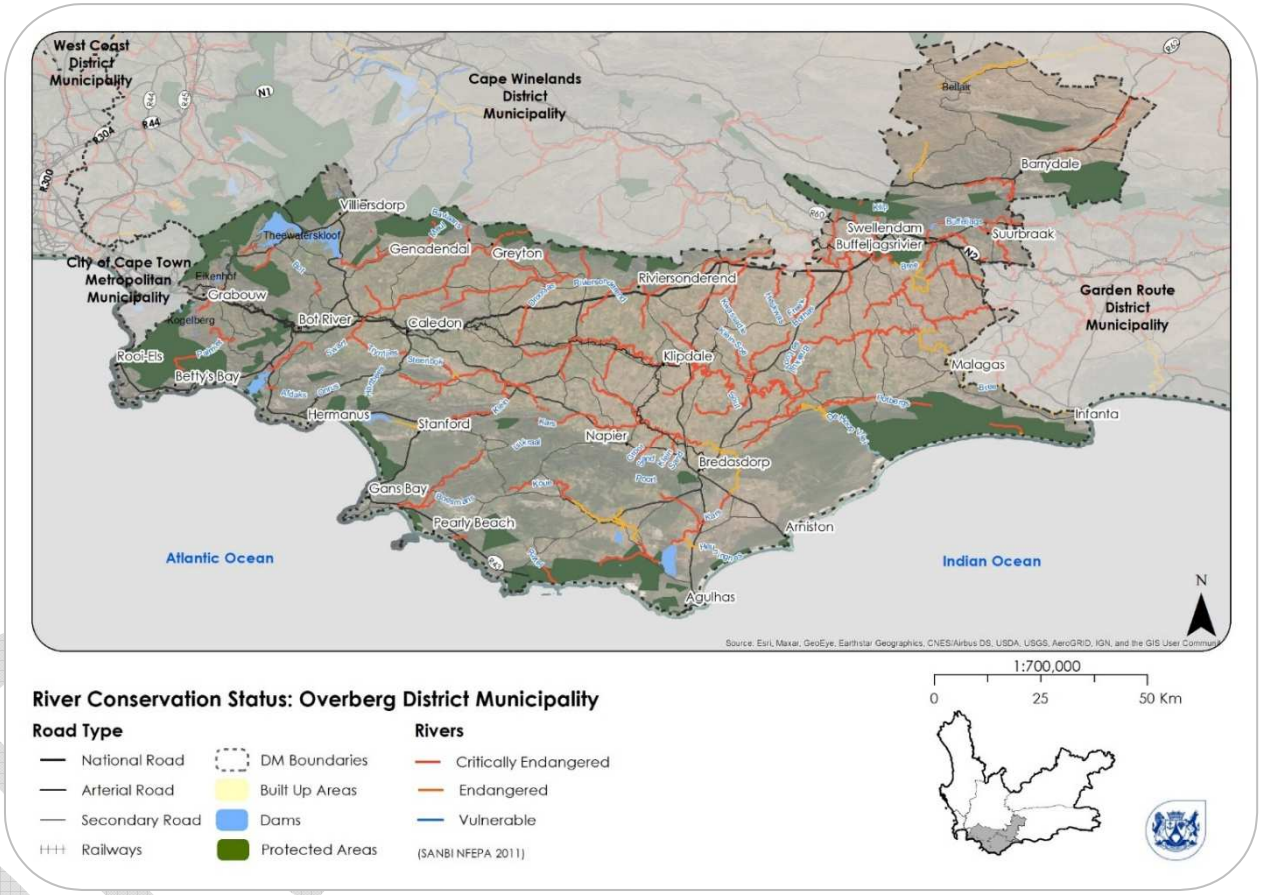


Figure 45: Conservation Status of Rivers in the Overberg District

Wetlands

A huge number of wetlands can be found throughout the municipality, including three RAMSAR sites of international importance. The wetlands within Overberg District Municipality are described as high-value ecological infrastructure', in that they provide vital habitat for flora and fauna, but also provide critical ecosystem services to the municipality.

These include flood attenuation, water filtration, erosion control, and water storage (regulatory services) as well as food provision, supply of raw materials, and clean drinking water (provisioning services). The wetlands within the municipality also play a pivotal role in disaster risk management as well as reducing the impacts of climate change within the district.

It should be noted that the numerous ecosystem services provided by wetlands come at no cost to the municipality and as such, all that needs to be done to ensure continued provision of these services is to protect and maintain local wetlands. However, the inappropriate management of wetlands can cause a loss of wetland area and subsequent loss of ecosystem services. This results in the municipalities having to invest in expensive infrastructure (e.g., water filtration plants or flood barriers) to ensure the same level of service delivery.

Within ODM, a significant number of the wetlands are under threat or have already been lost. This is largely due to:

- the spread of invasive alien plants (IAPs)
- deliberate draining of wetlands to make way for development and agriculture
- inappropriate development within proximity to the wetlands
- poorly regulated agricultural practices (overgrazing and ploughing)
- contamination through chemical, sewage and stormwater seeps.
- Degraded wetlands are unable to function to the same degree as healthy wetlands and as such ecosystem service provision from these wetlands is severely hindered or even lost altogether.

Wetland management within the municipality

Wetland management within ODM is currently a collective effort between individual departments of ODM (including the Environmental Management, Fire and Disaster Management, Municipal Health Services, and Road departments) as well as the local municipalities within the district (Theewaterskloof, Overstrand, Cape Agulhas, and Swellendam), each of which interacts with wetlands through their functions, key mandates, and legislative requirements. Through maintenance and protection of wetlands, all local authorities stand to benefit from the ecosystem services that wetlands provide. In general, there is limited capacity to manage wetland and environmental concerns at local municipalities.

Aquifers

Most of the aquifers in the Overberg District Municipal Area are already either highly or moderately vulnerable to contamination by pollution (Figure 64).

If these aquifers were to become polluted or over-utilised, then water security in the District Municipal Area would diminish and the vulnerability of people who rely on groundwater would increase (Western Cape Department of Agriculture 2017).

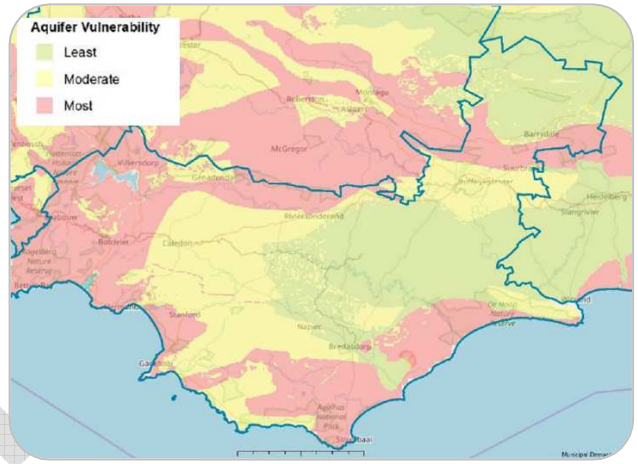


Figure 46: Aquifer vulnerability in the District Municipal Area (Western Cape Department of Agriculture 2017)

Ground water quality

Groundwater quality in the Overberg District Municipal Area, in 2012, was mostly in the lower categories of electrical connectivity in the western parts of the District (Figure 5). However, groundwater in the central areas of the District Municipal Area already had very high levels of electrical connectivity.

These electrical connectivity categories represent how salty the groundwater is, which is one way of measuring the water quality in the aquifers. The higher the level of salts in the water, the poorer the quality of the groundwater (Western Cape Department of Agriculture 2017).

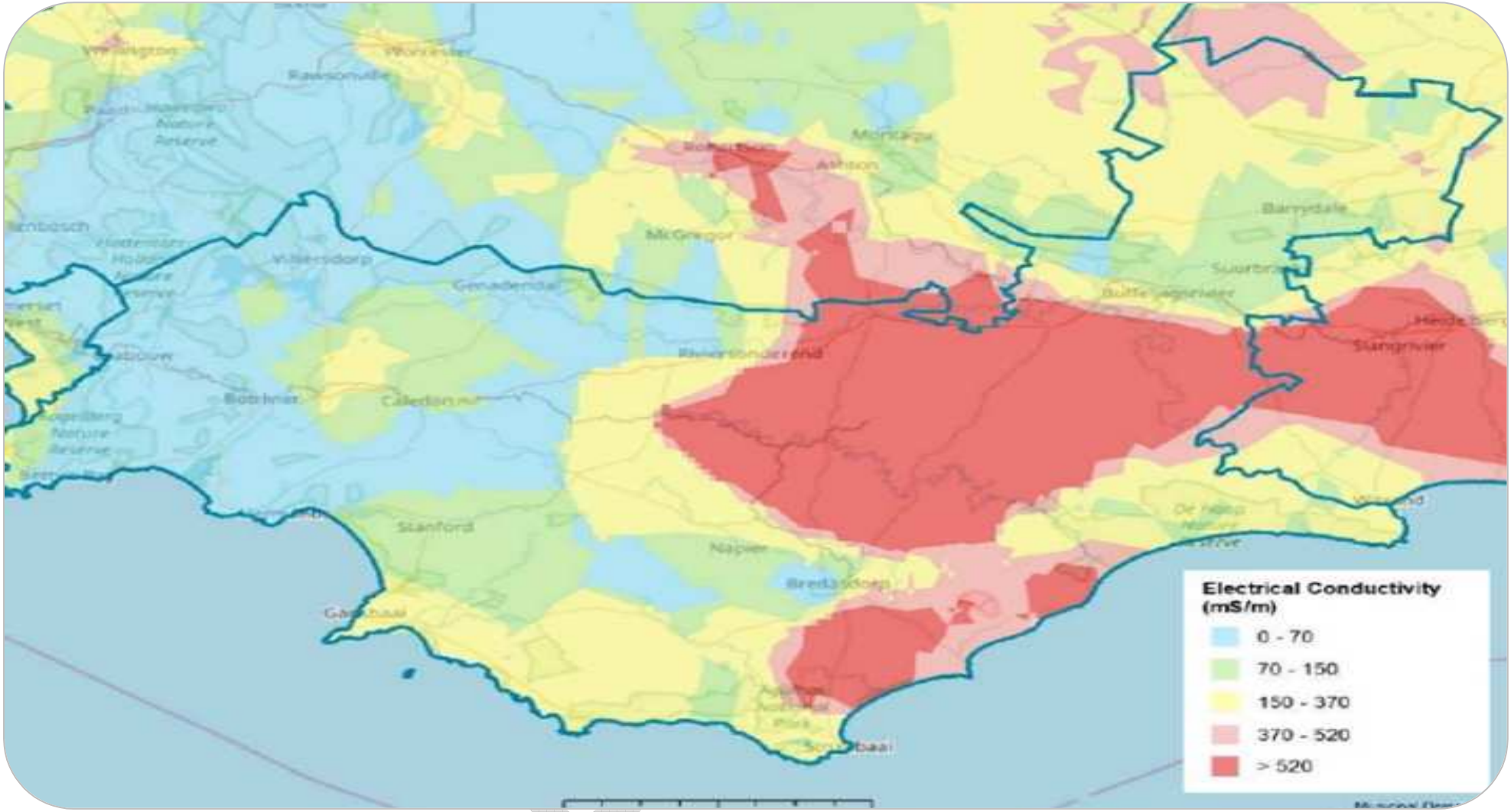


Figure 47: Groundwater quality in the District Municipal Area (Western Cape Department of Agriculture 2017)

3.2.5 THE OVERBERG COAST

The shoreline area of the Overberg is rugged and has a high diversity of habitats including rocky headlands, boulder beaches, wave-cut platforms, sandy beaches, subtidal soft sediment habitats, pocket beaches, kelp forests, estuaries, sub-tidal reefs, and a pelagic habitat.

The above could be broadly categorized into the following four types of shoreline:

- Small sandy embayment's where urban development has taken place
- Large open sandy stretches of coastline
- Steep rocky shorelines, and
- Rocky promontories (SSI, 2012).

There are four proclaimed fishing harbours in the ODM - Arniston, Gansbaai, Hermanus, and Struisbaai.

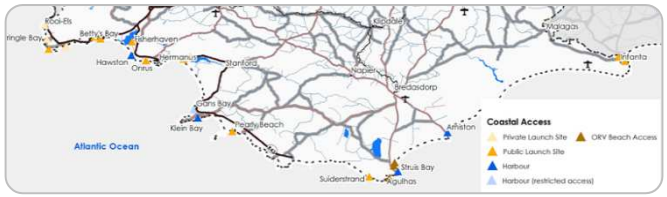


Figure 48: Harbours and Coastal Access

According to the Marine and Coastal chapter of the State of the Environment Report (Royal Haskoning DHV, 2013), **many marine ecosystems along the Overberg coast** are considered endangered with a pocket being critically endangered just off the Cape Agulhas coast.

Seven of the 11 estuaries found within the ODM are located within the Overstrand Local Municipality, namely the Rooiels, Buffels, Palmiet, Bot, Onrus, Klein, and Uilkraals.

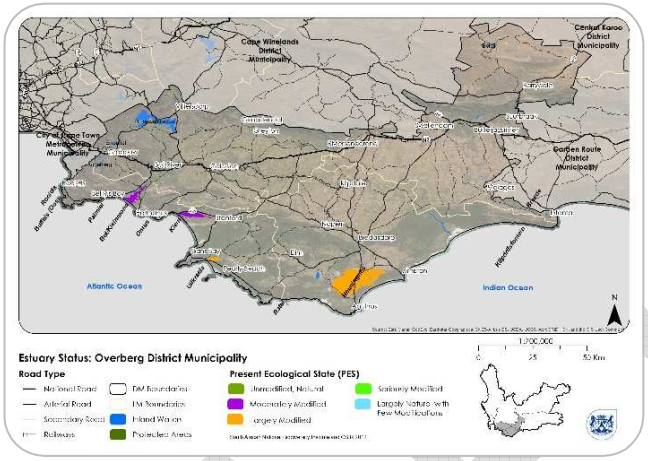


Figure 49: Estuary Status in Overberg District

Key Coastal Areas

Key coastal areas (also known as special management areas) are considered those areas, which have significant scenic, economic, archaeological, paleontological, and/or ecological value, or areas that experience more severe threats than others. **These coastal areas require special management to protect their value.**

Table 10: Key Coastal Areas

Site	Importance/ Function	Threat/ constraint
Overstrand		
Cape Hangklip Ecological Corridor	Catchment to coast corridor & Supports Endangered & Critically Endangered Vegetation	Development
Coastal Dune System	Coastal ecological processes	Dune stabilisation and development
Palmiet Catchment and Coastal Plain	Pristine river and estuarine system	Development
Botriver Estuary and Coastal Plain	Nursery area for marine fish and maintenance of ecological functioning Of Lamloch swamps	Sedimentation and decreased flows, urban development, and invasive alien plants
Onrus/Vermont Wetland and Greenbelt System	Flood attenuation and biodiversity value	Development, water flow
Klein River Ecological Corridor	Connectivity between nature reserves	Water flows
Danger Point Ecological Corridor	Largest intact system of Overberg Dune Strandveld	Subdivision of agricultural land
Franskraal Ecological Corridor	The coastal plain system, aesthetics, and ecosystem services	Development
Hagelkraal Ecological Corridor	Aesthetic value and ecosystem services	Water quality and quantity
Urban Coastal Corridors		Uncontrolled access to the coast
Shell Middens	Heritage resource	
Wrecks	Heritage resource	Artifact collectors
Stony Point Penguin Colony	A shore-based breeding colony for African penguin	Overfishing
Cape Agulhas		
Nuwejaars Special Management Area	Biodiversity	Water quality and quantity
Waenhuiskrans Beach	Public amenity/Tourism	Erosion
Heuningnes estuary	Biodiversity, fish breeding ground	Water quality and quantity
Southern Most Tip of Africa	Tourism	International Importance

Site	Importance/ Function	Threat/ constraint
Various shipwrecks, fish traps, and shell middens	Heritage	Human disturbance/ vandalism

Marine Protected areas[2] (MPAs)

MPAs help manage part of the marine environment to promote fisheries sustainability, keep marine ecosystems working properly, and protect the range of species living there, helping people to benefit from the ocean. In South Africa, MPAs are declared through the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act.

16 – Betty's Bay
17 – Walker Bay
18 – SE Atlantic Seamounts
19 – Brown Bank Corals
20 – Aguhas Mud
21 - De Hoop
23 – Agulhas Bank Complex

Figure 50: Marine protected areas of the Overberg Coastline

Marine Spatial Planning

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is a long-term and strategic decision-making process that guides where and when human activities occur in the ocean. Making sure the right activity takes place in the right areas and helps facilitate the development of a sustainable blue economy – benefitting South Africans and the environment alike. The major MSP output is a comprehensive sustainable development plan that guides where and when uses occur in the ocean.

MSP in South Africa aims at:

- Unlocking the ocean economy
- Enabling society to engage with the ocean
- Ensuring a healthy marine ecosystem
- Good ocean governance

Section 7 of the Marine Spatial Planning Act (Act no.16 of 2018) requires a national data-gathering exercise to be undertaken to provide for the development of Marine Area Plans. The Marine Spatial Planning National Working Group is currently undertaking a national data gathering exercise in preparation for the development of the Southern Marine Area Plan. The coastline of the Overberg District falls within the Western Marine Planning Area.

It is important that developments in this regard are monitored.

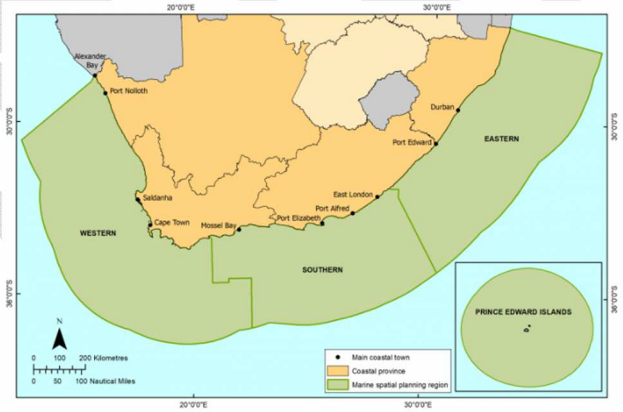


Figure 29: Draft National Marine Spatial Plan

[2] Sourced on 26/12/2021 https://saveourseas.com/south-africa-announces-20-new-marine-protected-areas/

3.2.6 BIODIVERSITY AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP) is the product of a systematic biodiversity planning assessment that delineates, on a map (via a Geographic Information System (GIS)), Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) which require safeguarding to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems, including the delivery of ecosystem services, across terrestrial and freshwater realms. These spatial priorities are used to inform sustainable development in the province.

The Overberg is a popular tourism destination, with the coastline being the focus of high levels of development for holiday homes and lifestyle developments (including golf course estates), often located in environmentally sensitive areas to access the natural aesthetic value while ironically simultaneously compromising it. This is particularly prominent in the Overstrand.

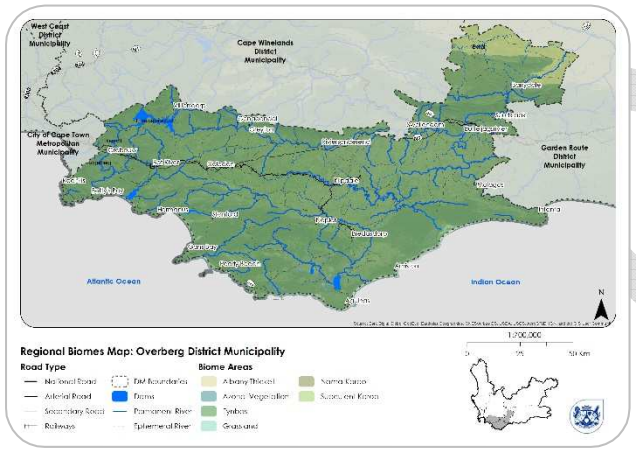


Figure 52: Regional biomes of the Overberg District

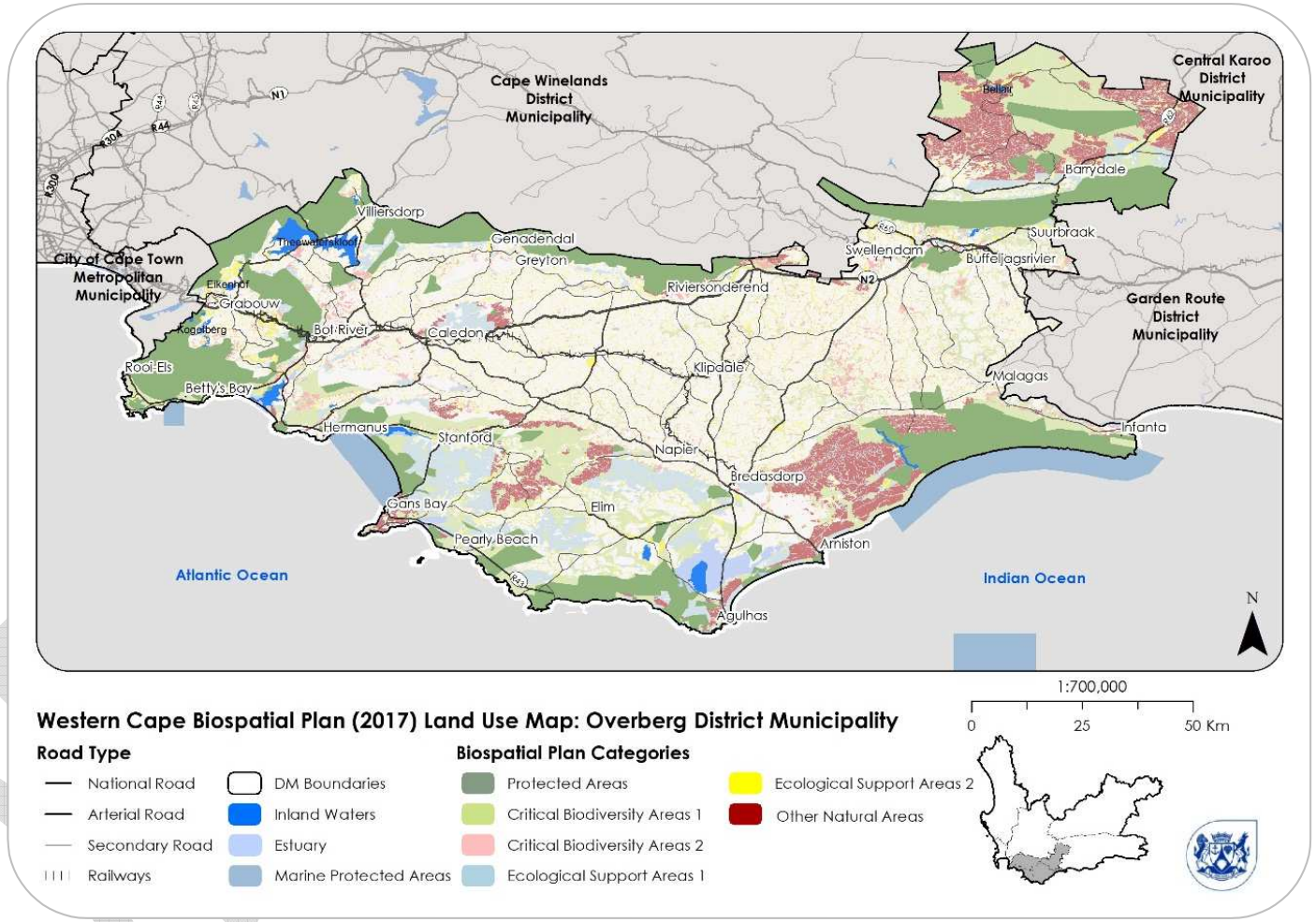


Figure 53: Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017)

The District is home to a significant number of conservation areas

No	Conservation Area	Town/vicinity	Area cover in Overberg (ha)	Total extent[1]	Proclaimed
1	**Agulhas National Park**	Agulhas	21 679		✓
2	**Bontebok National Park**	Swellendam	3 416		✓
3	**Kogelberg Nature Reserve**	Kleinmond	19 409		✗
4	**Hottentots-Holland Nature Reserve**	Grabouw	9 390	26 049	✓
5	**Theewaters Nature Reserve**	Villiersdorp	9 878	16 107	✗
6	**Groenlandberg Nature Reserve**	Grabouw	5097		✗
7	**Houwhoek Nature Reserve**	Botriver	3 294		✗
8	**Mt Hebron Nature Reserve**	Kleinmond	762		✗
9	**Botrivier Nature Reserve**	Kleinmond	273		✗
10	**Babilonstoring Nature Reserve**	Kleinmond	785		✗
11	**Maanschynkop Nature Reserve**	Hermanus	785		✓
12	**Walkerbay Nature Reserve**	Hermanus	3613		✗
13	**Ullkraalsmond Nature Reserve**	Franskraal	793		✗
14	**Pearly Beach Nature Reserve**	Pearly Beach	627		✗
15	**Soetfontein Nature Reserve**	Pearly Beach	76		✗
16	**Quoin Point Nature Reserve**	Sandbaai	1125		✗
17	**Salmonsdam Nature Reserve**	Stanford	713		✓
18	**Riviersonderend Nature Reserve**	Riviersonderend	14 792	24 306	✗
19	**Marloth Nature Reserve**	Swellendam	8 653	11 550	✓
20	**Warmwaterberg Nature Reserve**	Barrydale	2 675		✗
21	**Zuurberg Nature Reserve**	Barrydale	1 231		✗
22	**De Hoop Nature Reserve**	Infanta	33 900		✓
23	**Waenhuiskrans Nature Reserve**	Waenhuiskrans	254		✗
24	**De Mond Nature Reserve**	Agulhas	928		✓
25	**Soetendalsvlei Nature Reserve**	Agulhas	414		✗
26	**Kleinmond Coast & Mountain Nature Reserve**	Kleinmond	336		✓
27	**Villiersdorp Nature Reserve**	Villiersdorp	527		✓
28	**Greyton Nature Reserve**	Greyton	1943		✓
29	**Caledon Nature Reserve**	Caledon	259		✓
30	**Femkloof Nature Reserve**	Hermanus	1801		✓
31	**Heuningberg Nature Reserve**	Bredasdorp	905		✗
32	**Sea Farm Private Nature Reserve (PNR)**	Betty's Bay	310		✓

[1] Refer to total area of conservation area exceeding the boundary of the Overberg. Conservation areas (in its entirety that is situated within the Overberg are excluded from this column.

No	Conservation Area	Town/vicinity	Area cover in Overberg (ha)	Total extent[1]	Proclaimed
33	**Ruvami PNR**	Grabouw	917		✓
34	**Hoek-van-die-Berg PNR**	Kleinmond	463		✓
35	**Klein Houwhoek PNR**	Grabouw	1 155		✓
36	**Eagle Rock PNR**	Villiersdorp	147		✓
37	**Diepklowe PNR**	Villiersdorp	218		✓
38	**Wildraal PNR**	Villiersdorp	1 041		✓
39	**Klein Ezeljagt PNR**	Villiersdorp	149		✓
40	**Fynbosrand PNR**	Caledon	104		✓
41	**Vogelgat PNR**	Hermanus	676		✓
42	**Waterfall PNR**	Hermanus	138		✓
43	**Oude Bosch PNR**	Hermanus	317		✓
44	**Coppull PNR**	Hermanus	91		✓
45	**Kleinrivier PNR**	Hermanus	671		✓
46	**Chaynouqua PNR**	Hermanus	60		✓
47	**Waterkop PNR**	Hermanus	309		✓
48	**Fairhill PNR**	Stanford	144		✗
49	**Grootbos PNR**	Gansbaai	122		✓
50	**Pierre Jeanne Gerberg PNR**	Gansbaai	23		✓
51	**Langverwacht PNR**	Gansbaai	8		✓
52	**Kleyn Kloof PNR**	Pearly Beach	27		✓
53	**Groot Hagelkraal PNR**	Pearly Beach	1 321		✓
54	**Sandies PNR**	Napier	132		✓
55	**Jan Malherbe PNR**	Napier	245		✓
56	**Brandfontein-Rietfontein PNR**	Agulhas	84		✗
57	**Brian Mansergh PNR**	Agulhas	84		✓
58	**Rhenosterkop PNR**	Agulhas	1 005		✓
59	**The Lagoon 2 PNR**	Agulhas	39		✓
60	**Freshwater Sands**	Agulhas	773		✓
61	**Andrewsfield PNR**	Agulhas	854		✗
62	**Heunings River PNR**	Agulhas	293		✓
63	**San Sebastian PNR**	Infanta	457		✓
64	**Klipfontein PNR**	Barrydale	1 079		✓
65	**Botterboom PNR**	Barrydale	706		✓
66	**Kanaland PNR**	Barrydale	718		✓
67	**Hasekraal PNR**	Barrydale	2 695		✓
68	**Rooi Els Conservancy**	Rooi Els	6.5		
69	**The De Draay Conservancy**	Kleinmond	3887		-

No	Conservation Area	Town/vicinity	Area cover in Overberg (ha)	Total extent[1]	Proclaimed
70	Groenland Conservancy	Grabouw	22 201		-
71	Theewaters Conservancy	Villiersdorp	22 306		-
72	Klein Swartberg Conservancy	Caledon	14 857		-
73	Kleinriviersberg Conservancy	Hermanus	1 860		-
74	Walker Bay Fynbos Conservancy	Hermanus	10 825		-
75	Akkedisberg Conservancy	Stanford	7 197		-
76	Blinkwater Conservancy	Bredasdorp	646		-
77	De Diepegat Conservancy	Stanford	7 202		
78	Onrus Mountain Conservancy	Onrus	4306		
79	Donkerhoek Conservancy	Caledon	2815		-
80	Pearly Beach Conservancy	Pearly Beach			
81	Lower Breede River Conservancy	Infanta	34 061		
82	Grootvadersbosch Conservancy	Swellendam	17 548		
83	Nuwejaars Wetland Special Management Area	Elim	46 900		-

Conservation Status of Renosterveld flora

Nearly a quarter of the South African flora is deemed to be either threatened or of conservation concern. The Western Cape contains approximately 52% of the national flora. At least 67% of the threatened plant species in the country are in the Western Cape – translating to a phenomenal 1 900 threatened plant species. The vast majority of these threatened plant species occur in the lowlands, below 400m, where the primary threats are habitat loss to agriculture, urbanization, and invasion by alien plants.

Together the Swartland and Overberg Renosterveld areas make up a significant portion (about 30%) of the lowlands of the Cape region and are estimated to be home to around 40% of the threatened plant species in the province. These figures highlight the incredible importance of the area for plant conservation in both the province and the country.

Very few formal conservation areas protect lowland Renosterveld habitat and the total size of all reserves (private and state) within lowland Renosterveld is less than 1% of the original lowland Renosterveld extent.

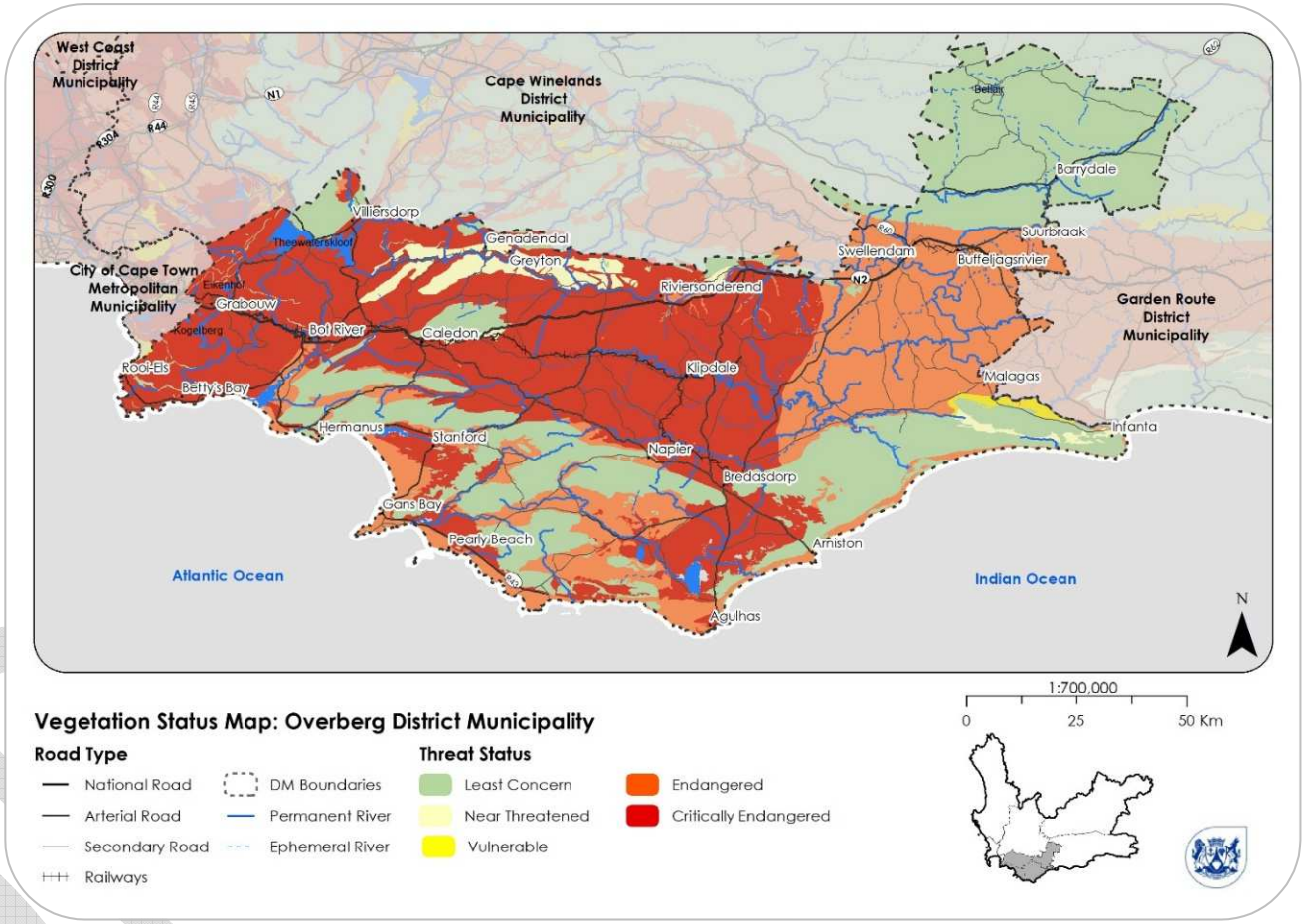


Figure 54: Overberg District: Vegetation status

This means that most species are still very vulnerable to ongoing loss. It is estimated that at least 100 Renosterveld plant endemics are Critically Endangered, each with a total global population of fewer than 250 plants and that at least 200 others are Endangered, each with a total population of fewer than 2 500 plants.

Threatened terrestrial ecosystems o the Overberg District

Table 1 contains a summary of the listed threatened ecosystems in the Overberg. The content of the table below also reflects the results of the National Biodiversity Assessment of 2018. While the 2018 assessment of ecosystem threat status represents the best available science, the 2011 published list of threatened terrestrial ecosystems remains the official National List of Ecosystems that are Threatened and in Need of Protection.

CR	Critically Endangered	EN	Endangered	VU	Vulnerable	LC	Least Concern	↑	Higher threat category
C	Cape Agulhas	O	Overstrand	S	Swellendam	T	Theewaterskloof	↓	Lower threat category

Table 11: List of threatened terrestrial ecosystems in the Overberg District

	Terrestrial Ecosystem	C	O	S	T	2011 (NEMBA)	2018 (NBA)		Key pressures
1	Agulhas Limestone Fynbos	✓	✓			VU	CR	↑	Invasive species, overgrazing, altered fire regimes, pollution.
2	Agulhas Sand Fynbos	✓	✓			EN	CR	↑	Invasive species, overgrazing, altered fire regimes, pollution, agriculture.
3	Albertinia Sand Fynbos	✓		✓		VU	LC	↓	
4	Boland Granite Fynbos				✓	VU	EN	↑	Invasive species, overgrazing, altered fire regimes, pollution, agriculture, plantations, artificial waterbodies, erosion.
5	Breede Shale Fynbos			✓		LC	EN	↑	Invasive species, overgrazing, altered fire regimes, pollution, agriculture, erosion.
6	Breede Shale Renosterveld			✓	✓	LC	EN	↑	Invasive species, overgrazing, altered fire regimes, pollution, agriculture, plantations, artificial waterbodies.
7	Cape Lowland Alluvial Vegetation			✓	✓	CR	EN	↓	Agriculture, invasive species.
8	Cape Seashore Vegetation	✓	✓	✓		LC	LC	-	
9	Cape Winelands Shale Fynbos		✓			VU	VU	-	Agriculture, urban development, invasive species.
10	Central Coastal Shale Band Vegetation			✓		LC	LC	-	
11	Central Rûens Shale Renosterveld	✓		✓	✓	CR	CR	-	Agriculture.
12	De Hoop Limestone Fynbos	✓		✓		LC	LC	-	
13	Eastern Rûens Shale Renosterveld	✓		✓		CR	EN	↓	Agriculture, erosion, invasive species, overgrazing, altered fire regimes, pollution
14	Elgin Shale Fynbos				✓	CR	CR	-	Agriculture, invasive species, altered fire regimes, pollution, artificial waterbodies, plantations.
15	Elim Ferricrete Fynbos	✓	✓		✓	CR	EN	↓	Invasive species, overgrazing, altered fire regimes, pollution, agriculture.

	Terrestrial Ecosystem	C	O	S	T	2011 (NEMBA)	2018 (NBA)		Key pressures
16	Greyton Shale Fynbos			✓	✓	EN	LC	↓	
17	Hangklip Sand Fynbos		✓			EN	CR	↑	Invasive species, overgrazing, altered fire regimes, pollution, urban and road development.
18	Hawequas Sandstone Fynbos				✓	VU	LC	↓	
19	Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos		✓		✓	CR	CR	-	Invasive species, altered fire regimes, plantations.
20	Little Karoo Quartz Vygieveld			✓		LC	LC	-	
21	Matjiesfontein Quartzite Fynbos			✓		LC	LC	-	
22	Montagu Shale Fynbos			✓		LC	LC	-	
23	Montagu Shale Renosterveld			✓		VU	LC	-	
24	North Langeberg Sandstone Fynbos			✓		LC	LC	-	
25	North Sonderend Sandstone Fynbos			✓	✓	LC	LC	-	
26	Overberg Dune Strandveld	✓	✓	✓		LC	EN	↑	Invasive species, overgrazing, altered fire regimes, pollution.
27	Overberg Sandstone Fynbos	✓	✓		✓	CR	LC	↓	
28	Potberg Ferricrete Fynbos	✓		✓		EN	VU	↓	Agriculture, erosion, invasive species.
29	Potberg Sandstone Fynbos	✓		✓		LC	LC	-	
30	Robertson Granite			✓		LC	LC	-	

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND THE RURAL SPACE ECONOMY

The rural economy includes farming; fishing and aquaculture; mining; forestry; commodity processing and servicing; eco and agri-tourism; outdoor recreation and events; infrastructure and service delivery; and diverse natural resource-related activities (e.g., extraction, rehabilitation, harvesting, etc.). The diverse scenic landscapes and natural resource base are primary value-adding assets within the rural space economy. These assets link directly to the agricultural and tourism industries, while also enabling food security.

The Overberg Rural Development Plan details the main agricultural commodities prevalent in the district. The RDP also describes the agricultural landscape in terms of four Functional Regions (FR) determined in terms of homogenous farming areas. These are depicted in Figure xx:

Functional Region 1: primary commodity in the north is mall stock (sheep) with small pockets of deciduous fruit to the south and southeast

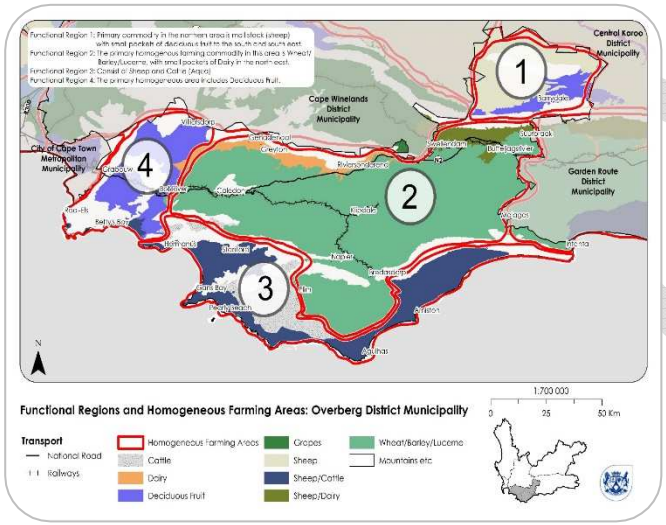


Figure 55: Main agricultural commodities in the Overberg District

Functional Region 2: Primary commodity is wheat/ barley/ lucerne, with small pockets of dairy in the northeast
Functional Region 3: Primary commodity - sheep, cattle, and aqua farming
Functional Region 4: Primary commodity - deciduous fruit

- *Commercial forestry*

Forestry and timber are a traditional source of economic value in the District. Most commercial forestry land is under the control of the Chief Directorate of Forestry and leased to MTO Forestry. These plantations occur in the vicinity of Swellendam and between Botrivier and Grabouw.

Most of the timber is sent to sawmills for processing into furniture, roofing trusses, flooring, and general planking. There is a good pole timber demand generated by Eskom, Telkom, agriculture (fence posts and trellis stakes), and mines.

Figure 56: Commercial forestry in the ODM

- *Small grains, canola, and small stock cultivation*

Rainfed small grains, canola, and lucerne farming occurs predominantly in the Cape Agulhas and Swellendam districts of Overberg, on the southern side of the Langeberg Mountain, with significantly higher rainfall than on the Klein Karoo (Barrydale) side of the Langeberg Mountain of Swellendam district

Small grains like wheat, barley, and oats, and oilseeds like canola, are all cash crops which are produced in rotation with grazing crops like lucerne

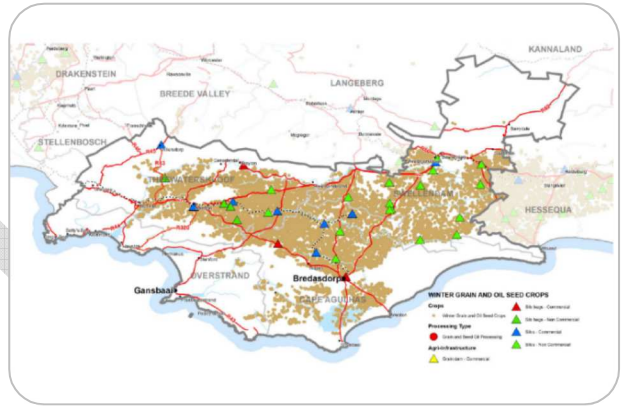


Figure 30: Winter grain and oil seed crops

- *Sheep farming*

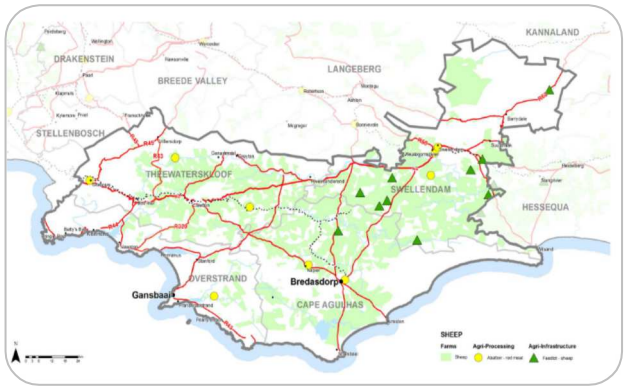


Figure 58: Sheep farming in ODM

- *Pomme Fruit*

Of the total amount of pomme fruit produced in the Overberg region, 45% is exported, 20% sold on the local markets, and 35 % processed. It requires a high number of cold units, with the result that the areas suitable for pomme fruit production in the Overberg region are relatively limited. Pomme fruit production in the Overberg region takes place mainly in the Theewaterskloof area.

Table 12: Pomme fruit production in the ODM in tonnes (2015)

Pomme Fruit - Area Name	Apples	Pears
Cape Agulhas	-	-
Overstrand	116	96
Swellendam	143	354
Theewaterskloof	11 187	2 459
Total	**11 446**	**2 909**

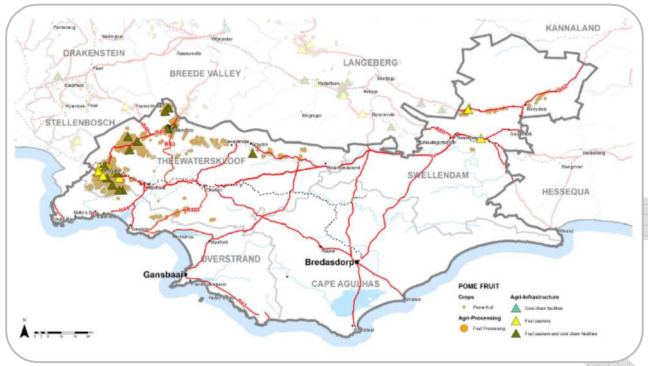


Figure 59: Pomme fruit footprint in the ODM

- *Stone fruit*

Stone fruit is mostly produced in combination with other perennial crops, such as citrus. Swellendam is the most important stone fruit-producing area. Stone fruit is packed mainly on-farm and sent to Cape Town harbour for export., or to various markets in South Africa. A large portion of stone fruit produced in the study area is processed.

Table 13: Stone fruit production in the ODM (tonnes)

Area Name	Apricot	Nectarines	Olives	Peach	Plums
Cape Agulhas			30		
Overstrand			151	1	25
Swellendam	110	6	368	571	138
TWK	39	12	161	249	546
Total	**149**	**18**	**710**	**821**	**709**

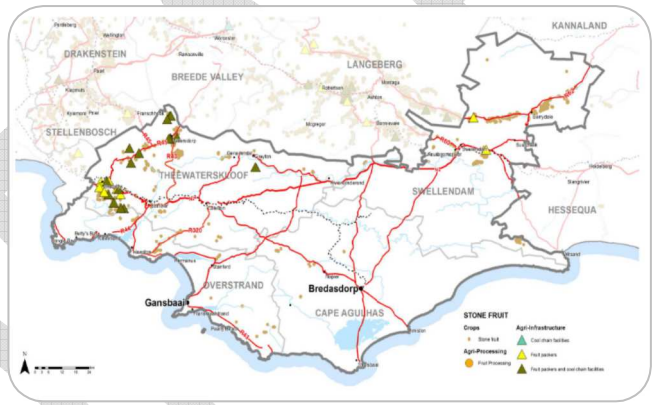


Figure 60: Stone fruit footprint in the ODM

- *Berry cultivation*

Berry cultivation currently occurs mainly within the valley areas commensurate with the agro-climatic conditions of the Ruens-west, Grabouw-Villiersdorp-

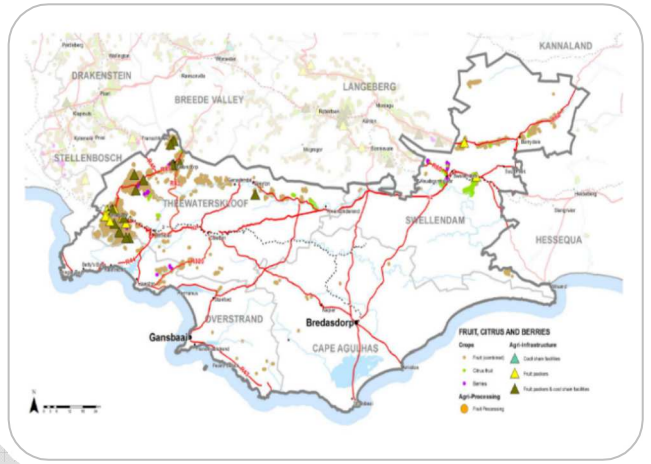


Figure 61: Footprint of fruit crops, including citrus and berries

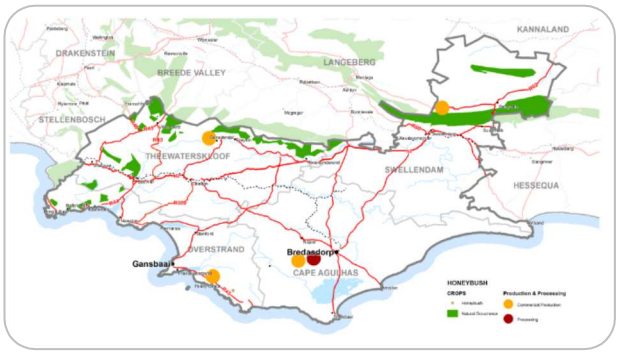


Figure 62: Honeybush production in the ODM

Franschhoek, and Rûens-east ACZs. These production areas focus on Grabouw/ Elgin, Hermanus, Villiersdorp and Swellendam.

The conflict between agriculture and the environment

In the keynote speech of the 2019 Fynbos Forum[3], Dr. Odette Curtis-Scott, Director of the Overberg Renosterveld Conservation presented "Renosterveld under siege: securing and managing one of the World's most threatened ecosystems".

According to Dr. Curtis-Scott, a conflict exists between agricultural demands and the need to safeguard rare and endangered plant species and environments was presented. A recent conservative analysis of the loss of Renosterveld in the Rûens suggests that >1200ha was lost in between 2016 and 2019.

Unlawful ploughing is rife in the Overberg. Reasons for this include:

- The fact that land prices have increased from R12k per ha to R40-R90k per ha since 2007. Thus, it is considered cheaper to plough virgin land and deal with the (potential) consequences, than it is to buy new land.
- Radical improvements in machinery have enabled 'steep, rocky and wet' places to be ploughed and converted to agriculture
- Feedlots operating in renosterveld areas are result in the destruction of renosterveld habitats
- Livestock grazing immediately post-fire (no resting for veld)
- Burning at the ecologically incorrect time of year (winter/spring)
- Rock dumping in veld & watercourses
- Spraying of edges (purposefully and accidentally)
- Destruction/channelling of watercourses
- Spraying & removal of 'Klipbanke' (rocky outcrops in lands which can now be removed due to improved technology)

- It is noted that over recent months, agricultural netting has been used on farms. Little is understood of the impact of the use of these nets on the ecological microclimate, tourism routes, and the disposal thereof and should be investigated as a precaution
- More efficient agricultural techniques that are less polluting and consume less water are required.
- In some areas adjacent to agricultural areas, the natural environment, including wetlands, lakes, and rivers, is deteriorating.
- A notable conflict exists between agricultural activities and the preservation of river corridors.

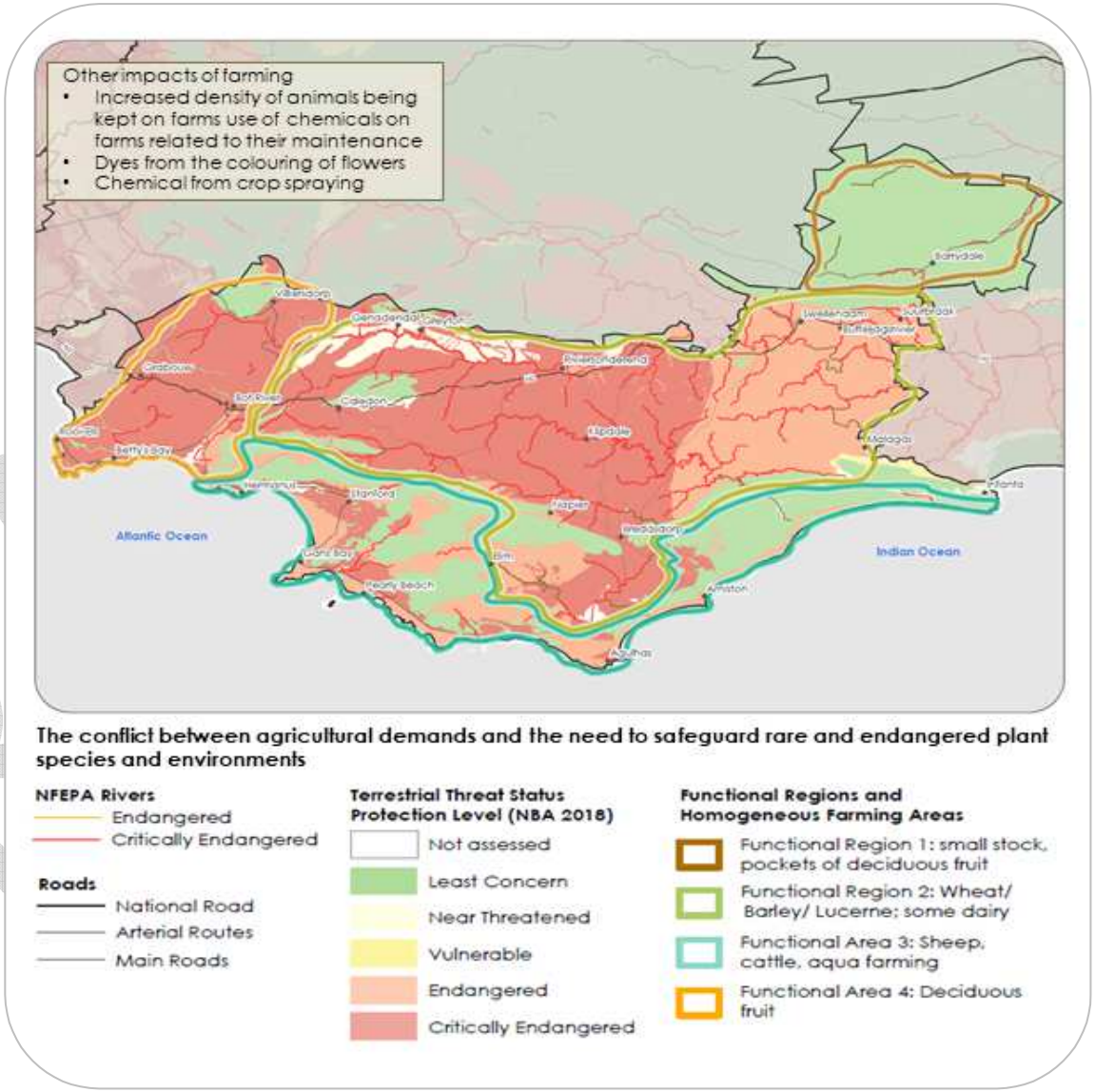


Figure 63: The conflict between agriculture and the environment

[3] https://overbergrenosterveld.org.za/gains-and-losses-in-overberg-renosterveld/

- Inappropriate urban expansion is also encroaching on agriculturally productive land, threatening food security and the agricultural sector of the District's economic prospects.

Table 14: Predicted climate change impacts on agriculture for each agro-climatic zone in the Overberg District

Name	Main physical features	Main water resource features	Main climatic features	Climate change temperature projections	Main commodities	Socioeconomic features	Future agricultural potential
Grabouw-Villiersdorp-Franschhoek	Plains with low elevation mountains	Western Cape Water Supply System large dams, farm dams, very large storage capacity	Unique climate, cloudier, misty and wet then surrounding areas	Low range warming	Pome fruit, wine grapes, wheat, barley, stone fruit, berries	High income, Seasonal labour	Remains high as long as dams fill up, but apples become unviable due to warming
Montagu-Barrydale	Mountainous with fertile valleys	Rivers, dams, low storage capacity	Winter rainfall, cold in winter with occasional heavy rain, hot in summer	Medium range warming	Stone fruit, barley, wine grapes, pome fruit, citrus, olives Sheep	Seasonal labour	Remains high as long as dams fill up
Rûens-east Protem and further east, and south of Swellendam.	Hilly coastal plain, bordered by mountains in north, coast in south, fertile soils	Farm dams, occasional river, low storage capacity	More variable rainfall than to the west, with recent droughts in Heidelberg-Albertinia area, mostly winter with some summer rainfall	Low range warming	Wheat, barley, canola Sheep, cattle, dairy, pigs ostrich		Currently becoming marginal for small grains but could improve given possible increases in rainfall
Rûens-west Kleinmond and Botrivier in the west to Riviersonderend, Bredasdorp and Agulhas in the east.	Hilly coastal plain, bordered by mountains in north, coast in south, fertile soils	Farm dams, occasional river, low storage capacity	More reliable dryland conditions than to the east, winter rainfall, warm dry summers	Low range warming	Wheat, barley, canola Dairy, sheep, cattle		Remains high for small grains but with increasing yield variability

3.2.8 CLIMATE CHANGE

The Overberg Climate Change Response Framework (CCRF) (2017) gives a strategic overview of climate change responses that is relevant for the Overberg region

The impacts of climate change will play out at a local level – floods, droughts, changes in rainfall patterns, and temperature will all have serious implications for local communities and local municipalities.

Climate change response can be roughly divided into preparing for the changes that climate change will bring (adaptation) and efforts to reduce the emission of GHGs to prevent further climate change (mitigation).

Municipalities are the first point of impact and response to natural disasters and the economic and social impact of these (as well as slow-onset disasters such as long-term changes in temperature or rainfall).

According to the CCRF, Municipalities should implement responses to reduce their GHG emissions, but they also have a major role to play as an enabler of mitigation responses in the private sector.

The Long-Term Adaptation Scenarios Flagship Research Programme (LTAS) has forecast that climate change is predicted to increase temperatures and rainfall variability while decreasing the total average rainfall in the west of South Africa (Department of Environmental Affairs 2013c).

- **Climate change impact on biodiversity and the environment**

Climate change predictions include the shifting of biome across South Africa. In the ODM, it is projected that, with the climate changes, the Succulent Karoo biome will replace large areas of the Fynbos biome. Terrestrial, wetland, and river ecosystems and their associated species will be negatively impacted. Furthermore, development and changes in land use will impact negatively the environment in the District.

- **Climate change impact on the coast and marine life**

In the ODM, changes in precipitation and freshwater flow, sea-level rise, increased temperatures, and coastal storminess are predicted to negatively impact coastal, marine, and estuarine ecosystems. These ecosystem impacts are likely to result in changes in species availability and distribution impacting largely on fisheries. This could result in significant adverse impacts on subsistence fishing markets and community livelihoods in the District.

Rising sea levels and increased coastal storms will pose potential risks to coastal infrastructure and communities in the District. Most at-risk areas of the ODM coast are (in order of higher to lower risk): Struisbaai, Cape Agulhas, Pearly Beach, Vermont-Sandbaai, and Klein River

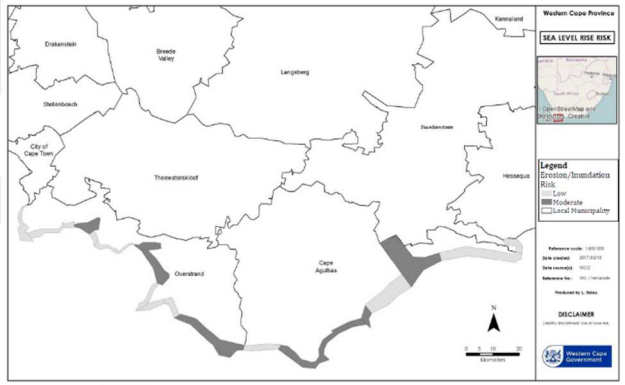


Figure 64: Sections of the ODM coast that are at most risk to coastal erosion and inundation from sea level rise. Adapted from DEA&DP (2012)

The Overberg Coastal Management Lines (CMLs) developed in 2015 include risk zones for the Overberg coast based on projected sea-level rise, littoral active zones (mobile sand), projected sea-level rise, storm-driven coastal inundation, and projections of storm-driven coastal erosion. The low, medium and high-risk zones correspond to 1:20 year storm event and 20cm sea-level rise, 1:50 year storm event and 50cm sea-level rise, and 1:100-year storm event and 100cm sea level rise, respectively.

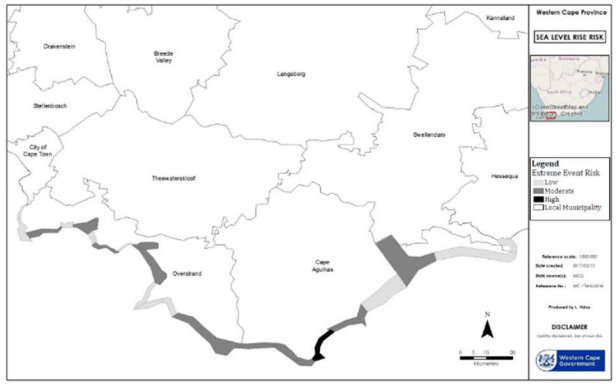


Figure 65 : Sections of the ODM coast that are at most risk to extreme events (such as large storm surges) from sea level rise. Adapted from DEA&DP (2012).

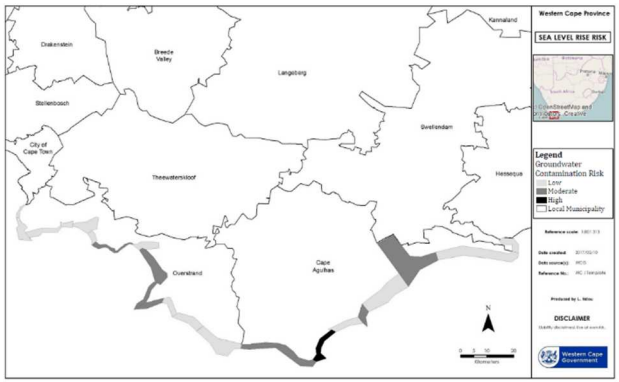


Figure 66: Sections of the ODM coast that are at most risk to groundwater contamination from sea level rise. Adapted from DEA&DP (2012).

- **Climate change impact on human health**

Climate change impacts affect the social and environmental determinants of health and will therefore affect human health in several ways in the Overberg District Municipality. Projected temperature increases due to climate change will negatively affect the young and elderly population of the district. People working in the informal sector usually work outdoors and are therefore exposed to all weather elements and are particularly vulnerable to temperature increases.

- **Disaster Management, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements**

Climate change impacts will affect Disaster Management, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements in several ways in the Overberg District. This growing exposure can be partly attributed to an urbanising population, related land-use practices, and changes predicted in the frequency and intensity of weather-related natural hazards.

Increases in the severity of storm events and increase in flooding will damage infrastructure which may result in a loss of industrial productivity and service delivery disruptions. The impacts of storm events will particularly affect communities located in informal settlements, on flood plains, and where there is poor drainage infrastructure.

In addition, communities in rural areas that depend on subsistence farming may be unable to grow crops that they have grown in the past due to the changing climate. It is predicted that there will therefore be an increase in rates of rural-urban migration. Rural communities may also become more physically isolated due to extreme events impacting key infrastructure.

- **Impact on water resources**

Water resources are the primary medium through which climate change impacts will be felt by South Africans (Schulze et al., 2014). Climate change will affect the Overberg's water accessibility, quantity, and quality (Parikh 2007). Drought, reduced runoff, increased evaporation, and an increase in flood events will impact both water quality and quantity.

Additionally, the mean annual rainfall (average rainfall per year) is highest in the northwest of the Overberg District Municipal Area and is lowest in the far north-eastern tip of the District (Western Cape Department of Agriculture 2017). Mean annual rainfall in parts of the northwest areas of the District Municipality are more than double the South African average (approximately 450 millimetres per year) for mean annual rainfall (Department of Water Affairs 2013). However, if the mean annual rainfall is considered with the projected increases in average temperature, it is apparent that evaporation rates are expected to increase, which will **increase water insecurity** in the District Municipal Area (Western Cape Department of Agriculture 2017).

In the Overberg District Municipal Area, it is predicted that climate change will **increase average temperatures, increase the variability of rainfall, aggravate sea level rise and related storm surges, and also exacerbate the risk and frequency of severe weather events such as floods, droughts, veld fires and damaging storms** (Overberg District Municipality 2017)

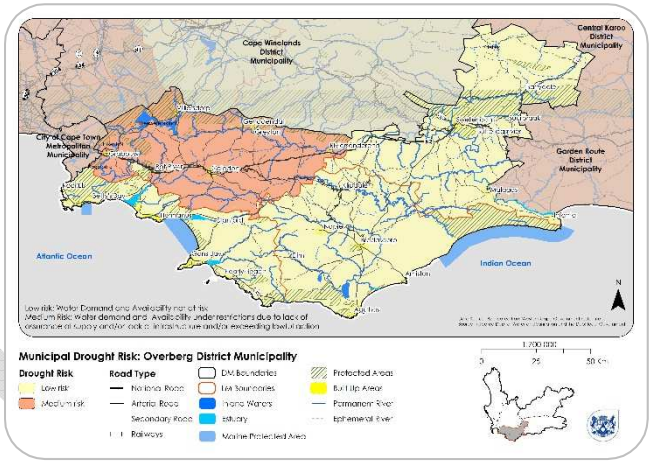


Figure 327: Drought Risk

- Wildfires

The fynbos vegetation in the Western Cape is a fire-driven system. Too frequent fires, however, prevent plant species that take long to mature from setting seed and producing offspring. Most of the vegetation in the District falls within the Fynbos biome; the fire-prone nature of this vegetation type combined with dry, warm, and windy summers creates a substantial fire risk.

This is exacerbated by the spread of invasive alien plants. Invasion of fynbos by invasive alien plants leads to an increase in fuel loads, which leads to more intense and devastating fires. IAPs also tend to use more water than indigenous species, which can cumulatively have a large impact on water availability in heavily invaded areas.

3.2.9 AIR POLLUTION

According to the 2012 Overberg District Municipality Air, Quality Management Plan, air pollution sources in the Overberg include:

- Industrial operations especially fish factories in Gansbaai and Hermanus
- and clay brick manufacturing
- Agricultural activities such as crop burning and spraying
- Biomass burning (veld fires)
- Domestic fuel burning (wood and paraffin)
- Vehicle emissions
- Waste treatment and disposal
- Dust from unpaved roads
- Other dust sources such as wind erosion of exposed areas

There are few sources of air pollutants in the Overberg. The ambient air quality is generally good; however, emissions from industrial boilers are likely to result in local areas of elevated concentrations of air pollutants.

Ambient particulate concentrations are likely to be high in low–income residential areas where wood is used as a primary fuel source. The motor vehicle congestion in holiday towns and along with the N2 road results in elevated ambient concentrations of particulates and NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) at times.

Challenges related to roles and responsibilities capacity, funding, and expertise were cited among challenges hampering the implementation of the Air Quality Management Plan.

3.2.10 SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNTIIES	WEAKNESSES	THREATS
• The ODM is home to an array of formally and informally protected areas including National Parks, Provincial Nature Reserves, Protected Areas, Marine Protected Areas, Biosphere reserves, and RAMSAR sites. • The Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve forms part of the Cape Floral Kingdom UNESCO World Heritage Site. • The Agulhas National Park, which includes the "Southern-most Tip of Africa", and De Hoop Nature Reserve represents some of the protected areas in the Overberg District • The District's economy is built on a wealth of natural resources which must be protected at all costs • The tourism industry is based on the picturesque natural environment • Various boat launch sites as well as slipways available for public use across the District • The coastline is a tremendous asset	• The processing of natural resources is a great employment generator • The district boasts a range of commodities of which opportunities for the greater community should be created • The District's coastal and inland towns are noteworthy tourism attractors • There appears to be an appetite for renewable energy projects in the District • Clear move to make the agricultural sector more inclusive through Agri and Aqua hubs and farmer support units • The use of Nature Based Solutions to support infrastructure development and service delivery.	• The limited number of suitable dam sites • Lack of prioritisation of the Environmental Management mandate within municipalities • Water supply in the agricultural sector is very expensive • Under-leveraged tourism and historical assets in the region degrading and becoming burdens rather than assets •	• Subsistence, emerging and smallholder farming systems are expected to be at high risk due to their poorer access to irrigation water and technologies, financial support, and other resources. • Any adverse impacts on the agricultural sector and its extensive value chain and the employment it offers could heighten levels of poverty, drive urbanization and increase food insecurity, thus increasing pressure on social services. • Water Management of transgressions due to limited enforcement and monitoring capacity • The irreplaceable CBAs and ESAs in the district is under threat • A significant number of wetlands are under threat or have already been lost. This is largely due to the spread of invasive alien plants (IAPs), deliberate draining of wetlands to make way for development and agriculture, inappropriate development within proximity to the wetlands, poorly regulated agricultural practices (overgrazing and ploughing), and contamination through chemical, sewage and stormwater seeps • The district is severe at risk in terms of water availability due to climate change which has a significant impact on the agricultural and tourism economy • The poor condition of WWTW in most towns in the District is leading to the pollution of rivers in the district, particularly the Breede River through the discharge of contaminated effluent • Limited capacity to address environmental management within the DM and LMs. Municipalities usually only note contraventions only once a complaint is registered – need to be more proactive • Most of the aquifers in the Overberg District Municipal Area are already either highly or moderately vulnerable to contamination by pollution. If these aquifers were to become polluted or over-utilised, then water security in the District Municipal Area would diminish and the vulnerability of people who rely on groundwater would increase groundwater in the central areas of the District Municipal Area already had very high levels of electrical connectivity • Most rivers in the district are classified as critically endangered. • Predicted increase in temperatures due to climate change will have a negative impact of the viability of some crops • Climate change predictions include the shifting of biome across South Africa. In the ODM, it is projected that, with the climate changes, the Succulent Karoo biome will replace large areas of the Fynbos biome. Terrestrial, wetland, and river ecosystems and their associated species will be negatively impacted. • The impact of climate change on ecosystems in the District are likely to result in changes in species availability and distribution impacting largely on fisheries. This could result in significant adverse impacts on subsistence fishing markets and community livelihoods in the District.

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNTIIES	WEAKNESSES	THREATS
• The district serves a very important role concerning food security for the province			• Development pressure on natural resources • Invasive plant species affecting water quality, quantity, biodiversity and fire risk

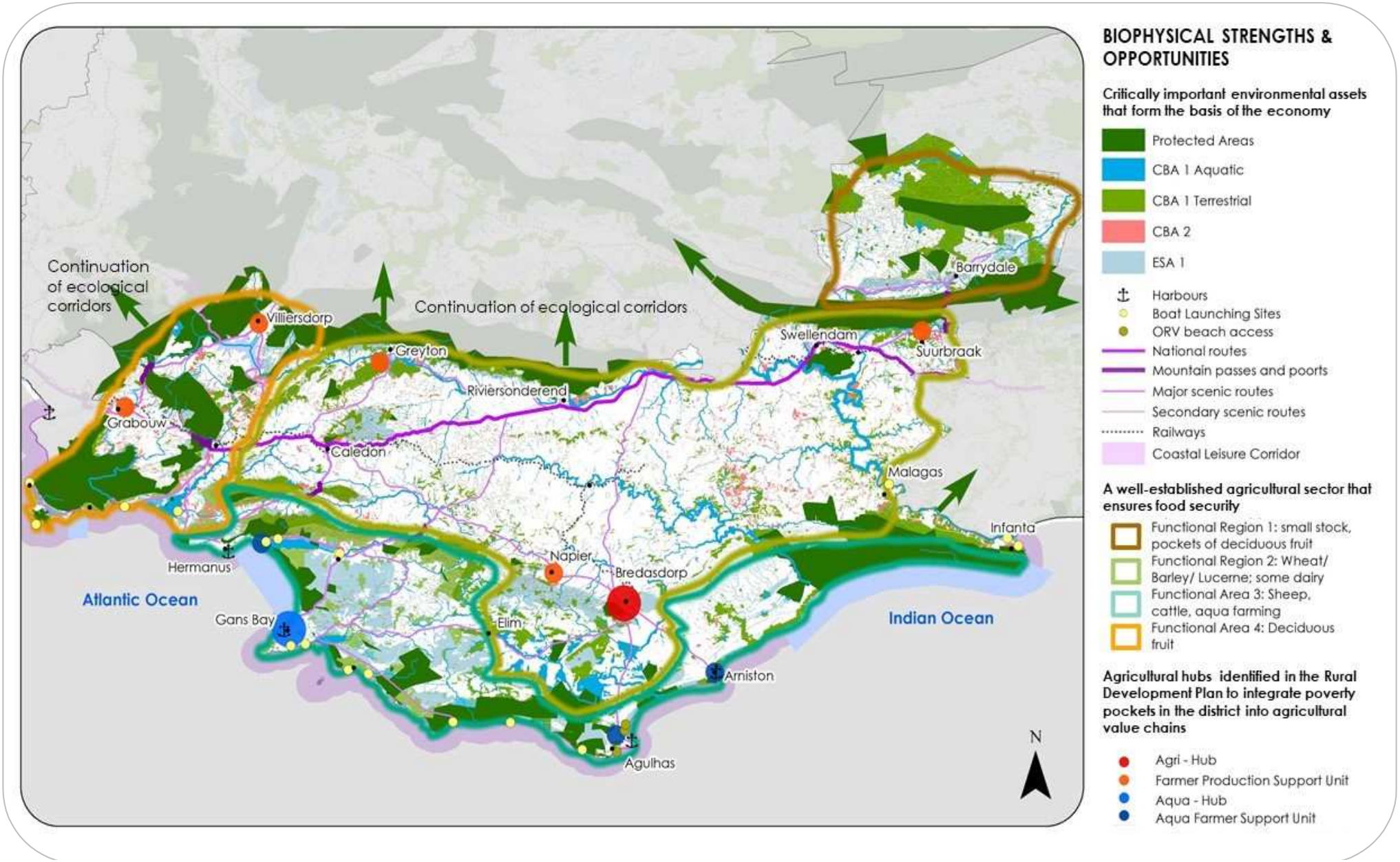


Figure 68: Biophysical strengths and opportunities

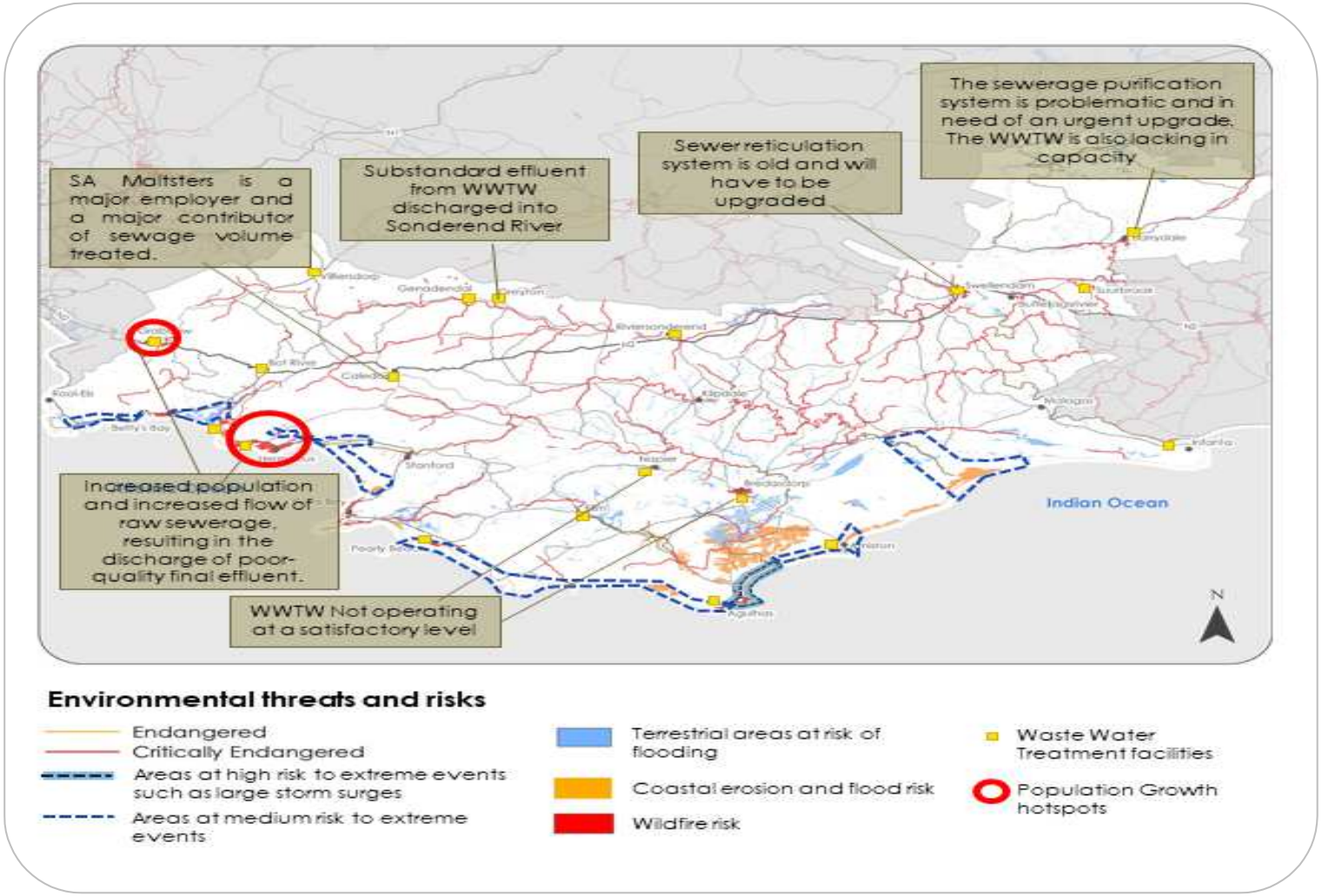
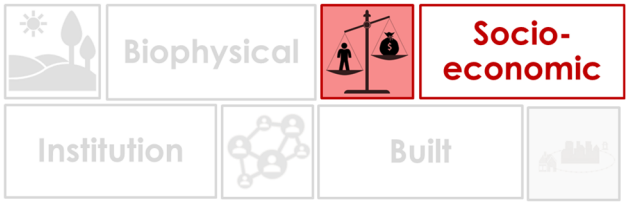


Figure 33Environmental threats and risks

3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT



The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the prevailing socio-economic conditions in the Overberg District, drawing on the latest intelligence available

3.3.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI is defined as a composite indicator reflecting education levels, health, and income, and is used to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries.

Economic performance plays an important role in determining the quality of life of citizens; economists expect economic growth to result in improvements in human development, and economic decline to have an adverse effect on human development. Figure xx illustrates changes in the Overberg District's HDI between 2014 and 2020.

- For the period under review, the Overberg District had a lower HDI compared with the Province. However, the Overberg District experienced an HDI increase from 0.692 in 2014 to 0.750 in 2020.
- All municipal areas experienced an increase in the HDI. The Overstrand and Cape Agulhas municipal areas had the highest HDI levels in the Overberg District for the period under review, which is in line with the higher levels of income prevalent in these municipal areas.

Income

- Figure 71 illustrates the Overberg District's GDPR per capita growth between 2010 and 2020.
- In 2019, the Overberg District recorded a GDPR per capita of R71 869.2, which is estimated to have declined to R69 643.1 in 2020.
- In 2020, the Overberg District experienced a significant downturn in the GDPR per capita (7.0%), although less than the Provincial GDPR per capita decline (8.4%)
- The Cape Agulhas municipal area had the highest GDPR per capita in 2019 (R89 953.5), followed by the Overstrand municipal area (R75 701.6).
- The Overstrand and Cape Agulhas municipal areas experienced contractions of 8.1% and 8.0% respectively. The Swellendam and

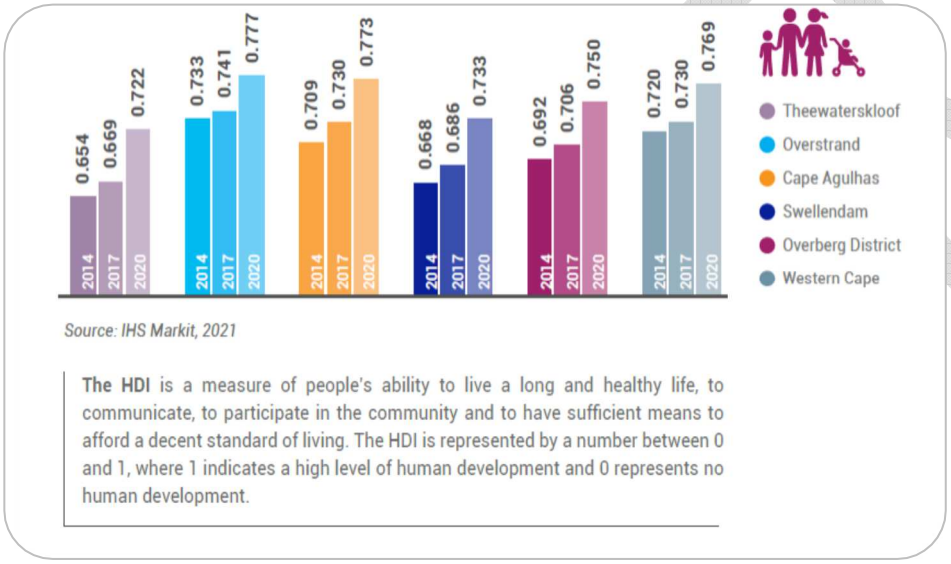
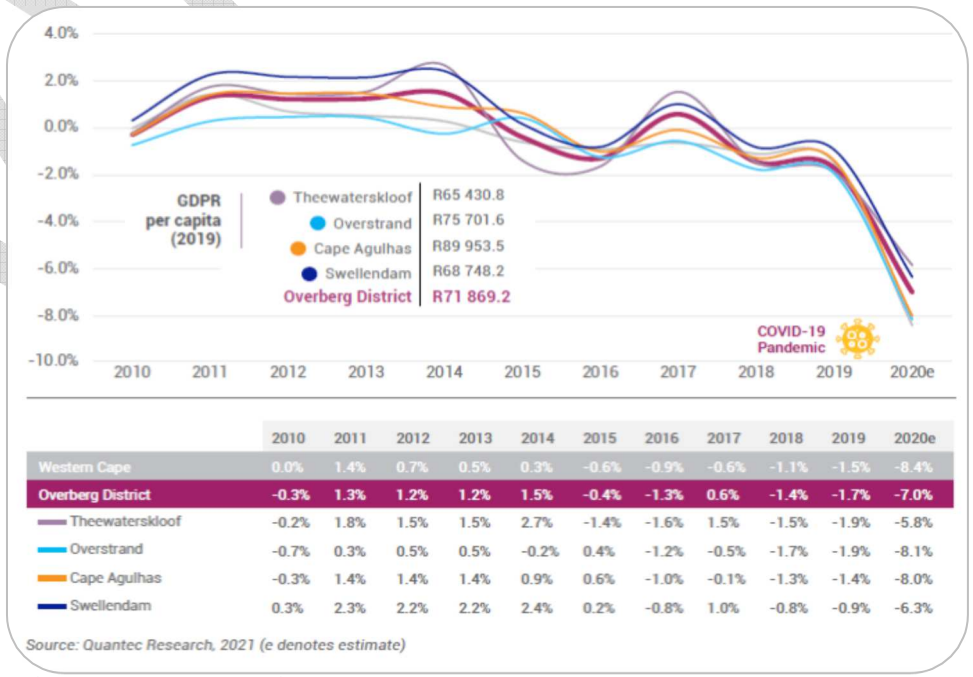


Figure 70: HDI per municipal area, Overberg District, 2014-2020



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020e
Western Cape	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-1.5%	-8.4%
Overberg District	**-0.3%**	**1.3%**	**1.2%**	**1.2%**	**1.5%**	**-0.4%**	**-1.3%**	**0.6%**	**-1.4%**	**-1.7%**	**-7.0%**
Theewaterskloof	-0.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	2.7%	-1.4%	-1.6%	1.5%	-1.5%	-1.9%	-5.8%
Overstrand	-0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	-0.2%	0.4%	-1.2%	-0.5%	-1.7%	-1.9%	-8.1%
Cape Agulhas	-0.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	0.9%	0.6%	-1.0%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-8.0%
Swellendam	0.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	0.2%	-0.8%	1.0%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-6.3%

Figure 71: GDPR per capita growth, 2010-2020

Theewaterskloof municipal areas experienced lower declines of 6.3 % and 5.8 % respectively.

The key factor responsible for the contraction of GDPR per capita was the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated lockdown restrictions imposed in March 2020, which severely affected the GDPR performance. However, the Swellendam and Theewaterskloof economies were less severely affected owing to strong growth in the agriculture sector.

Household income

Table 15 provides an overview of the average monthly household income in the Overberg District in 2019.

- In 2019 the average monthly household income in the Overberg District was R15 804, which was lower than the average monthly household income in the Western Cape (R19 430).
- The **Cape Agulhas municipal area had the highest average household income (R19 193)** in the Overberg District. However, the average household income of the Cape Agulhas municipal area generally declined marginally between 2015 and 2019.
- Despite having the largest economy in the Overberg District, the **Theewaterskloof municipal area had the lowest average household income (R14 580),** which can be attributed to the large proportion of people who are employed in the agriculture sector, which is characterised by low wages.
- On average, the average household income in the Overberg District increased marginally by 0.3% per annum.
- However, considering that the average inflation over the period was recorded at 5.0%, **household income in the District is not growing sufficiently to compensate for higher prices caused by inflation.** Since 2016, annual inflation has been on a declining trend, while remaining within the targets set by the SARB. At a rate of 3.3% in 2020, inflation was at its lowest level in more than a decade. However, the job losses caused by the economic downturn in 2020 are likely to result in a decline in household income.

MUNICIPALITY	Average household income 2019 (current prices)	Trend 2015 – 2019
Theewaterskloof	R14 580	0.2%
Overstrand	R15 990	0.5%
Cape Agulhas	R19 193	-0.2%
Swellendam	R15 905	0.7%
Overberg District	**R15 804**	**0.3%**
Western Cape	R19 430	-0.3%

Source: Urban-Econ calculations based on Quantec Research, 2021

Table 15: Average monthly household income, Overberg District, 2019

Poverty lines

- The Overberg District has a smaller proportion of people at the UBPL[4] compared to the Province. The proportion of people at the UBPL declined from 52.9% to 51.6% between 2014 and 2017 before increasing to 53.0% in 2018. This UBPL increased from R1 227 to R1 268 per person per month.

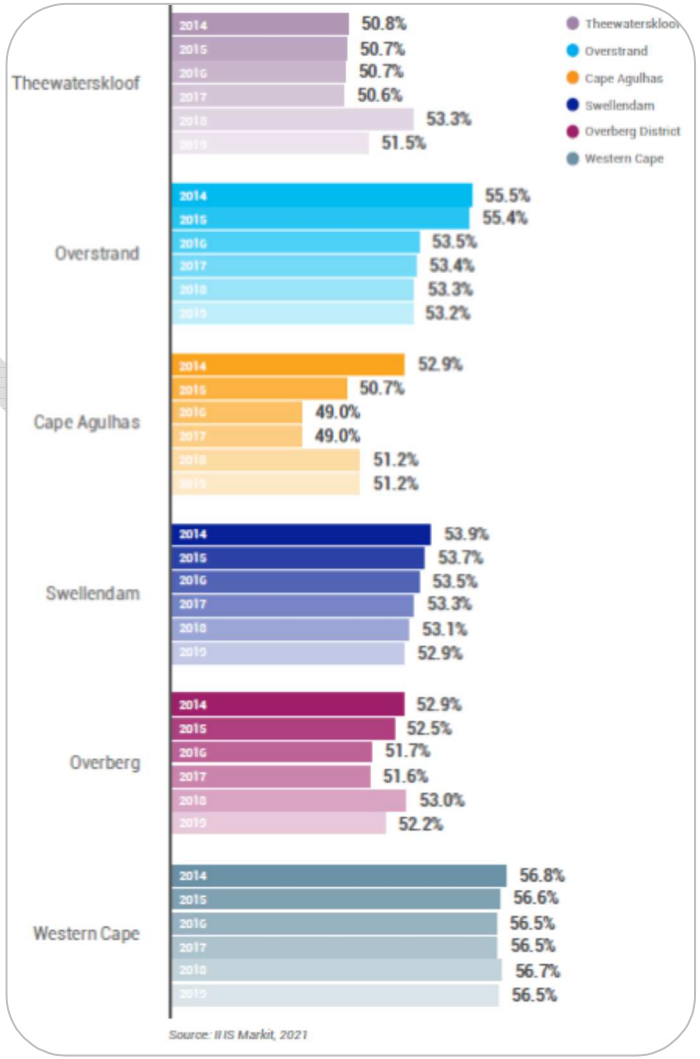


Figure 72: Proportion of population at urban poverty line, Overberg District, 2014-2019

[4] **the upper-bound poverty line (UBPL).** Individuals at the UBPL can afford both 'adequate' food and non-food items. Between 2019 and 2020, the

increase in poverty could be related to the drought conditions that prevailed in the Province. However, the proportion of people at the UBPL declined again in 2019 to 52.2%.

- The Theewaterskloof municipal area recorded a similar trend, while the Overstrand and Swellendam municipal areas recorded consistent declines in the proportion of people at the UBPL between 2014 and 2019.

- The Cape Agulhas municipal area recorded a decline between 2014 and 2017, after which it remained constant at 51.2%.

The Gini coefficient

There are numerous measurements of inequality in a society, including income, expenditure, asset, employment, education, health, basic services, and social mobility inequality. At a local municipal level, data that is readily available and most widely used is the Gini coefficient, which can therefore be utilised to analyse income inequality on a local level.

- Figure 4.6 illustrates the Gini coefficients for the local municipal areas of the Overberg District between 2014 and 2020. With a Gini coefficient of 0.629 in 2020, income inequality in the Overberg District is higher compared with the Province.
- Of the municipal areas in the Overberg District, the Overstrand municipal area recorded the highest Gini coefficient (0.648), followed by the Theewaterskloof municipal area (0.614).
- Income inequality increased in all municipal areas in the Overberg District between 2014 and 2020. The Gini coefficient in the Overberg District increased from 0.583 in 2014 to 0.629 in 2020.
- In the Theewaterskloof municipal area the Gini coefficient increased from 0.574 in 2014 to 0.614 in 2020
- In the Overstrand municipal area the Gini coefficient increased from 0.596 in 2014 to 0.648 in 2020. The Gini coefficient in the Cape Agulhas municipal area increased from 0.554 in 2014 to 0.604 in 2020
- In the Swellendam municipal area it increased from 0.560 in 2014 to 0.606 in 2020. **The significant increase in income inequality in municipal areas in the Overberg District could be attributed to the major drought, which has had socio-economic impacts on households in rural communities, as they largely depend on agriculture as a source of income. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has also resulted in job losses, which could also have affected income inequality in 2020.**

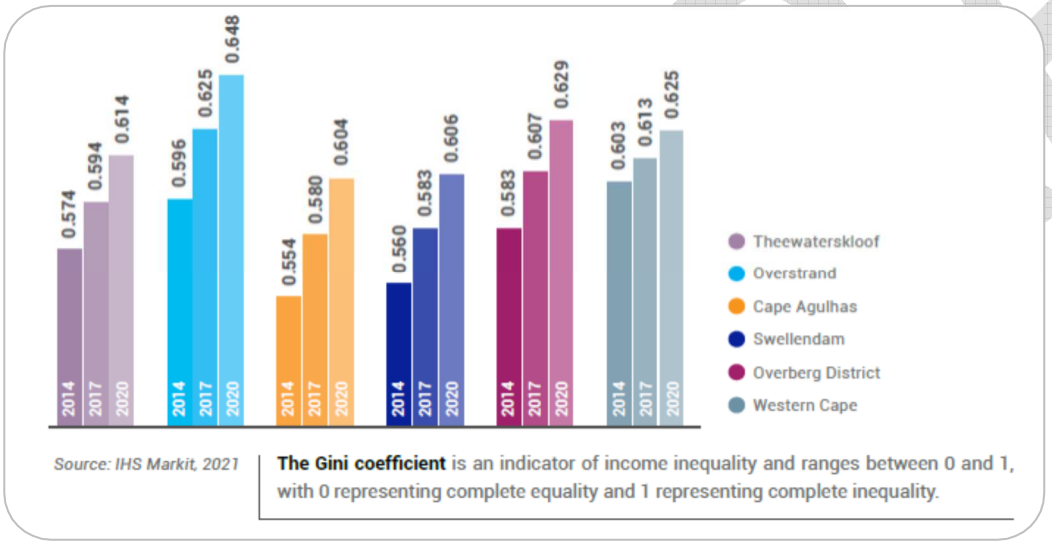


Figure 343: Gini Coefficients, Overberg District, 2014 -2020

Education

Learner enrolments

Figure 74 depicts changes in learner enrolments in the Overberg District between 2018 and 2020.

- The number of student enrolments in the Overberg District increased from 43 103 in 2018 to 44 659 in 2020. All municipal areas in the Overberg District experienced increases in the number of learner enrolments.
- The **Theewaterskloof municipal area accounted for the largest portion of enrolments,** which increased by 580 learners from 19 804 learners in 2018 to 20 384 learners in 2020.
- The **Overstrand municipal area recorded the highest learner enrolment increase over the period (834 learners**). This is in line with the large population growth in this municipal area. This is in line with the demand for school infrastructure discussed in Section xx
- The Cape Agulhas municipal area accounts for the smallest share of learner enrolments in the District and experienced the lowest increase in enrolments between 2018 and 2020 (31 learners).

Learner-teacher ratios[5]

Figure 4.8 illustrates the learner-teacher ratios for the Overberg District and the Western Cape.

- The learner-teacher ratio in the Overberg District improved from 30.7 learners per teacher in 2018 to 30.1 learners per teacher in 2020 and is marginally lower than that of the Province (30.3 learners per teacher). These improvements indicate that the number of educators increased in these municipal areas.
- Despite the increase in the learner-teacher ratio in Swellendam, this municipal area has the lowest learner-teacher ratio compared with other municipal areas in the District.

Grade 10 to 12 retention rates

Figure 4.9 shows the Grade 10 to 12 retention rates of the Overberg District between 2018 and 2020

- In 2020, the Overberg District recorded a higher retention rate (68.9%) than the Western Cape (67.8%). The Overberg District experienced an increase in the retention rate from 64.2 %in 2018 to 68.9 % in 2020.
- **The Overstrand (71.4 %)** and Swellendam (68.5%) municipal areas had the highest learner retention rates in 2020.
- All municipal areas recorded an increase in the learner retention rate between 2019 and 2020, except the TWK, where it declined from 71.2% in 2019 to 67.8% in 2020.
- The Cape Agulhas municipal area had the lowest retention rates between 2018 and 2020 but recorded a substantial increase over the period under review.

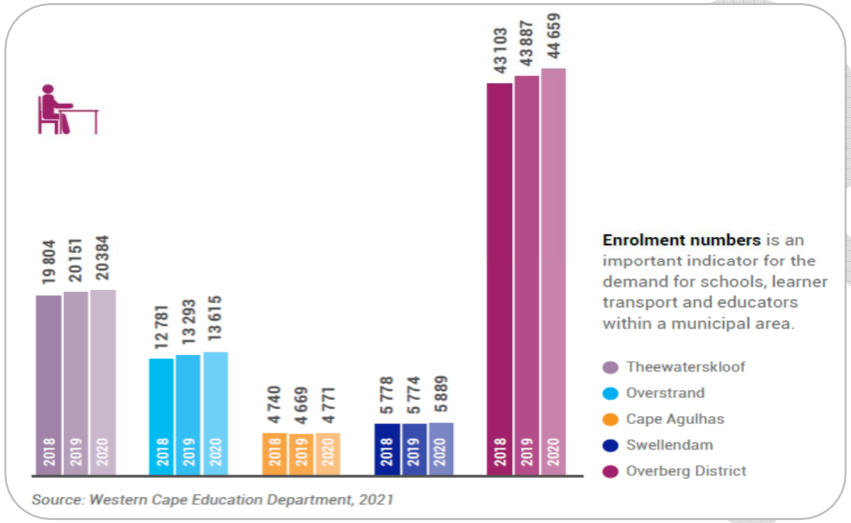


Figure 74: Learner enrolments, Overberg District, 2018 - 2020

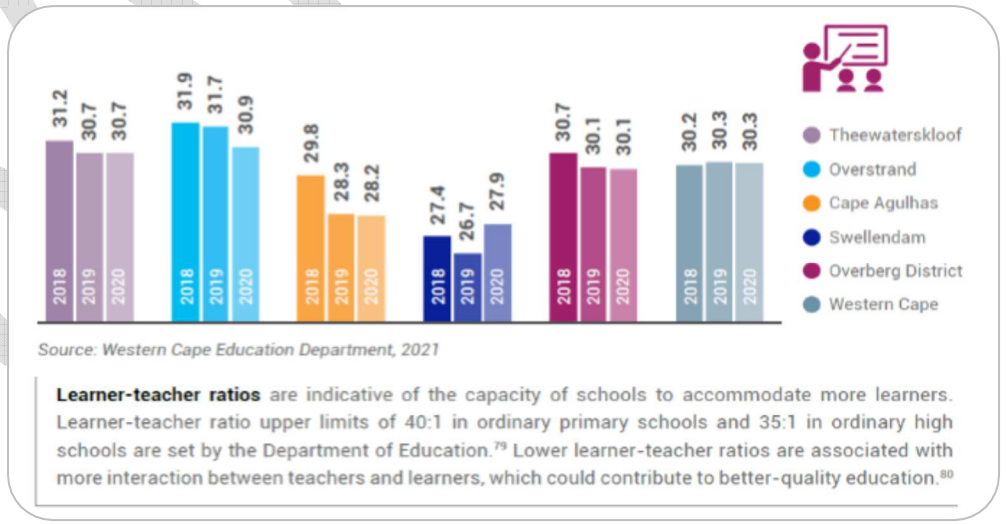


Figure 75: Learner-teacher ratio, Overberg District, 2018-2020

[5] The learner-teacher ratio is a strong indicator of the students' level of engagement in a class, the quality of education and student achievement. A lower learner-teacher ratio may result in teachers being able to provide more personalised teaching methods, which improve the ability of students to achieve. Research has also shown that lower learner-teacher ratios are associated with better test results, fewer drop-out learners, and higher graduation rates.

Access to education is an important indicator for labour market skills and access to economic opportunity. Local challenges that result in learners leaving school before Grade 12 need to be assessed, especially considering that most sectors require semi-skilled and skilled labour. Some of these local challenges may include teenage pregnancies or children from low-income households dropping out of school to provide an income to households.

Together with several other variables not considered in this section, learner enrolment, learner-teacher ratios, and Grade 10 to 12 retention rates all contribute towards an area's Grade 12 pass rate.

Grade 12 pass rates

Matric pass rates

Figure 76 depicts the Overberg District's matric pass rate between 2018 and 2020.

- Although the retention rate increased in most of the municipal areas from 2018 to 2020, the matric pass rate declined over the same period.
- The Overberg District had a marginally higher matric pass rate than the Province. However, the District experienced a drop in the matric pass rate from 85.9% in 2019 to 80.4% in 2020. The disrupted school year because of COVID-19 lockdown measures could have influenced the academic performance of many learners.
- For the entire period under review, The Cape Agulhas municipal area, however, experienced a decline from 92.7% in 2018 to 91.4% in 2020.
- The Theewaterskloof municipal area also experienced a decline in the matric pass rate, from 79.2% in 2018 to 78.2% in 2020.
- The Overstrand municipal area experienced a decline from 82.5% in 2018 to 80% in 2020. The Swellendam municipal area also experienced a decline in the matric pass rate, from 84% in 2018 to 81.2%in 2020.

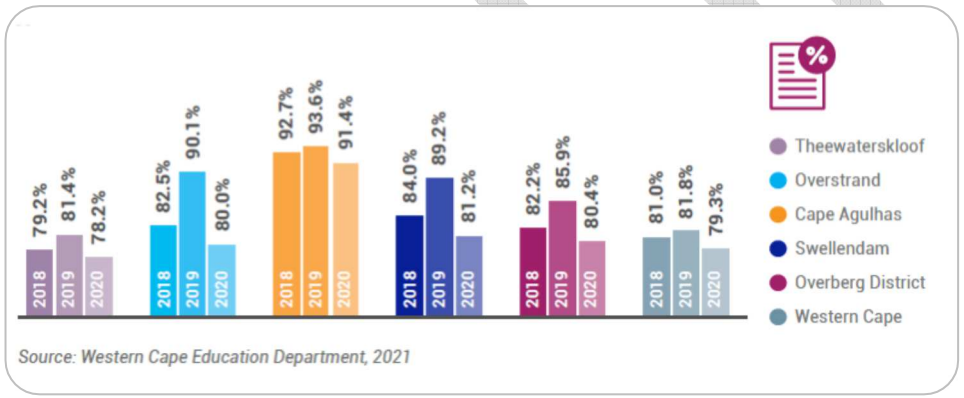


Figure 76: Matric pass rate, Overberg District, 2018-2020

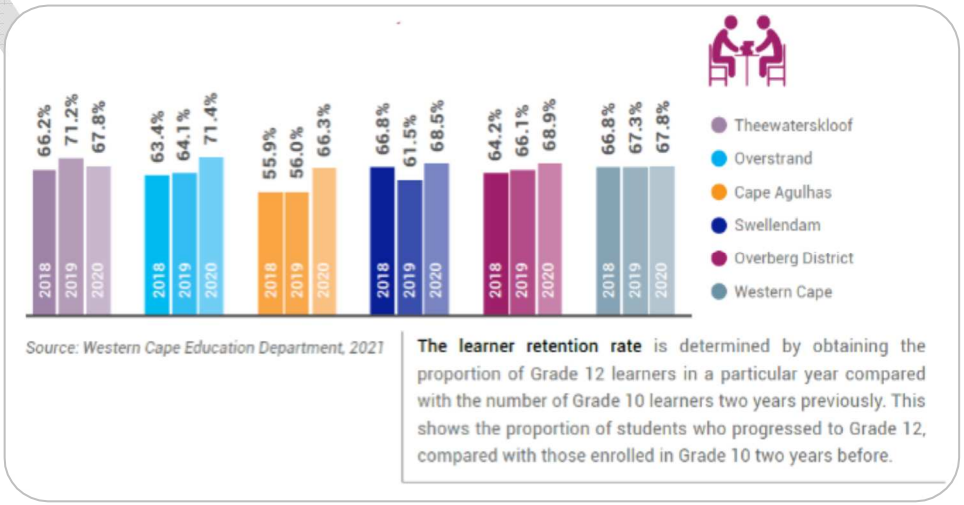


Figure 77: Grade 10 to 12 retention rate, Overberg District, 2018 -2020

COVID-19

In the Overberg District, older persons had a higher incidence of death, with people older than 70 making up 43.8% cent, 42.8%, and 50.4% of deaths during the peak periods of July 2020, January 2021, and July 2021 respectively.

Mortality

Table 16 provides an overview of the top 10 natural causes of death in the Overberg District in 2018. The main natural cause of death in the Overberg District is cerebrovascular disease[6] accounting for 7.4% of deaths in the District in 2018. This was closely followed by ischaemic heart disease and diabetes mellitus, which accounted for 7.2% and 7.0% of total deaths respectively in the District

Table 17: Top 10 natural causes of death, Overberg District, 2018

	Overberg District		Western Cape	
Rank	Cause of death	%	Cause of death	%
1	Cerebrovascular diseases	7.4%	Diabetes mellitus	7.6%
2	Ischaemic heart disease	7.2%	Ischaemic heart disease	6.1%
3	Diabetes mellitus	7.0%	Cerebrovascular diseases	5.9%
4	Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	6.3%	HIV	5.7%
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	6.1%	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	5.1%
6	HIV	5.4%	TB	4.9%
7	Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs	5.2%	Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs	4.5%
8	Hypertensive diseases	3.7%	Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	4.5%
9	TB	3.6%	Hypertensive diseases	3.8%
10	Other forms of heart disease	3.3%	Other forms of heart disease	3.3%
Other natural		34.0%		35.6%
Non-natural		10.8%		13.0%

Source: Stats SA, 2021

HIV/AIDS and TB

- The number of people who tested positive for HIV increased from 20 288 in 2017/18 to 21 030 in 2020/21.
- **The age** group that is most susceptible to infection (those between **the ages of 15 and 50) is also the most economically and socially active.** The economic impacts of HIV/AIDS include reduced labour supply, reduced labour productivity, reduced exports, and increased imports.

Infant, child, and maternal health

- The general trend for the Overberg District shows that infant mortality rates decreased from 29.3 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2009 to 13.4 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2018.
- Maternal deaths declined to zero in 2019 from 53.6 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2018, before increasing to 22.1 deaths per 100 000 live births.
- In all three reference periods, only the Theewaterskloof municipal area recorded any maternal deaths. Reasons for this anomaly was not recorded in the MERO.

Teenage pregnancy

- Teenage pregnancy is influenced by several factors, including lack of knowledge or access to contraceptives, access to healthcare services, and other socio-cultural factors.
- Teenage pregnancies can perpetuate the poverty cycle while also resulting in early school dropout by pregnant teenagers. An increase in delivery rates to teenagers puts additional pressure on the public sector for support, as these teenagers often drop out of school and therefore struggle to find employment owing to low skill levels.

Table 16: Delivery rate to women 10-19 years, Overberg District, 2018-2020

MUNICIPALITY	2018	2019	2020
Theewaterskloof	16.6%	13.7%	16.5%
Overstrand	10.7%	11.5%	10.5%
Cape Agulhas	20.5%	15.0%	12.8%
Swellendam	16.0%	14.5%	16.8%
Overberg District	**14.7%**	**13.1%**	**14.0%**

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2021

Table 17 provides a municipal breakdown of teenage pregnancies in the Overberg District between 2018 and 2020 by indicating the percentage of babies born to mothers aged between 10 and 19 years.

- The Overberg District experienced a decrease in the delivery rate for women between 10 and 19 years between 2018 (14.7%) and 2019 (13.1%) before it increased again in 2020 (14.0%).
- The **Cape Agulhas municipal area had the highest delivery rates to teenagers** compared with other municipal areas in 2018, but experienced the most significant decrease, from 20.5 % in 2018 to 12.8 % in 2020.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the Overstrand municipal area also recorded a decline in the birth rate to teenagers, while the Swellendam and Theewaterskloof municipal areas recorded increases to 16.8% and 16.5% respectively.

[6] (relates to conditions that affect blood flow and the blood vessels in the brain),

3.3.2 HOUSING AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Table 18 depicts the different types of dwellings for households living in the Overberg District in 2020. Most households in the District reside informal dwellings, which is regarded as a basic human right.

In 2020, 79.9% of households in the Overberg District lived in formal dwellings, whereas 16.9% of households lived in informal dwellings. In all municipal areas, most of the households resided informal dwellings, with the Swellendam municipal area having the largest share of formal dwellings (87.8%). In the Theewaterskloof municipal area, 78.3 %of households lived in formal dwellings, whereas in the Overstrand and Cape Agulhas municipal areas, 77.6 %and 83.6 %of households lived in formal dwellings respectively.

Table 18: Dwelling types for households living in the Overberg District in 2020

	Overberg District		Theewaterskloof		Overstrand		Cape Agulhas		Swellendam	
DWELLING TYPE	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Formal	70 169	79.9%	27 874	78.3%	23 339	77.6%	9 032	83.6%	9 924	87.8%
Informal	14 801	16.9%	6 225	17.5%	5 844	19.4%	1 531	14.2%	1 202	10.6%
Other	2 806	3.2%	1 496	4.2%	893	3.0%	239	2.2%	179	1.6%

Source: Quantec Research, 2021

Formal dwelling refers to a structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in back yard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere.

Informal dwelling is a makeshift structure not erected according to approved architectural plans, for example shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in back yards.

- The main towns in the Overstrand and Theewaterskloof municipal areas, such as Hermanus and Grabouw, attract people who are looking for work, which often leads to an increase in informal dwellings owing to the lack of available affordable housing.
- Access to basic services, particularly services such as water and sanitation, can influence the health, safety, and wellbeing of communities. Furthermore, by providing basic services to communities, municipalities are creating an enabling environment that will allow for private investment and entrepreneurship that can create local economic opportunities. In some instances, households have access to electricity directly from Eskom, and not through a local authority.

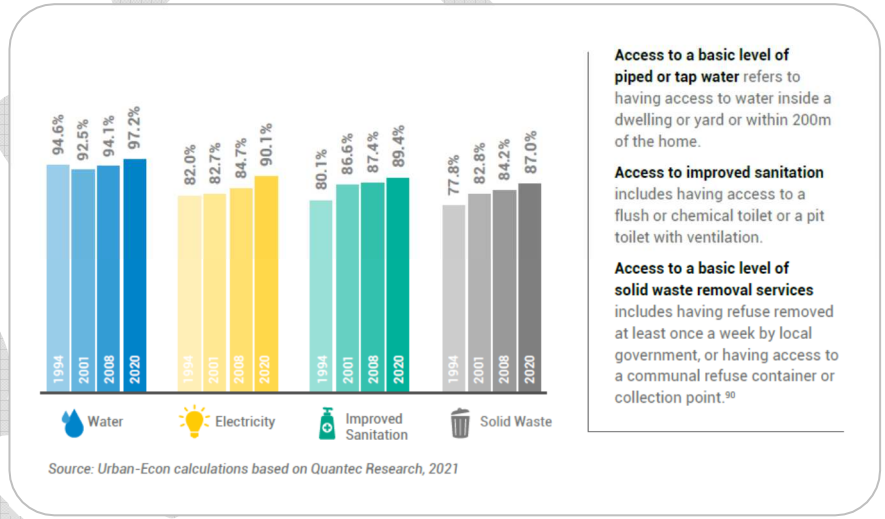


Figure 78: Access to basic services in the Overberg District

Figure 78 illustrates the access to basic services in the Overberg District.

Generally, access to basic services in the Overberg District has increased since 1994. Access to piped water declined slightly between 1994 (94.6%) and 2001 (92.5%), before increasing to 97.2% in 2020. Access to electricity for lighting, improved sanitation, and solid waste services also increased by 8.0%, 9.4%, and 9.2% respectively. Access to solid waste removal services often lags other services, as many households reside on farms, which affects the feasibility of municipal collection.

INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

Table 19 provides a municipal breakdown of the number and percentage of indigent households in the Overberg District between 2018 and 2020 (Source DLG, 2021).

The municipalities in the Overberg District used the following cut-off points for households to be classified as indigent households:

- in Theewaterskloof the cut-off point is R2 160 per month
- in the Overstrand Municipality household income may not exceed four times the government pension grant per month (approximately R6 510 per month).
- in Cape Agulhas, household income may not exceed R4 750 per month,
- in Swellendam Municipality household income may not be more than R6 000 per month.

	2018		2019		2020	
	Number	% of households	Number	% of households	Number	% of households
Theewaterskloof	4 248	14.2%	6 706	22.1%	5 435	17.7%
Overstrand	7 385	22.5%	7 630	22.4%	7 595	21.6%
Cape Agulhas	3 277	32.6%	3 001	29.4%	3 380	32.5%
Swellendam	1 975	19.7%	2 217	21.8%	1 967	19.0%
Overberg District	**16 885**	**20.4%**	**19 554**	**23.1%**	**18 377**	**21.2%**

Table 19: Indigent households in the Overberg District

Approximately 21.2% of households in the Overberg District were classified as indigent households in 2020, which is 1.9 percentage points lower than in 2019.

Declines in indigent households were recorded in the Theewaterskloof (1 271 households), Overstrand (35 households), and Swellendam (250 households) municipal areas between 2019 and 2020.

- However, the Cape Agulhas municipal area recorded an increase of 379 indigent households, with indigent households making up 32.5 %of households in the municipal area.

Free basic services are available to households that qualify as indigent households. Figure 4.15 illustrates the access to free basic services in the Overberg District between 2016 and 2019

- In the Overberg District, access to free basic water services decreased consistently over the reference period, from 24 069 households in 2016 to 18 174 households in 2019.
- Access to free electricity also decreased from 24 093 households in 2016 to 17 460 households in 2019.
- In terms of access to free basic sewerage services, the number of households receiving free services decreased from 19 766 in 2016 to 16 733 in 2018, before increasing to 18 235 in 2019.
- Free access to solid waste removal services followed a similar trend, declining from 19 766 households in 2016 to 16 799 households in 2018, before increasing to 18 292 households in 2019.

Crime

An analysis of a region's crime trends can serve as a proxy for community safety, indicating the potential occurrence and types of criminal activities that are prevalent in the region.

The analysis that follows pertains incidence of selected crime categories in the Overberg District and Western Cape between 2018/19 and 2020/21. In this period the crime rate in the categories under review declined in the Overberg District. The lockdown measures implemented to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic most likely reduced crime levels.

- For the crime categories under review, the Overberg District recorded more instances per 100 000 people compared with the Province, except for murder.
- The murder rate in the Overberg District declined from 46 incidences per 100 000 in 2019/20 to 39 incidences per 100 000 people in 2020/21.
- In 2020/21, the Overstrand municipal area recorded the highest murder rate, at 52 murders per Between 2018/19 and 2020/21, the crime rate in the categories under review declined in the Overberg District.
- The Swellendam municipal area was the only municipal area to record an increase in the murder rate between 2019/20 (25 incidences per 100 000 people) and 2020/21 (42 incidences per 100 000 people).
- Drug-related crime experienced the largest decline over the reference period – from 1 194 incidents per 100 000 people in 2018/19 to 867 incidents per 100 000 people in 2020/21. More specifically, the Overstrand (1 053 incidences per 100 000 people) and Cape Agulhas (1 185 incidences per 100 000 people) municipal areas recorded many drug-related crimes in 2020/21.
- The restrictions in alcohol sales in 2020/21 contributed significantly to the reduction of incidences of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The Theewaterskloof municipal area recorded a substantial decline between 2019/20 (168 incidences per 100 000 people) and 2020/21 (47 incidences per 100 000 people).
- Residential burglaries also experienced large declines between 2019/20 and 2020/21. However, many residential burglaries were reported in the Overstrand municipal area (1 211 incidences per

100 000 people) in 2020/21. An increase in poverty as a result of job losses could have contributed to a large number of incidents.

- Sexual offences decreased from 122 incidences per 100 000 people in 2018/19 to 98 incidences per 100 000 people in 2020/21. However, between 2019/20 and 2020/21, the Overstrand, Cape Agulhas and Swellendam municipal areas recorded increases in the number of sexual offences.

- Safety and Security in Grabouw and Hermanus are hotspots for civil unrest pertaining to service delivery. The Overberg district also faces challenges with respect of poaching.

GROWTH IN GDPR PERFORMANCE

In 2019, the Overberg District's **economy was valued at R21.1 billion and contributed 3.4%to the economy of the Western Cape. Between 2015 and 2019, GDPR in the Overberg District experienced average annual growth of 1.2%.** This rate is higher than that of the Provincial economy, which grew by 1.0 %over the same period.

The two municipal areas that contributed the most to the District's GDPR in 2019 were the Theewaterskloof (40.8%) and Overstrand (31.3%) municipal areas. In the same year, the Cape Agulhas and Swellendam municipal areas contributed 15% and 13% respectively to the economy of the Overberg District.

Over the five years, the Theewaterskloof municipal area realised average annual growth of 1.3%, which is marginally higher than that of the District economy. Given the relative size of the Theewaterskloof economy within the District, **it highlights the importance of the Theewaterskloof municipal area to growth in the District.**

Furthermore, the Swellendam municipal area registered the highest average annual growth (1.9%) between 2015 and 2019. However, this only represents a small economic base of the Swellendam municipal economy within the District. The Cape Agulhas and Overstrand municipal areas both realised average annual growth rates below that of the District economy, at 1.1% and 0.8% respectively.

Figure 61 provides an overview of the historical trends in the GDPR growth rate of the respective municipal areas, along with the Overberg District and the Western Cape. Furthermore, insights are provided around the dynamics of the economies and their dependencies on endogenous and exogenous factors within the Province and the country.

- Between 2012 and 2014, the Overberg District economy experienced strong growth, which remained relatively steady over the three years. Growth in GDPR increased slightly from 3.4% in 2012 to 3.6% in 2014. Furthermore, it should be

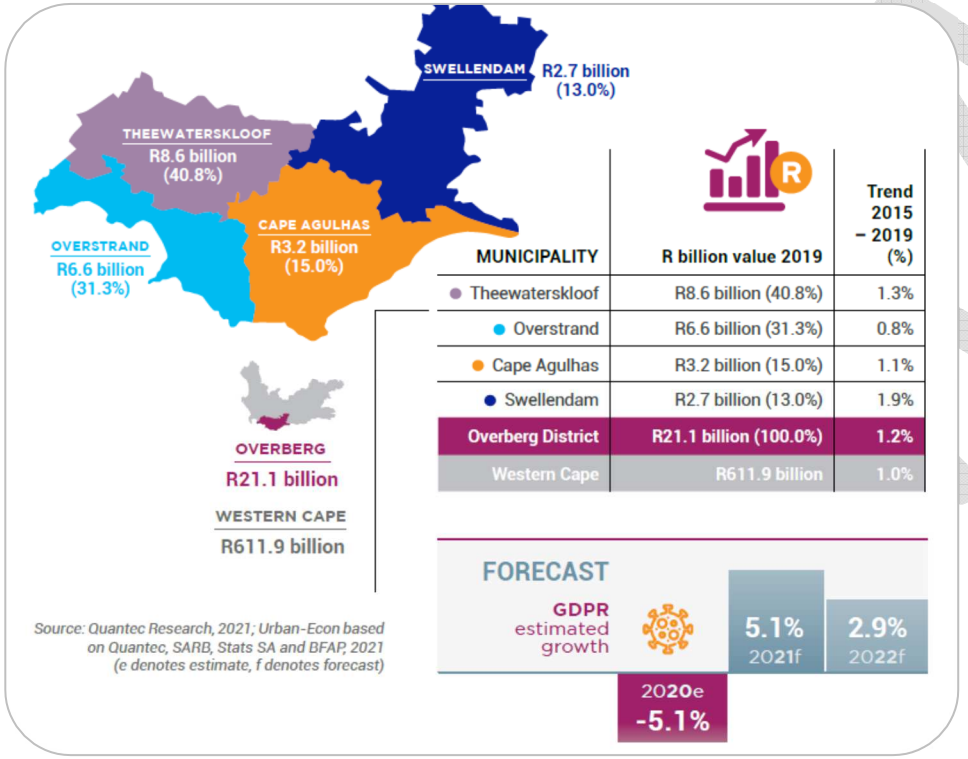


Figure 79: GDPR contribution and average growth rates per municipal area, ODM

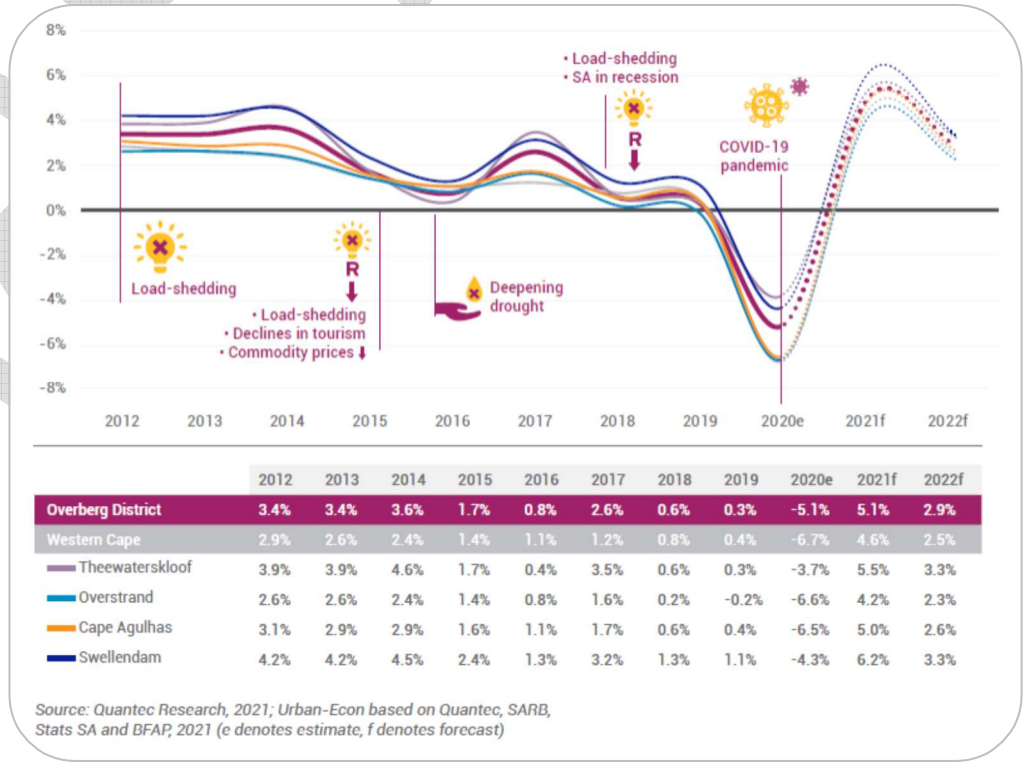


Figure 80: GDPR Growth per municipal area, 2012-2022

noted that annual GDPR growth rates in the District surpassed that of the Province over the same period.

- In 2015, GDPR growth slowed significantly, with the Overberg District registering a growth rate of 1.7%. However, this rate was still higher than that of the Provincial economy during the same year.

- GDPR growth continued to deteriorate in 2016, with the District economy registering a growth rate of 0.8%. This can largely be attributed to declines in tourism, commodity prices, periods of load-shedding in South Africa, and drought conditions in the Province. The decline in the performance of national tourism in 2015 was brought about by the introduction of new visa regulations, economic crises in several source countries, and acts of terror across the African continent[7].

- Growth in the Overberg District recovered in 2017, with the District realising a growth rate of 2.6%. This was largely driven by the improved performance of the South African economy in 2017 arising from recoveries experienced in the agriculture sector during the year.

- Post-2017, growth in the District slowed significantly. In 2018, the District realised an annual growth rate of 0.6%. This rate was lower than that of the Provincial economy, which registered a growth rate of 0.8% during the same year. The macroeconomic performance of the District economy continued to deteriorate in 2019, with GDPR growth slowing to 0.3% for the year. The downturn in annual growth in the District was likely the result of the overall worsening performance of the national economy, as South Africa entered technical recessions in 2018 and 2019.

Forecasts

- Estimates indicate that **annual GDPR growth for the District and Provincial economies declined further in 2020.** The further deterioration of growth prospects in the District and Provincial economies can be ascribed to the COVID-19 pandemic and the national lockdown measures to contain its spread.

- GDPR growth in the District is expected to have contracted by 5.1% in 2020. This rate is lower than that of the Provincial economy, with an estimated annual contraction of 6.7% during the year.

- Furthermore, all municipal areas within the Overberg District are estimated to have registered contractions in 2020, with the Overstrand municipal area registering the largest contraction, at 6.6% during the year. The economies of the Cape Agulhas and Swellendam municipal areas are estimated to have declined by 6.5% and 4.3% respectively in 2020. Theewaterskloof, the largest municipal area in terms of GDPR contribution, is expected to have contracted by 3.7% during the same year.

- **In 2021, GDPR growth in the Overberg District is forecast to increase to 5.1%, higher than that of the Provincial economy. This is due to the strong performance of the Theewaterskloof and Overstrand municipal areas during the same year. At 6.2%, the Swellendam municipal area is anticipated to record the highest GDPR growth rate in 2021**. However, owing to the size of the municipal area's economy, the impact will be less compared with the contribution to growth from the larger municipal areas.

- In the 2022 forecast period, annual GDPR growth across the District is expected to slow significantly. In 2022, the Overberg District is expected to register an annual growth rate of 2.9%, which is again higher than the anticipated growth rate of the Provincial economy.

[7] Department of Tourism, 2016

Sectoral GDPR performance

The sectoral GDPR performance of the Overberg District in 2019 is illustrated in the Table below. Furthermore, GDPR trends between 2015 and 2019, estimates for 2020, and forecasts for 2021 and 2022 are provided.

SECTOR	R million value 2019	Trend 2015 – 2019	Real GDPR growth		
			2020e	2021f	2022f
PS Primary Sector	R1 800.0 (8.5%)	-4.2%	11.2%	4.2%	-1.9%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	R1 777.9 (8.4%)	-4.3%	11.5%	4.2%	-1.9%
Mining & quarrying	R22.2 (0.1%)	0.8%	-18.9%	11.1%	-0.6%
SS Secondary Sector	R5 051.5 (23.9%)	1.4%	-11.1%	2.3%	8.5%
Manufacturing	R3 010.2 (14.2%)	2.5%	-7.6%	3.7%	9.4%
Electricity, gas & water	R547.5 (2.6%)	-0.8%	-6.6%	-1.3%	3.7%
Construction	R1 493.8 (7.1%)	-0.2%	-21.2%	-0.5%	7.7%
TS Tertiary Sector	R14 283.2 (67.6%)	2.1%	-5.7%	6.1%	2.1%
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	R4 262.6 (20.2%)	2.0%	-9.6%	10.0%	4.2%
Transport, storage & communication	R2 340.5 (11.1%)	2.1%	-14.5%	11.5%	-2.3%
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	R4 235.1 (20.0%)	3.0%	-2.2%	4.5%	4.4%
General government	R1 973.5 (9.3%)	0.2%	0.2%	-2.5%	-0.6%
Community, social & personal services	R1 471.4 (7.0%)	1.7%	-2.0%	6.0%	-2.2%
Total Overberg District	**R21 134.8 (100.0%)**	**1.2%**	**-5.1%**	**5.1%**	**2.9%**

Source: Quantec Research, 2021; Urban-Econ based on Quantec, SARB, Stats SA and BFAP, 2021 (e denotes estimate, f denotes forecast)

Table 20: GDPR Performance per sector Overberg District, 2019 - 2022 (%)

The tertiary sector was the largest contributor to GDPR in the Overberg District. Valued at R14.3 billion in 2019, the tertiary sector contributed 67.6% to the total GDPR of the Overberg District and registered an average annual growth rate of 2.1% between 2015 and 2019.

The main drivers of economic activity in the tertiary sector were the trade sector (20.2%) and the finance sector (20.0%). It should be noted that the trade sector was the largest singular contributing sector to the District economy in 2019. Over the five years, the trade sector realised average annual growth of 2.0%, marginally lower than that of the tertiary sector. Furthermore, the finance sector grew at an average annual rate of 3.0% between 2015 and 2019.

Estimates for 2020 indicate that the tertiary sector contracted by 5.7%. Furthermore, the trade sector declined by 9.6% in 2020 and was, therefore, the main contributor to the tertiary sector's poor performance during the year. It has been noted that the sector relies on tourism as a driver of economic growth. This impact was realised through, among other things, the closing of beaches in the District because of lockdown regulations, resulting in a decline in the number of tourists.

The **secondary sector** was the second-largest contributor to GDPR in the Overberg District in 2019, with a contribution of 23.9% during the year. Furthermore, the secondary sector realised an average annual growth rate of 1.4% between 2015 and 2019. Within the secondary sector, the manufacturing sector was the largest contributor to the District's GDPR in 2019 at 14.2% and with an average annual growth rate of 2.5% over the five years. The manufacturing sector's average annual growth rate exceeded that of the secondary sector and was thus a crucial driver of the secondary sector's performance.

The **secondary sector** is estimated to have contracted by 11.1% in 2020. Although all individual sectors encompassed by the secondary sector are anticipated to have declined in 2020, the construction sector is expected to have realised the largest contraction at 21.2 % during the year, followed by the manufacturing sector at 7.6%. It is concluded that contractions in these two sectors, brought about by COVID-19 restrictions, were the main contributors to the steep decline in activity in the secondary sector in 2020.

Valued at R1.8 billion in 2019, the **primary sector** contributed 8.5 %to GDPR in the Overberg District, with an average annual decline of 4.2 % between 2015 and 2019 owing to the Provincial drought. As the performance of the primary sector relies extensively on that of the agriculture sector, its poor performance was solely driven by the average annual contraction of 4.3% in the agriculture sector over the five years.

Estimates for 2020 indicate that the **primary sector** grew by an annual growth rate of 11.2%. The sector's positive performance was driven by the strong performance of the agriculture sector, which is estimated to have increased by 11.5% in 2020. This is due to the limited impact of COVID-19 restrictions on agricultural activities, as well as increased demand for healthy foods during the national lockdown. Furthermore, the agriculture sector also benefited from a strong recovery in international agricultural prices towards the end of 2020.

Forecasts for 2021 and 2022 point to a steep initial recovery in the tertiary and secondary sectors. However, annual growth in the tertiary and primary sectors is expected to slow between 2021 and 2022.

Growth in the tertiary sector is forecast to increase to 6.1% in 2021, driven by strong growth in the trade sector at 10.0% during the year. The secondary sector is forecast to register an annual growth rate of 2.3% in 2021 owing to the strong recovery of the manufacturing sector. The primary sector is anticipated to register a growth rate of 4.2% in 2021, which is driven by the strong performance of the agriculture sector. In 2022, annual growth across most individual sectors is forecast to slow significantly, with the primary sector expected to contract by 1.9% during the year. Growth in the secondary sector is expected to increase to 8.5% in 2022, while the tertiary sector is expected to realise a growth rate of 2.1% during the same year.

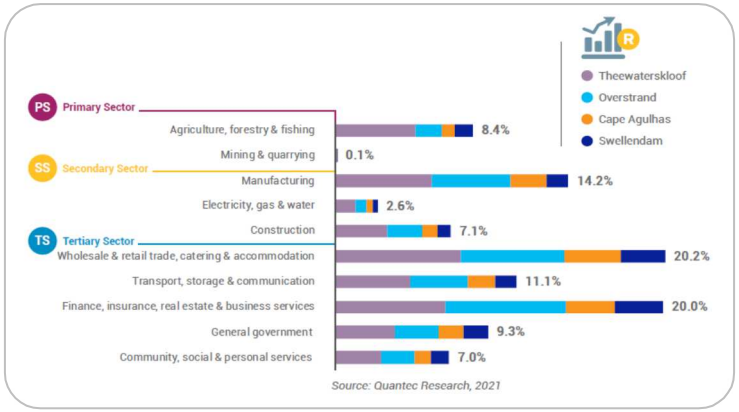


Figure 81: GDPR contribution per sector, Overberg District, 2019 (%)

- Across all sectors, the Theewaterskloof and Overstrand municipal areas had the highest concentration of economic activities in 2019.

- The trade sector was the largest contributor to economic activity in the Cape Agulhas municipal area. This was followed by the finance sector. Furthermore, within the Cape Agulhas municipal area, the contribution of the manufacturing sector outweighed that of the agriculture sector, suggesting the beneficiation of agricultural commodities.

- Economic activity in the Swellendam municipal area was concentrated in the finance and trade sectors in 2019. The contribution of the manufacturing sector slightly outweighed that of the agriculture sector in the Swellendam municipal area, indicating limited agro-processing activities.

LABOUR TREND ANALYSIS

Employment per municipal area

Table 1.2 depicts the status of employment in each municipal area in 2019 and the number of jobs created over five years and provides estimates of net employment in 2020.

- In 2019, the Overberg District employed 132 537 workers and contributed 5.1% to Provincial employment during the year.

- During the same year, the Theewaterskloof municipal area was the largest contributor to employment in the District at 46.8%. The Overstrand municipal area contributed 27.6% to employment in the Overberg District, while the Swellendam and Cape Agulhas municipal areas contributed 13.4% and 12.2 % respectively.

- Over the five years, the Overberg District experienced an average annual increase of 2731 jobs. The Theewaterskloof municipal area contributed the largest share to the average annual increase in jobs in the District, with an average increase of 1 494 jobs per annum between 2015 and 2019. This reflects the Theewaterskloof municipal area's importance to the District economy in terms of both GDPR and employment. The Overstrand and Swellendam municipal areas experienced similar average annual job increases of 474 jobs and 437 jobs respectively over the five years. The Cape Agulhas municipal area experienced the fewest number of new employment opportunities over the period, with an average annual increase of 325 jobs.

- Estimates for 2020 indicate that a total of 7 699 jobs were lost in the District, with the Theewaterskloof municipal area contributing the largest share to this decline. Furthermore, jobs losses in the Overstrand municipal area are expected to have amounted to 2 591 in 2020. The Cape Agulhas and Swellendam municipal areas are expected to have lost 953 and 921 jobs respectively in 2020.

MUNICIPALITY	Number of jobs 2019	Average annual change 2015 – 2019	Net change 2020e
Theewaterskloof	62 047 (46.8%)	1 494	-3 234
Overstrand	36 600 (27.6%)	474	-2 591
Cape Agulhas	16 180 (12.2%)	325	-953
Swellendam	17 710 (13.4%)	437	-921
Overberg District	**132 537 (100.0%)**	**2 731**	**-7 699**
Western Cape	2 581 736	40 794	-159 299

Source: Quantec Research, 2021 (e denotes estimate)

Figure 82: Employment growth, Overberg District

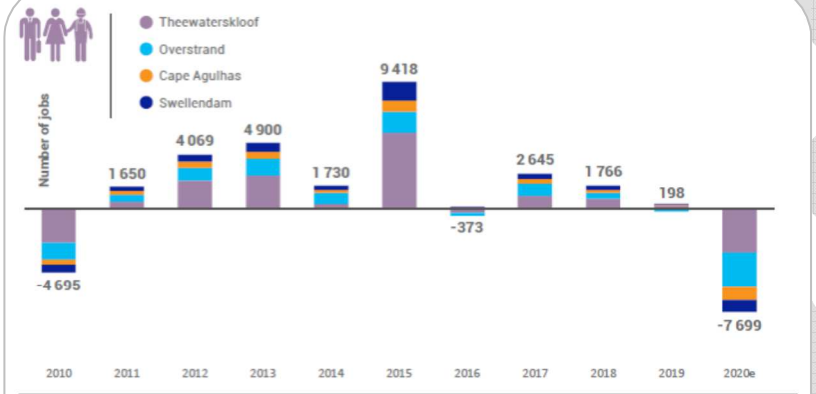
Historical employment trends

Figure 83 provides an overview of the historical employment trends in the Overberg District between 2019 and 2020. Employment trends over the five years broadly mirror those of the annual changes in GDPR over the same period.

- A total of 4 695 jobs were lost in the District in 2010. This can be attributed to the delayed recovery in employment creation when compared with economic growth following the global financial crisis. Furthermore, job-shedding in the District can also be attributed to labour unrest in the country during the year. Between 2011 and 2015, employment creation in the District exhibited a recovery, with new employment opportunities peaking at 9 418 jobs in 2015.
- However, job-shedding was recorded in 2016, with a total of 373 jobs lost in the District. The downturn in employment in the Overberg District

was likely due to the exacerbation of drought conditions in the Province. This effect was further amplified by the District's reliance on the agriculture sector as a source of employment opportunities.

- In 2017, new employment opportunities in the District recovered, with a total of 2645 jobs created during the year. However, a downward trend was evident during the two years thereafter. New employment opportunities declined from a net increase of 2645 jobs in 2017 to a net increase of 198 jobs in 2019. This trend was due to the deterioration of the South African economy's growth prospects over the same period.
- Labour market conditions in the District are expected to have worsened significantly in 2020.
- Estimates for 2020 indicate a total of 7699 job losses in the District economy during the year. This can be attributed to the macroeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the South African economy, with economic activity being significantly restrained by the implementation of lockdown measures.
- **The Theewaterskloof and Overstrand municipal areas are expected to have realised the largest number of job losses in 2020.**



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020e
Theewaterskloof	-2 491	545	2 081	2 467	421	5 689	-258	989	793	259	-3 234
Overstrand	-1 269	551	965	1 266	759	1 509	-245	885	422	-203	-2 591
Cape Agulhas	-365	302	464	489	293	838	110	354	259	66	-953
Swellendam	-570	252	559	678	257	1 382	20	417	292	76	-921

Source: Quantec Research, 2021 (e denotes estimate)

Figure 83: Employment change per municipal area, Overberg District, 2010 – 2020

Sectoral employment

The sectoral distribution of employment in the Overberg District is depicted in Table 21. To that end, the number of jobs in each sector and their contribution to employment in 2019 is provided, along with the trend observed between 2015 and 2019, as well as estimates for 2020.

- **The tertiary sector was the largest contributing sector to overall employment in the District** in 2019
- The tertiary sector also experienced the largest average annual increase in new employment opportunities, with 2108 jobs between 2015 and 2019.
- In terms of individual sectoral contributions, the trade sector was the largest contributor to District employment in 2019, at 23.5 %. Other individual sectors of note within the tertiary sector were the finance (16.2%) and the community services (13.2%) sectors.

In 2019, the primary sector was the second-largest contributor to total employment in the District, with a contribution of 20.9%. Between 2015 and 2019, the secondary sector realised an average annual increase of 403 jobs, with new employment opportunities being solely realised by the agriculture sector. As the contribution of the agriculture sector to employment in the District outweighs its contribution to GDPR, the agriculture sector is regarded as being labour-intensive.

The secondary sector contributed 14.3% to employment in the Overberg District in 2019, with an average annual increase of 220 jobs between 2015 and 2019. The manufacturing sector contributed 7.8% to employment in the District in 2019. The manufacturing sector is capital-intensive, as its GDPR contribution exceeds its contribution to employment in the District. Furthermore, the construction sector contributed 6.3% to total District employment in 2019 but reduced by an average of 14 jobs per annum between 2015 and 2019.

Estimates for 2020 indicate a total of 7 699 job losses in the District in 2020. Job-shedding was largely

Table 21: Employment per sector, ODM, 2019

	SECTOR	Number of jobs 2019	Average annual change 2015 – 2019	Net change 2020e
PS	Primary Sector	27 670 (20.9%)	403	-1 410
	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	27 643 (20.9%)	403	-1 407
	Mining & quarrying	27 (0.0%)	-1	-3
SS	Secondary Sector	18 977 (14.3%)	220	-1 682
	Manufacturing	10 315 (7.8%)	232	-576
	Electricity, gas & water	361 (0.3%)	3	-10
	Construction	8 301 (6.3%)	-14	-1 096
TS	Tertiary Sector	85 890 (64.8%)	2 108	-4 607
	Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	31 099 (23.5%)	997	-1 939
	Transport, storage & communication	5 489 (4.1%)	172	-190
	Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	21 441 (16.2%)	737	-879
	General government	10 328 (7.8%)	-3	98
	Community, social & personal services	17 533 (13.2%)	205	-1 697
	Total Overberg District	**132 537 (100.0%)**	**2 731**	**-7 699**

Source: Quantec Research, 2021 (e denotes estimate)

concentrated in the tertiary sector, with a total of 4 607 jobs lost during the year. The trade sector is expected to have shed 1 939 jobs in 2020, followed by the community services sector with 1 697 jobs.

This highlights the effect of the national lockdown on economic activities associated with these sectors. The general government sector is the only sector estimated to have had a positive performance in 2020, with 98 new jobs in the sector. This is largely due to the upscaling of general government services during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it is worth noting that all remaining sectors are estimated to have shed jobs in 2020.

Figure 86 depicts the sectoral contributions to employment by each municipal area in the Overberg District in 2019. In terms of **sectoral employment concentrations, employment in the Overberg District was concentrated in the Theewaterskloof municipal area in 2019, followed by the Overstrand municipal area.** This reflects the respective contributions of both municipal areas to the District's GDPR. Employment in the agriculture sector is largely concentrated in the Theewaterskloof municipal area. Furthermore, given the concentration of the manufacturing sector in the Theewaterskloof municipal area, it is evident that the area has a well-developed agro-processing industry. The trade sector contributed the largest share to employment in the District in 2019 (23.5%) with the Theewaterskloof and Overstrand municipal areas contributing the largest share to this percentage. Within the Cape Agulhas and Swellendam municipal areas, the trade sector was the largest contributor to employment in both municipal areas during the year. Furthermore, these two municipal areas also rely on the finance sector for employment. The concentration of these two sectors in the Cape Agulhas and Swellendam municipal areas highlights their dependence on tourist activities.

Unemployment

Diagram 1.2 provides an overview of the employment dynamics in the Overberg District by depicting the unemployment rate, labour absorption rate, labour participation rate, and the "not economically active" population as a proportion of the working-age population for each of the municipal areas.

In 2019, the unemployment rate in the Overberg District (10.8 %) was significantly below that of the Western Cape (19.6%). The Overstrand municipal area, with an unemployment rate of 16.0% in 2019, was the only municipal area with a higher unemployment rate than that of the District, with the Swellendam municipal area having the lowest unemployment rate (6.7 %) in 2019.

Unemployed persons, according to the official Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) definition, are those (aged 15 to 64 years) who: a) were not employed in the reference week; and b) actively looked for work or tried to start a business in the four weeks preceding the survey interview; and c) were available for work, i.e. would have been able to start work or a business in the reference week; or d) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future and were available. This does not include people who were not actively looking for work.

Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed.

Employment-to-population ratio (labour absorption rate) is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

Not economically active refers to persons aged 15 to 64 years who were neither employed nor unemployed in the reference week.

MUNICIPALITY	Unemployment rate (%) 2019	2020e	Labour force participation rate (%) 2019	2020e	Labour absorption rate (employment-to-population ratio) 2019	2020e	Not economically active 2019 (% of working-age population)	2020e
Theewaterskloof	9.4%	–	74.4%	↓	67.4%	↓	25.6%	↑
Overstrand	16.0%	↑	76.3%	↓	64.1%	↓	23.7%	↑
Cape Agulhas	8.1%	↑	76.3%	↓	70.1%	↓	23.7%	↑
Swellendam	6.7%	–	72.5%	↓	67.6%	↓	27.5%	↑
Overberg District	**10.8%**	↑	**74.9%**	↓	**66.8%**	↓	**25.1%**	↑
Western Cape	19.6%	↓	67.9%	↓	54.6%	↓	32.1%	↑

Source: QuantecResearch, 2021 (e denotes estimate)

Figure 84: Unemployment profile, Overberg District, 2019 (%)

The unemployment rate in the District is estimated to have increased between 2019 and 2020. The unemployment rates in the Theewaterskloof and Swellendam municipal areas have remained constant over the two years, while increases are estimated in the Overstrand and Cape Agulhas municipal areas. This is likely because of the number of job losses exceeding the number of individuals who were moved to the "not economically active" category.

In 2019, the labour force participation rate in the District stood at 74.9%, which was higher than the 67.9% recorded in the Province Across the District and

all the municipal areas, the labour force participation rate is estimated to have decreased between 2019 and 2020. A similar pattern is evident when evaluating the labour absorption rate.

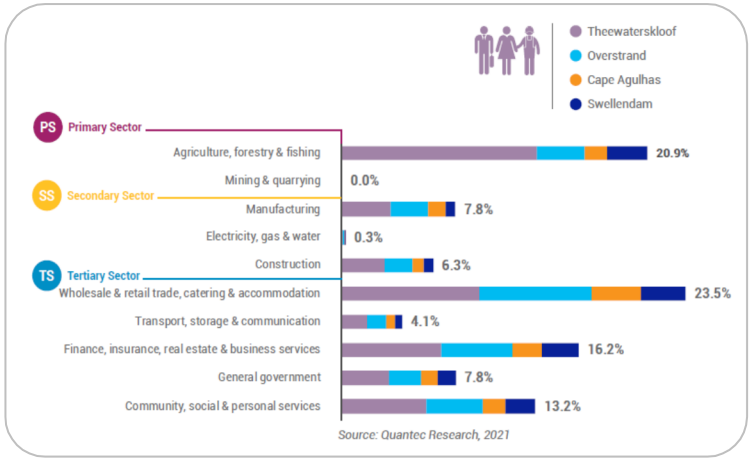


Figure 85: Sectoral employment contribution per municipal area, Overberg District, 2019 (%)

The percentage of "not economically active" individuals in the District stood at 25.1% in 2019, which was lower than that of the Western Cape (32.0%). The number of "not economically active" individuals is estimated to have increased between 2019 and 2020 in all municipal areas in the District as well as in the Province. This is due to individuals not being able to seek employment opportunities during level five of the national lockdown in 2020.

International Trade

One of the indicators for international trade in an area is the trade balance, which is obtained by subtracting imports from exports. A positive trade balance indicates that the Overberg District exports more than it imports. Furthermore, a positive trade balance indicates a net inflow of foreign currency, which is beneficial to the economy.

The Overberg District maintained a positive trade balance between 2010 and 2020, which was largely driven by the agriculture sector. The mining sector had no impact on the trade balance during the period under review. The peak of the trade surplus was experienced in 2018 and was largely driven by the agriculture sector. Despite the trade balance fluctuating between 2014 and 2019, the agriculture sector's trade surplus increased from R1.3 million in 2019 to R1.7 million in 2020.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 78.4% of the Overberg District's imports in 2020, followed by the agriculture sector (21.4%).

The District's sectoral export distribution had a slightly more even spread. **The agriculture sector and the manufacturing sector accounted for 61.6% and 37.4% of exports respectively.** Despite its small contribution to trade, the mining sector was a larger source of exports (1.0%) than imports (0.2%) in 2020.

Tourism

The Overberg District provides a perfect mix of scenic beauty, natural attractions, architectural gems, and tourism activities. Each town offers a unique experience and caters to a variety of different tastes in activities, cuisine, entertainment, and accommodation preferences. The most popular activities for visitors in the Overberg District – especially in the Cape Whale Coast, which is known as an adventure destination – include whale watching, hiking, mountain biking, and other adventure activities (such as shark-cage diving, ziplining, and horse riding).

The tourism sector is not a stand-alone economic sector, as tourists demand goods and services from a variety of sectors, such as travel and transport services, accommodation, restaurant services, general shopping, and fuel.

The impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector

The tourism sector is one of the sectors that was hit the hardest by COVID-19. Many tourism businesses suffered big losses in revenue and many jobs were also lost. More than 81.8% of tourism businesses in the Overberg District said that they had lost revenue because of the beach closures and 83.6% of tourism businesses lost revenue owing to the ban on alcohol sales.

In terms of rand value, 35.3% of tourism businesses recorded an estimated loss of between R10 001 and R50 000 as a result of cancellations. Since the beaches were closed, visitors had to find alternative activities in the region. Hiking, cycling, mountain biking, fishing, going for nature walks, and spending time in the Overberg District's nature reserves were some of the most popular activities.

Visitor trends

The region is popular for getaways between one and four nights, with tourists enjoying outdoor activities, including scenic drives.

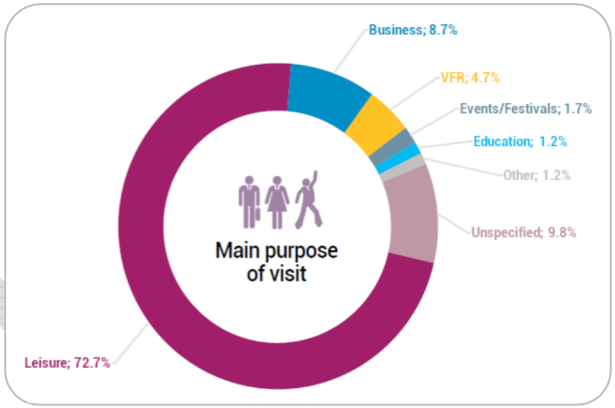


Figure 86: Main purpose of visit, Overberg District, 2020

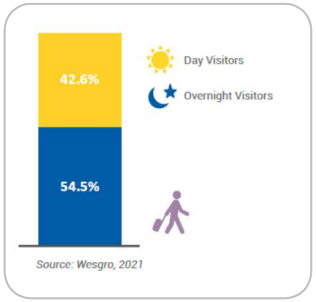


Figure 87: Day vs night visitors, Overberg District, 2020

Figure 88: Avg. length of stay by visitors, Overberg District, 2020

The length of stay is one of the key elements in a tourist's decision-making process and is of great economic importance for the tourist destination. Therefore, promoting longer stays would have a positive economic impact, especially when

targeting the international markets, as they tend to spend more than local tourists.

Activities, expenditure, and transport

The main activities enjoyed by tourists to the Overberg District in 2020 included outdoor activities (57.1%), scenic drives (34.5%), and cuisine (15.6%). Activities participated in the least by tourists included cruises (4.9%) and flowers (4.9%). These could be low because of low awareness levels, or because tourists simply do not choose to take part in these activities.

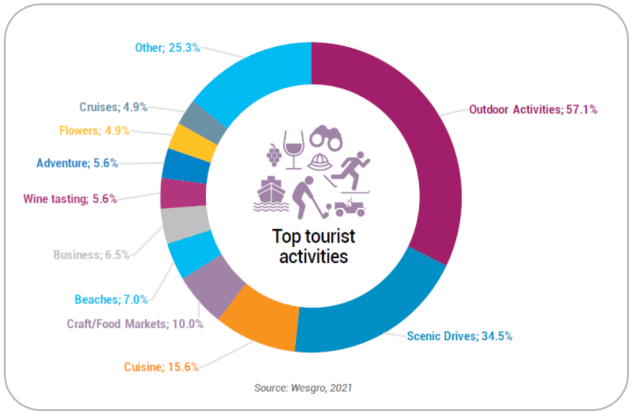


Figure 89: Top tourist activities, Overberg District, 2020

In terms of the preferred mode of transport, most tourists made use of their own cars (76.3%), followed by rental cars (16.0%). This indicates that a high number of locals and domestic travellers made trips to the Overberg region. As the Overberg District is popular for self-drives, road quality and maintenance are important to ensure visitor safety and accessibility. **It is also important to have adequate directional and tourism signage implemented on all main tourism roads.**

Major tourist attractions in the Overberg District

The most significant tourist attractions for the district are the southern tip of Africa, whale watching, and shark cage diving. Some of the other attractions are listed below:

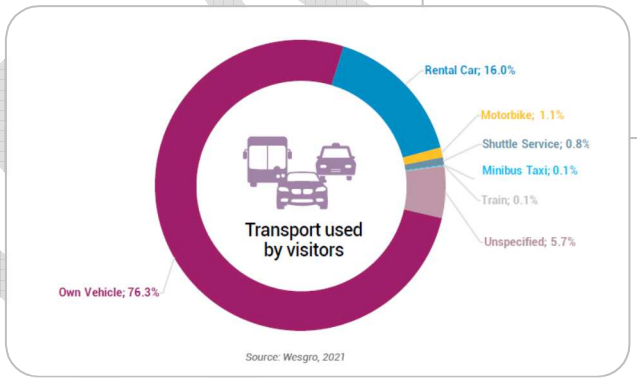


Figure 90: Transport used by visitors to the district

- Theewaterskloof – dam, and resort
- Hermanus – whale watching, Fernkloof nature reserve, Cliff path, Blue flag beach, Village Square restaurants
- Old Harbour, Whale Museum, adventure sports.
- Caledon - casino and spa
- Genadendal, Greyton, Elim – historic Moravian mission village
- Struisbaai - Hotagterklip historic cottages, Blue Flag Beach
- Arniston – Kassiesbaai historic fisherman's village
- Bredasdorp – Shipwreck museum
- Infanta –beaches
- Swellendam historic drostdy town
- Swellendam hiking trails in Marloth Reserve
- Swellendam – Bontebok National Park
- Suurbraak – Old town square (church, parsonage, and school), hiking trails
- Gansbaai/Kleinbaai – shark cage diving and whale watching, Walker Bay nature reserve
- Hangklip – Klein River Estuary – avi-tourism (internationally important birding area)

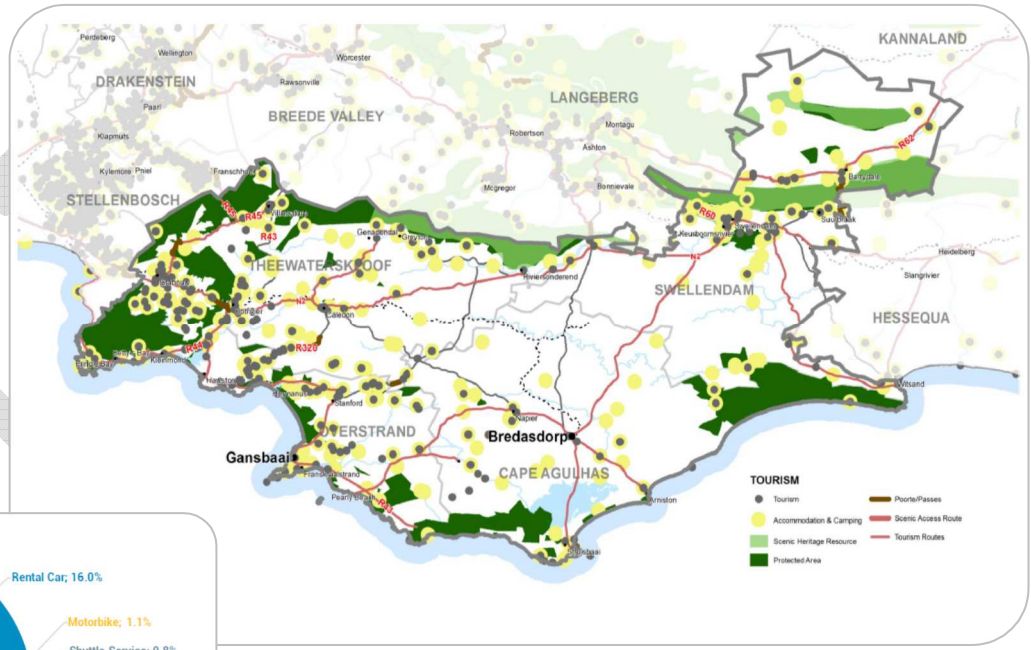


Figure 91: Tourism assets in the ODM

- Bettys Bay – Harold Porter Gardens, Stony Point Penguin Reserve, recreational fishing, beaches.
- Kleinmond – Harbour Road, Blue Flag Beach, recreational fishing
- Kogelberg Biosphere reserve, Rooisand reserve
- Bot River estuary – sailing, recreational fishing, bird watching, Station area
- Hawston – Blue flag beach and recreational fishing
- Onrus – art, beaches
- Hemel en Aarde Valley and Bot River Wine Route
- Stanford – Art, river cruises, heritage
- Kleinbaai – Great white shark cage watching and diving, Dyer Island complex
- Barrydale - Old town buildings, holiday accommodation, restaurants, and little shops, hiking trails, wine cellars
- Malagas – Breede River pont (ferry).
- Tesselaarsdal Route – various activities and attractions
- Paul Cluver and Oak Valley – mountain biking routes
- Elgin Wine Route

There is however a risk of loss of attraction as a prime tourism destination through continued erosion of the natural beauty and heritage of the region that can be caused by insensitive development and construction. Key tourist viewing corridors and sites need to be protected for the benefit of all in the region.

Cultural and heritage resources

The most significant heritage resource of the ODM is the Cape Floristic Region, a declared UNESCO World Heritage Site, representing outstanding universal value for biological and ecological processes and one of the world's 18 biodiversity hotspots.

The area also supported old tribes, including the San (hunter-gatherers) and KhoiKhoi (herders), and evidence of these early residents can be found in several caves, numerous shell middens, and old kraal structures within the district. The Overberg was also home to the Chainouqua tribe (around Danger Point and hinterland) and the Hessequa tribe (found in the Central Overberg around Bredasdorp and surrounds; Cape Whale Coast, 2014).

The district has 201 shipwrecks dating as far back as 1673. A large number of these are concentrated around Danger Point, Dyer Island, Quoin Point, Cape Agulhas, and Struisbaai (SAHRA).

It is imperative that the tourism plan for the District builds on its abundant cultural and heritage resources.

Comparative advantage and employment potential

This section analyses the comparative advantage of the various economic sectors within the Overberg District by examining the historic growth of the respective sectors to identify growth opportunities for the District economy.

This section also uses a location quotient to determine the level of specialisation in the different economic sectors of the Overberg District. The location quotient is a ratio between two economies (in this case, the national and District economies) that indicates whether the District is exporting, is self-sufficient, or is importing goods and services from a particular sector.

Sectors that have a location quotient greater than one and that recorded positive employment growth over the 2015 to 2019 period can be considered priority sectors for employment growth. Sectors that have a location quotient greater than one but have shed jobs over the period under analysis may require intervention, whether it be financial, regulatory, or capacity building, to benefit from the comparative advantage

Table 22: Locational quotient in terms of GDPR & Employment, ODM, 2019

	SECTOR	In terms of GDPR	In terms of employment
PS	Primary Sector		
	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	4.0	2.9
	Mining & quarrying	0.0	0.0
SS	Secondary Sector		
	Manufacturing	1.1	0.8
	Electricity, gas & water	0.7	0.6
	Construction	1.9	1.1
TS	Tertiary Sector		
	Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	1.3	1.0
	Transport, storage & communication	1.1	0.9
	Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	1.0	0.9
	General government	0.5	0.6
	Community, social & personal services	1.2	0.8

Source: Quantec Research, 2021

The Overberg District's locational quotient in terms of GDPR and employment, 2019

- The **agriculture sector had the highest location quotient** in terms of GDPR and employment.
- Other sectors with a high location quotient in terms of GDPR were the **construction and trade sectors**. These sectors can be expanded to enhance economic opportunities and potential in the District. It should be noted that these sectors have a higher location quotient value in terms of GDPR than employment, indicating that there is perhaps an opportunity to improve these sectors' employment levels, given the comparative advantage.
- The Overberg District had a medium comparative advantage in the manufacturing, transport, and community services sectors. However, the location quotient of these sectors in terms of GDPR is still greater than one, which shows that a relatively high concentration of economic activity is prevalent in these sectors.
- Sectors with a low comparative advantage include the mining sector as well as the general government sector. Compared with the country, the Overberg District has minimal mining resources, which leads to a low comparative advantage.

The comparative advantage in sectors together with the historical sectoral employment growth rate, Overberg District, 2019

Sectors in which the Overberg District does not have a comparative advantage (a location quotient less than one) but that have shown positive employment growth are considered to be emerging sectors, but prospects may be limited because of the size of the sector or external trends.

The table below outlines the sectors in the Overberg District that are considered to be strengths in terms of job creation based on historic trends, as well as the sectors that should be retained, despite their lack of employment growth.

Table 23: Priority sectors for employment, Overberg District, 2019

SECTOR	GDPR R million 2019	GDPR trend 2015 – 2019	Number of jobs 2019	% informal jobs 2019	Average annual change in employment 2015 – 2019	Average gross fixed capital formation growth 2015 – 2019
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 337.2	-4.3%	27 643	29.4%	403	-5.2%
Food, beverages and tobacco	612.8	3.7%	2 654	20.2%	79	4.3%
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	79.6	1.5%	1 012	22.1%	25	1.2%
Construction	743.7	-0.2%	8 301	33.7%	-14	4.0%
Catering and accommodation services	154.2	-1.8%	5 132	41.3%	231	-1.4%

Source: Quantec Research, 2021

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

- The agriculture sector contributed R1.3 billion to GDPR and employed 27 643 people in 2019. The sector also contributed 20.9 %to employment, making it the largest employment sector in the Overberg District.
- On a municipal level, most of this sector's employment is concentrated in the Theewaterskloof municipal area. The sector nevertheless shed 1 407 jobs between 2019 and 2020 and recorded a substantial decline in terms of capital investment (5.2% average annual contraction between 2015 and 2019).

- Water is a key input in the sector and has become an increasingly scarce resource. The recent Provincial drought has therefore had a detrimental impact on the agricultural sector of the District. To compound the issue, water storage capacity has been an issue in municipal areas such as Swellendam. **There must therefore be sufficient water storage capacity in the Overberg District for the growth and expansion of the agriculture sector.**

- Apples are the top exported product from the Overberg District, with the Theewaterskloof municipal area being one of the main apple-producing regions in the country. In 2020, apple production increased by 10.3%, with a further 3.7% increase expected in 2021, which will exceed one million tonnes for the first time. In addition, the nominal gross value of production for apples increased by 16.7% in 2020, with exports improving as a result of a weaker rand. Over the coming decade, the nominal gross value of apples is projected to increase by 82.0% to exceed R14.0 billion by 2030. This trend is expected to continue, with **the yield improvements attributed to innovative production practices and cultivars that deliver higher yields and better pack-out rates.** As such, over the next 10 years, the total area under apple production is projected to increase to just over 26 000ha. The District is likely to benefit greatly from the current and projected growth patterns in the sector and has the potential to absorb more labour.

- The Overberg District also produces the second-largest volume of the Province's oilseeds, grain crops, and lupines. Favourable weather conditions meant that the gross production of many crops expanded in 2020, with canola being one of the crops that realised large increases. Over the past year, the world price for canola has increased by 78.0% owing to declining global supplies of oilseeds. The global price for canola currently exceeds previous record levels from 2011 and the current market prices are expected to promote a sizable increase in canola production in 2021/22. **The increased demand for canola has the potential to improve employment levels in this subsector.**

Food, beverages, and tobacco

- The Overberg District has a comparative advantage in the agriculture sector, which feeds into another priority sector in the Overberg District, namely the food, beverages, and tobacco manufacturing subsector.

- Agro-processing is a key area in the District, with dairy, wine, juice, honeybush tea production, abalone, and canola processing. **The Swellendam municipal area is the largest canola crusher and canola oil manufacturer in Africa.** The industry produces canola products for livestock feed, pet food, and industrial markets. Between 2010 and 2020, canola oil consumption increased by 114.%. The increased demand for canola products provides a favourable outlook for employment in Swellendam.

- The food, beverages, and tobacco manufacturing subsector are an important source of employment in the District. In 2019, this sector was valued at R612.8 million and employed 2 654 people. Furthermore, this sector showed strong growth in terms of GDPR (3.7%) and employment (79 jobs per annum on average) between 2015 and 2019. This sector was somewhat protected during the COVID-19 pandemic owing to food production being classified as an essential service, and therefore only contracted by 1.2% in 2020. Despite food production being able to continue, the bans on alcohol sales negatively affected the sector. The sector also recorded substantial growth in terms of capital investment (4.3% annual growth between 2015 and 2019). This is a positive indication for future growth and opportunities for job creation in this sector.

- Approximately 20.2% of workers in this sector were informally employed in 2019. This, therefore, provides an opportunity for SMMEs' development and further job growth in the District. Furthermore, the availability of land and infrastructure for basic services for industrial development can also be an important catalyst for SMME development.

Construction

The construction sector contributed R743.7 million to GDPR in the Overberg District and employed 8 301 people in 2019. The sector recorded a contraction of 0.2% and shed 14 jobs per annum between 2015 and 2019. The sector's capital investment expanded by an average annual growth rate of 4.0 %between 2015 and 2019. A substantial proportion of individuals were employed in the informal sector (33.7%) in 2019. A catalyst for supporting the informal sector could include supporting formalisation by reducing red tape and promoting access to funding and capacity-building so that SMMEs in the sector can provide services such as infrastructure maintenance to the public sector.

The construction sector has benefited from the current property market trends in the District. Small towns such as Hermanus are seeing a trend where young professionals are moving into towns and communities for lifestyle reasons, and these towns have become hotspots in the Western Cape. In addition, with more people able to work from home, regions such as Hermanus, which have traditionally been regarded as holiday destinations, are seeing an influx of permanent residents, which is increasing the demand for housing in the region. 'Semigration' (moving from one part of a country to another) also remains a strong trend in the Overberg District property market as a result of buyers from Gauteng and other parts of the country wanting to relocate to the Province or to obtain coastal properties for future retirement.

Catering and accommodation services

The catering and accommodation sector feeds into the tourism sector and contributed R154.2 million to GDPR and employed 5 132 people in the Overberg District in 2019. The informal sector employed 41.3% of people in 2019. The sector recorded a contraction of 1.8% between 2015 and 2019. The sector's capital investment also contracted by an average annual growth rate of 1.4% between 2015 and 2019. This sector is particularly important in the Cape Agulhas municipal area. With the easing of lockdown restrictions and opening of international borders, employment levels in the sector are likely to improve gradually. Digital skills in the tourism industry, particularly for SMMEs and start-ups, can contribute to better access to markets and will contribute to the sustainability of the industry.

Textiles, clothing, and leather goods

The textiles, clothing, and leather goods sector contributed R79.6 million to the Overberg District economy in 2019. The sector employed 1 012 people in 2019, with informal employment accounting for 22.1% of employment. The sector recorded a GDPR growth of 1.5% between 2015 and 2019. The sector's capital investment also expanded by an average annual growth rate of 1.2% between 2015 and 2019. Despite the comparative advantage, this sector does not contribute significantly to exports (0.3%) from the Overberg District, showing that production caters mostly for the local market.

The subsector is often categorized for its capacity to generate large-scale employment, low barriers to entry and a short skills acquisition period. To this end, the Department of Trade, Industry, and Competition (DTIC) launched the Clothing and Textiles Competitiveness Programme (CTCP), which aims to assist the industry in upgrading equipment, upskilling labourers, and repositioning South Africa to compete against other low-cost-producing countries. Assisting local SMMEs to access the sector's support programmes can therefore facilitate employment growth in the Overberg District.

Other emerging sectors

The trade sector is one of the emerging sectors in the Overberg District. The upsurge in housing demand in municipal areas such as Overstrand is also stimulating the demand in the trade sector in urban centres of the District. Employment growth in the trade sector has been increasing steadily since 2015, but COVID-19 lockdown restrictions are likely to have put the sector under strain, as it shed 1 939 jobs between 2019 and 2020. The easing of restrictions is therefore likely to have a positive impact on job creation in the trade sector. Public-sector investment initiatives, such as the Hermanus CBD revitalisation programme, which upgraded High Street in Hermanus, play a valuable role in creating an enabling environment for local businesses to operate successfully.

Private-sector investment

Sectoral investments and business expansion

Foreign direct investment was made by South African Breweries in Belgium, which invested USD5.2 million in the food and beverages industry in the District in September 2019. This investment was largely for research and development and was expected to create 17 jobs. The Overberg District is abundant with golden barley, which is harvested and malted for the beer industry. The District also has crystal-clear springs in the mountains surrounding Greyton that are used as inputs in the industry.

Furthermore, the increasing cost of energy is motivating local businesses to invest in renewable energy projects, particularly in the agriculture sector of the District. The Buffeljags Abalone Farm's wind turbines generate power for pumping fresh seawater through the farm. Viking Aquaculture is the only company in South Africa to be meeting its energy needs in this way.

Building plans passed and completed

Building plans passed and completed are some of the indicators used to measure economic activity and business cycle changes. The value of building plans passed can be used as a leading indicator while building plans completed can be used as a lagging indicator. Building plans passed and completed have further implications for municipal spatial planning and budgeting.

Furthermore, building plans passed indicate the private sector's willingness to invest in an area, while business plans completed highlight money that has been spent. It should also be noted that the development of non-residential buildings has a positive impact on the local economy during the construction phase as well as the operational phase.

In the Overstrand municipal area, the total value of building plans passed decreased from R1.2 billion in 2019 to R724.4 million in 2020. Notable types of building plans passed during the period under review were for residential buildings, which also decreased, from R833.6 million in 2019 to R518.3 million in 2020.

Other building plans passed in 2020 included plans for office and banking space (R3.9 million), shopping space (R1.6 million), industrial and warehouse space (R1.8 million), schools, nursery schools, crèches and hospitals (R1.6 million), other non-residential buildings (R2.2 million), additions and alterations to residential buildings (R179.7 million) and additions and alterations to non-residential buildings (R15.4 million). **Development in the Overstrand municipal area is constrained by the lack of suitable and well-located land for development**, which will likely affect the value of building plans passed in the future.

The total value of building plans completed increased consistently from 2015 to 2018, after which they were on a declining trend for the remaining period under review. The total value of building plans completed decreased from R815.5 million in 2019 to R442.0 million in 2020.

Most building plans completed were for residential buildings, the value of which decreased from R602.1 million in 2019 to R354.0 million in 2020.

Other building plans completed during the period under review included mainly additions and alterations to residential buildings (R78.6 million) in 2020. Building plans completed for shopping spaces were valued at R1.9 million, and building plans completed for additions and alterations to non-residential buildings were valued at R7.6 million in 2020, which is R3.2 million higher than in 2019.

In the Theewaterskloof municipal area, building plans passed for residential and non-residential buildings declined, except for office space. Residential buildings declined from 51 575m^2 to20 445m^2, retail space declined from 10 376m^2 to 6 188m^2, industrial space declined from 49 383m^2 to 23 938m^2 while office space increased from 2 648m^2 to 3 724m^2. This is a positive indicator for future growth in the tertiary sector, especially given that many service workers have been working from home during the pandemic. **Access to correctly zoned and serviced sites for development can further unlock new opportunities in the Theewaterskloof municipal area.**

In the Swellendam municipal area, building plans passed declined between 2019 and 2020 for residential buildings from 28 950m^2 to 15 147m^2, while building plans passed declined from 3 253m^2 to 748m^2. Building plans passed for office space also declined from 2 481m^2 to 1 862m^2, while retail building plans passed declined from 3 058m^2 to 2 015m^2. The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to have affected investment plans for new buildings, while application processes could also have been delayed. However, industrial building plans passed increased from 615m^2 to 1 707m^2. There is currently **a lack of sufficient infrastructure capacity as well as serviced land, which deters investment in new commercial buildings**.

The number of business plans passed in the Cape Agulhas municipal area declined from 390 in 2019 to 368 in 2020. Building plans passed for retail developments also declined, from four to three. However, the number of building plans passed for retail developments increased from six in 2019 to seven in 2020. However, commercial development prospects are limited by the lack of industrial land availability, particularly in Bredasdorp.

Real-estate development promotes the economic value and growth of an area. Capital is already being pushed into the economy before the physical construction activities. The services of various people from different industries, including lawyers, engineers, architects, and designers, benefit from the planning of real-estate development. An increase in the development of housing naturally creates new jobs for businesses in an area. Furthermore, an increase in the development of housing may also mean an increase of residents in an area, which translates into an increase in the labour force and economic growth.

Overberg property trends and statistics

Annual Sale and Listing Trends

This graph shows the annual number of sales registered in the Deeds Office, as well as the average

Figure 92: Annual Sale and Listing Trends

Figure 93: monthly number of properties and properties new to the market in Overberg

selling price and asking price of all Property24 listings[8] for the same period.

Monthly Properties for Sale

This graph shows the monthly number of properties and properties new to the market in Overberg, as listed for sale on Property24.com.

Sold Erven

This graph shows the annual number of sold erven and average sold price in Overberg, as registered in the South African Deeds office.

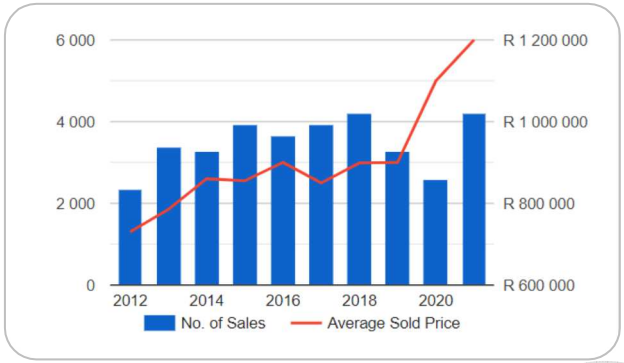


Figure 94: Annual number of sold erven and average sold price in Overberg

Sold Sectional Scheme Units

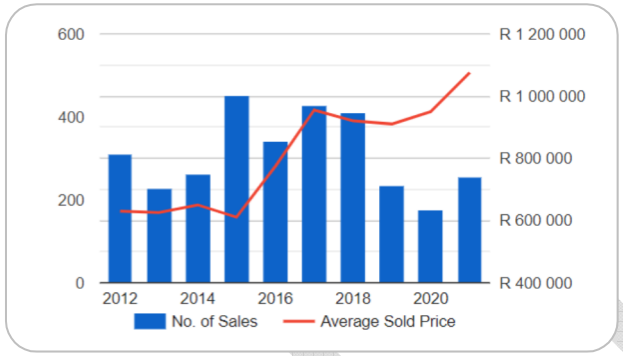


Figure 95: Sectional Scheme Units Sold

This graph shows the annual number of sold sectional scheme units and average sold price in Overberg, as registered in the South African Deeds office.

Age Profile

This graph shows the property buying and selling trends relative to age in Overberg, as registered in the South African Deeds office. Buyers and Sellers are those who have appeared in a registered transfer in their respective roles within the last 6 months, while owners are those who purchased their property more than 6 months ago.

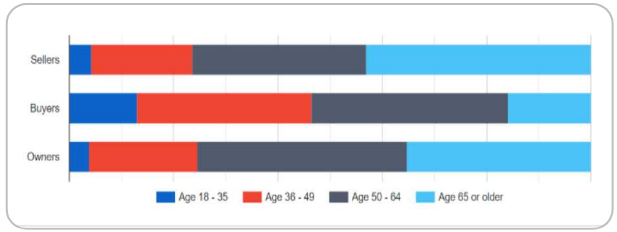


Figure 96: Buyers and sellers Age Profile

[8] Sourced on 20/12/2021https://www.property24.com/property-trends/alias/overberg/8

3.3.3 GROWTH POTENTIAL

The Growth Potential Study (GPS) is an instrument for effective spatial decision-making and implementation. This support tool aims to inform strategic objectives, policymaking, and spatially targeted investment, and to strengthen allocative decisions for integrated management, service delivery, and spatial alignment within the Provincial and municipal spheres of government in the Western Cape.

The Growth Potential Study 2018 (GPS18) is a five-year information update on the GPS13. The study determines the municipal growth potential relative to other municipalities in the Province by reviewing thematic indices for growth preconditions (economic, physical-natural, and infrastructure indices) and innovation potential (institutional and human capital indices). The indices are informed by local, national, and international literature, and are the premise for forecasting where economic growth is likely to occur, i.e., growth or development potential.

The District now ranks 2nd overall amongst all Districts in the Province. This consistency has translated into an increase in the overall Development Potential Score for the Overberg District. The District has experienced

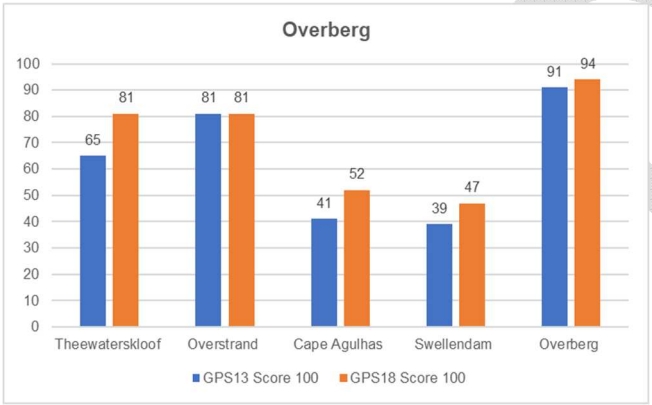


Figure 97: ODM – Changes in growth potential

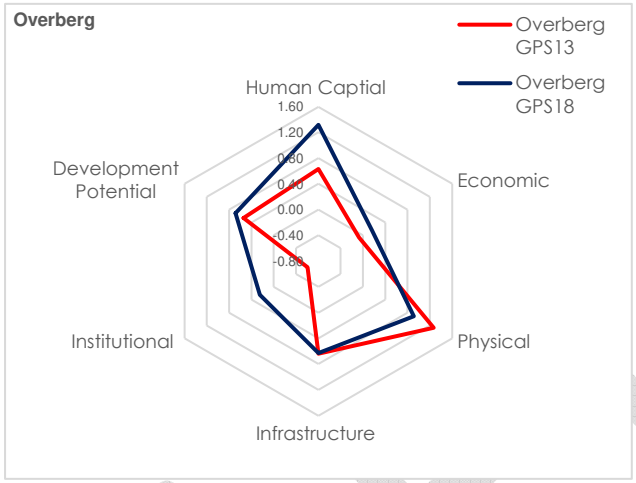


Figure 98: ODM Overall Growth Potential Comparison GPS13 to GPS18 [relative z-score

a steady improvement in relative performance across most themes. It has particularly excelled in relative performance in the Institutional and Human Capital themes, which has been able to disguise regression in physical-natural and infrastructure themes. With the relatively improved human agency and economic factors, the foundation has been set for further future improved performance, however, the district will need to address ailing infrastructure.

The District is home to 2 out of 6 Municipalities that are classified as "very high" Development Potential, namely Theewaterskloof and Overstrand. Overstrand and Theewaterskloof changed from "high" to "very high".

- The Theewaterskloof and Overstrand municipal areas have both had a change in classification from GPS2013 to GPS2018, up from "high" growth potential. These upward trends are good signs of growth potential in the District.

- Overstrand has made gains in all themes except the institutional theme. Better performance in indicators on amenities and social service organisations could further improve the growth potential. Regression is evident in the Infrastructure and Institutional theme.
- Theewaterskloof observed improvement from "high" to "very high" Growth Potential. Theewaterskloof on average shows a relative improvement in overall *development potential (65 to 81 points)*. Theewaterskloof has made gains in all themes except the physical natural theme. Governance and human resource indicators show opportunities for innovation.

Cape Agulhas has Medium Growth Potential with observed improvement. Gains observed in the human capital and institutional themes, owing to strong performance in indicators on education and human development. Regression is seen in the physical-natural, economic themes, with the indicators on the state of infrastructure showing challenges.

Swellendam has had steady performance in GPS2013 and GPS18. Gains are seen in the institutional, economic, and infrastructure themes, and regression in the physical nature, and human capital themes. Indicators on education and the labour force show opportunities to improve growth potential in the future.

Challenges identified by the study:

- Slow growth rate in the economically active Overstrand population is a concern.
- Concerns around basic service provision have been identified within TWK.

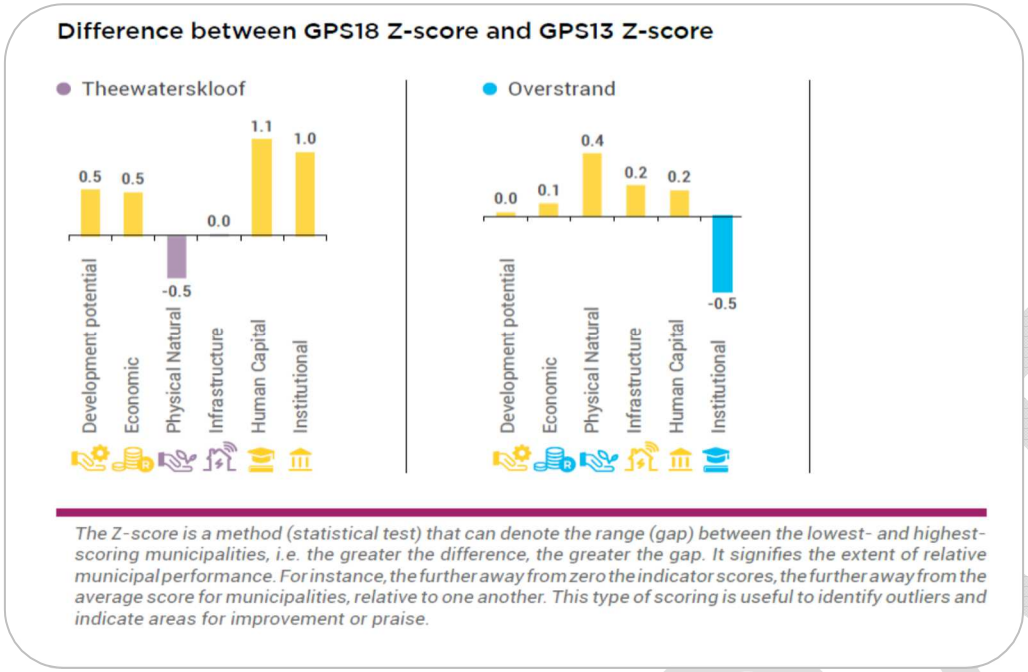


Figure 99: Difference between GPS18 and GPS13 z-scores, Theewaterskloof and Overstrand Municipalities

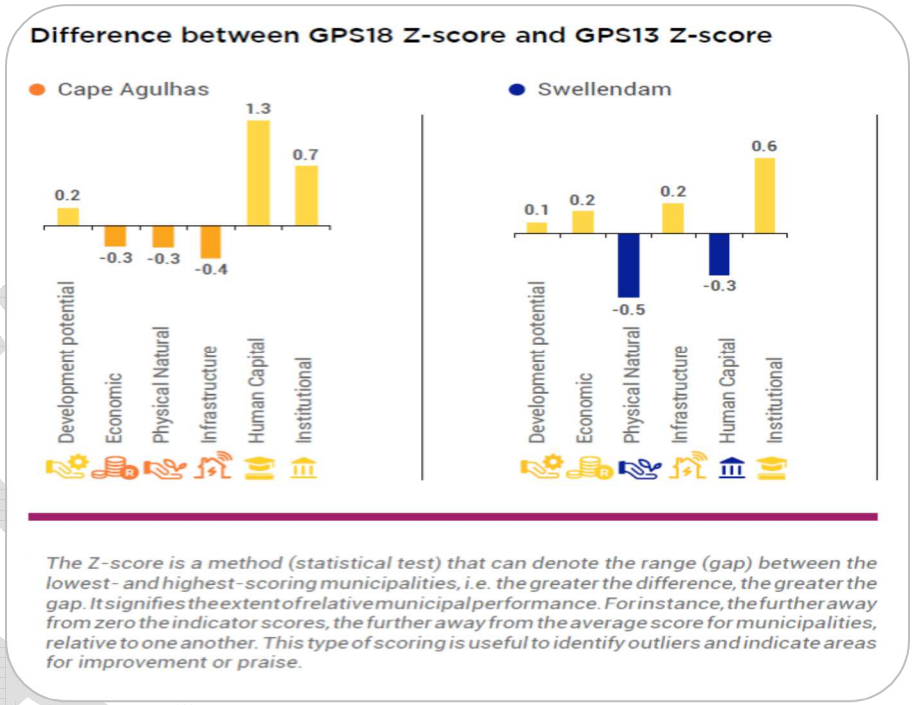


Figure 100: Difference between GPS18 and GPS13 z-scores, Cape Agulhas, and Swellendam Municipalities

- Per capita income is a concern within Swellendam. Growth opportunities identified by the study include:
- Growth observed in the economically active population could be indicative of increased opportunities.
- Growth in skilled labour presents an opportunity in Swellendam.
- Provision of ICT infrastructure within the Overstrand municipal area has improved and presents an opportunity.
- Potential (opportunity) around cultivated areas within Theewaterskloof
- Per capita income in Theewaterskloof presents an opportunity
- High matric pass rates an opportunity in Cape Agulhas.
- Education levels of the working-age population present an opportunity in Overstrand.

3.3.4 SWOT ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES	WEAKNESSES	THREATS
• The Overberg District is primarily seen as a leisure destination by international and local tourists • Theewaterskloof and Overstrand are classified as having "very high" Development Potential • The District is home to an array of formally and informally protected areas including National Parks, Provincial Nature Reserves, Protected Areas, Marine Protected Areas, Biosphere reserves, and RAMSAR sites. • Diversity in agriculture – wool, dairy, vegetables, fruit, canola, berries, grapes, livestock • Coastal region – coastal lifestyle for the family • Scenic routes and heritage assets • Proximity to Cape Town, Stellenbosch • Growth in the economically active population • Theewaterskloof Municipality is the largest contributor to GDPR in the District – over 41% • The tertiary sector is the District's largest contributor to GDPR (66.4 %) • The average sale price of the property has been steadily increasing over recent years • Theewaterskloof and Overstrand Municipalities were the largest contributors to employment, accounting for 46.8 % and 27.7 % of employment in the District • Cape Agulhas is in the top fifteen most-visited attractions in South Africa by international tourists • Wide variety of products are produced locally •	• High matric pass rates an opportunity in Cape Agulhas • Education levels of the working-age population present an opportunity in Overstrand. • The most popular tourist activity by far is scenic drives the wholesale and retail trade, catering, and accommodation sector were the largest contributors to GDPR in all municipal regions in the District • The agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector are expected to grow by 12.4% in 2020. Despite the disruptions to trade in 2020, there is still a strong export market for apples and pears, which are one of the main exports for the Overberg District • Stanford and Barrydale receive a larger portion of domestic tourists • A very small percentage of visitors use other modes of transport such as tour buses, which shows a gap in the market for itinerary-based activities. • There is an opportunity to diversify the product offering to promote longer stays in the region. • Diversify tourism to include agri-tourism and sport tourism • CAM: light industry as per SDF • Apart from TWKM, **development pressure in the district is not just limited to subsidy housing** • **The Overstrand (71.4 %)** and Swellendam (68.5%) municipal areas had the highest learner retention rates in 2020.	• The Overberg District is seen as an overnight destination for international and domestic tourists -most visitors indicate that the region is only a secondary destination in their planned itinerary • Over one-third of the total district population living in rural areas, with the highest concentrations within Theewaterskloof and Swellendam Municipalities. Interventions must support the improvement of the quality of life of residents living in poverty pockets • Tourism seasonality • Tourism industry not well-diversified • Under-developed potential of harbours • Agri-Parks Programme – needs momentum • Income inequality in the Overberg District is higher compared with the Province and us steadily increasing in all local Municipalities. • Despite having the largest economy in the Overberg District, the **Theewaterskloof municipal area had the lowest average household income (R14 580),** which can be attributed to the large proportion of people who are employed in the agriculture sector, which is characterised by low wages. • household income in the District is not growing sufficiently to compensate for higher prices caused by inflation • Under-leveraged tourism and historical assets in the region degrading and becoming burdens rather than assets; •	• Tourism industry not sufficiently diversified • Service delivery protests negatively affect tourism and housing sales • Concerns around basic service provision in TWK, especially in Grabouw, the largest urban settlement of the District • The devastating drought and destructive fires led to a 9.1% contraction of the primary sector. Efforts must be made to mitigate these threats • Given the impact of COVID-19 on the national economy, it is expected that the economy of the Overberg District will contract by an estimated 6.4%. Most sectors are expected to contract severely because of lockdown restrictions, which limited businesses' activities, particularly in the second quarter of the year. • The expected contraction in the wholesale and retail trade, catering, and accommodation sector (17.6%) will have a severe impact on the local economy of the Overberg District, • Continued erosion of the natural beauty and heritage of the region that can be caused by insensitive development and construction. Key tourist viewing corridors and sites need to be protected for the benefit of all in the region. • The Overstrand municipal area is estimated to account for the highest population growth in the District over the next five years (2020-2024) - It should be noted that the increasing number of households will increase the demand for housing and municipal and other social services. • ALL municipalities identified **protests hot spots** along roads of regional significance has an impact on road-based freight • The response to the needs of informal settlements is wrecking the economy of TWK

3.4 BUILT ENVIRONMENT CONTEXT

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the built environment features in the ODM, drawing on the latest information available.

3.4.1 POPULATION TRENDS & DYNAMICS

The demographic profile of an area entails the study of population dynamics and is significantly influenced by a range of factors such as birth and death rates, migration patterns, age, race, gender, and life expectancy.

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Demographics are a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality and is therefore critical when developing long-term strategic plans.

Population growth estimates

The data reflected in this section was compiled by the Department of Social Development's Provincial Population Unit (PPU) specifically for use in this DSDF. The data was sourced from the StatsSA 2021 Mid-Year Population Estimate (MYPE[9]), series 2021; with further

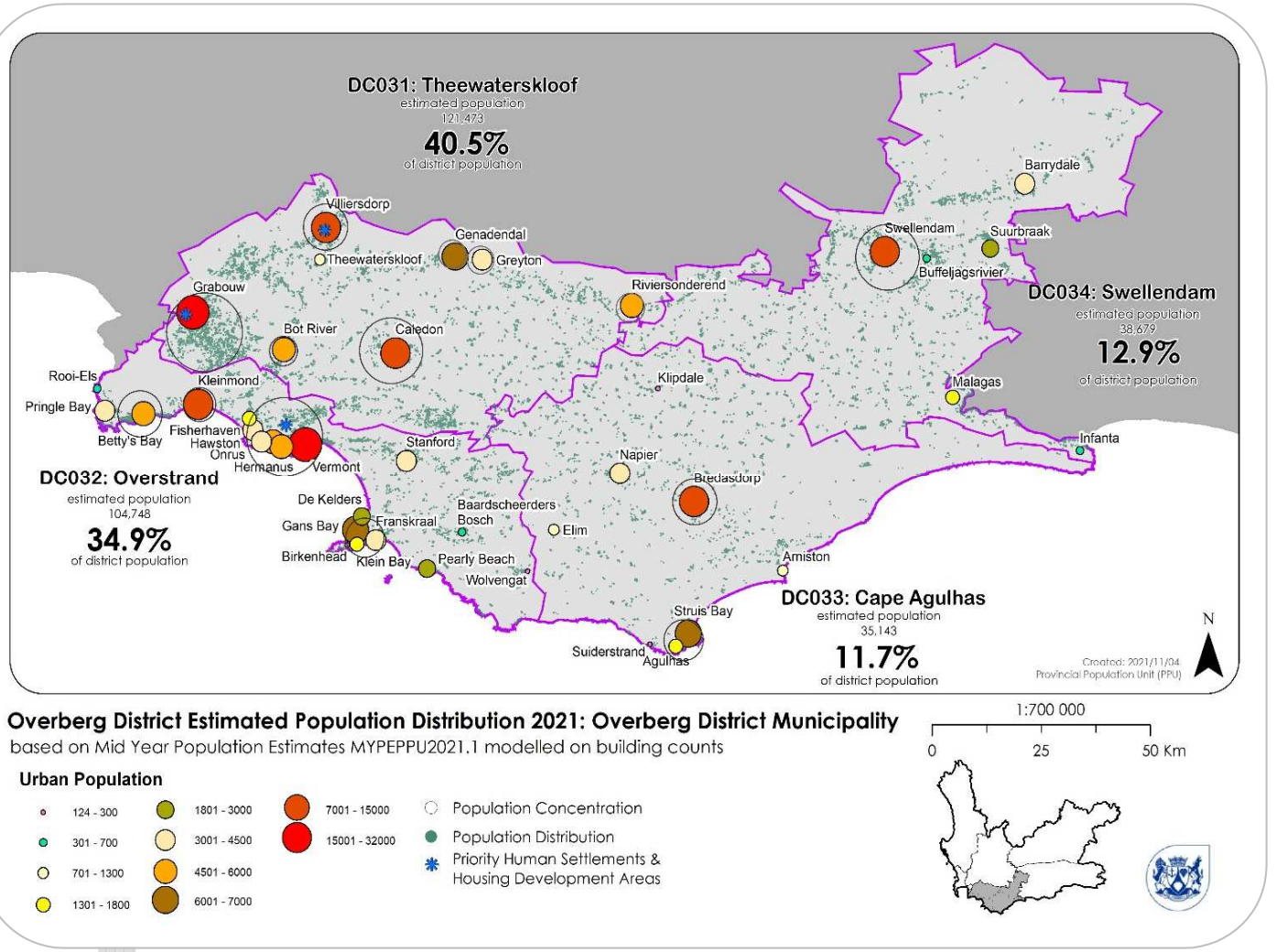


Figure 101: Estimated population distribution, Overberg District, 2021

[9] Version MYPE PPU2021.1

calculations inferred at the district and local municipality level[10]. AFRIGIS town boundaries were used to group/sum population to towns/settlements levels, including urban and rural.

Findings:

- The Overberg district (DC3) make up 4.3% of Western Cape's estimated population
- The largest population in the district located within Theewaterskloof Municipality (WC031), i.e. (40.5%) followed by Overstrand Municipality (WC032), i.e. (34.9%)
- Over one-third of the total district population living in rural areas, with the highest concentrations within Theewaterskloof (WC031) and Swellendam (WC034) Municipalities

Each local municipality's population composition is unique.

Theewaterskloof Municipality (WC031)

- The largest population proportion (40.2%) in the district is located in this local municipality, of which more than a third of the population (36.5%) is scattered in rural areas.
- Grabouw, the largest urban settlement of the District is in TWK. Other large urban settlements in descending order are Caledon and Villiersdorp, followed by Genadendal, Botrivier Riviersonderend, and Greyton.

Overstrand Municipality (WC032)

- substantial proportion of the population (48.3%) of the Municipality is concentrated along the coast around Hermanus, Zwelihle, Sand Bay, Kleinmond, and Onrus River.
- Around 13.6% of the population lives in rural areas.
- The largest urban settlements in the Municipality in descending order are Hermanus, Zwelihle, Kleinmond, Gans Bay, Onrus River, Sand Bay, Betty's Bay, etc.

Cape Agulhas Municipality (WC033)

- House around 11.6% of district population of which most residents in the urban area of Bredasdorp (31%)
- The collective rural population constitutes 28.5% of the population in the Municipality
- Other large towns in descending order are Struisbaai, Napier, Agulhas, Arniston, and Elim

Swellendam Municipality (WC034)

- The Municipality has the largest proportion of the population that reside in the rural area (40.6%) compared to other municipalities in the district
- The town of Swellendam is home to the highest concentration and % of (urban) persons 36.5% urban population

Future Population growth

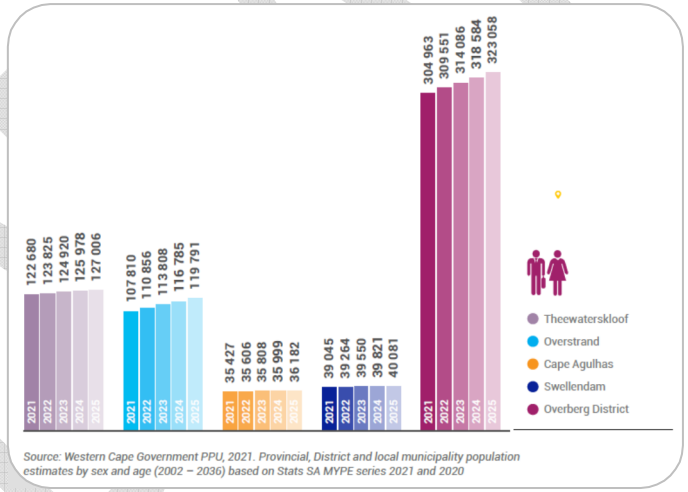


Figure 102: Future population growth, Overberg District, 2021-2025

The population of the Overberg District is expected to increase by an average annual rate of 1.5% from 304 963 in 2021 to 323 058 in 2025. All municipal areas in the Overberg District are expected to experience population growth between 2021 and 2025.

- The Theewaterskloof municipal area has the largest population, which is expected to increase by a marginal average annual growth rate of 0.9% from 122 680 in 2021 to 127 006 in 2025.
- The Overstrand municipal area is expected to have the fastest population growth rate of 2.7% compared with the other municipal areas. The population of the Overstrand municipal area is expected to increase from 107 810 in 2021 to 119 791 in 2025.
- The anticipated population growth for the Swellendam municipal area is 0.7%, increasing from 39 045 in 2021 to 40 081 in 2025.
- The Cape Agulhas municipal area is expected to have the slowest population growth of 0.5% compared with the other municipal areas in the District. The population of the Cape Agulhas municipal area is expected to increase from 35 427 in 2021 to 36 182 in 2025.
- Population growth in the Overberg District is therefore largely as a result of the anticipated growth in the Overstrand municipal area.

Future household growth

[10] WorldPop open source ZAF2020 population counts, build-up areas (BUA)and peanutButter disaggregate tool used in conjunction with MYPE2020.1 population estimate – hybrid population model

Households are the central point of various demographic, social, and economic processes owing to decisions regarding education, lifestyles and

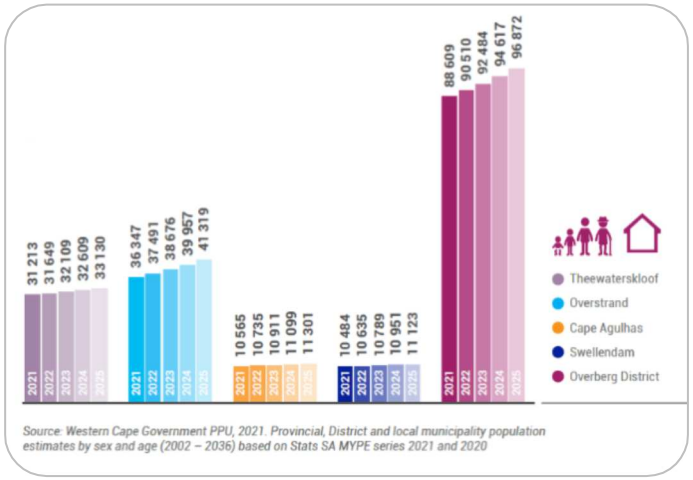


Figure 103: Future household growth, Overberg District, 2021-2025

standards, health services, and labour force participation.

- The Overstrand municipal area accounts for the largest share of the District's households and is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 3.3% from 36 347 households in 2021 to 41 319 households in 2025.
- The **fast population and household growth in the Overstrand municipal area will increase the demand for housing, employment, and service delivery in the municipal area.** The ability to work from home has enabled households to move away from the economic hubs and settle in smaller towns such as Hermanus. This trend can be a valuable injection for the local economy as well as the municipality in terms of income generation, despite the increased demand for services.
- The Theewaterskloof municipal area accounts for the second-largest share of the District's households and is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.5% from 31 213 in 2021 to 33 130 in 2025.
- An average annual household growth rate of 1.7% is anticipated for the Cape Agulhas municipal area, with an increase from 10 565 households in 2021 to 11 301 households in 2025.
- The number of households in the Swellendam municipal area is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.5% from 10 484 in 2021 to 11 123 in 2025.

3.4.2 HOUSING AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Housing provision pressure points in ODM

- Theewaterskloof: Grabouw, Villiersdorp and Caledon
- Overstrand: Gansbaai and Kleinmond and Hermanus (Zwelihle/ Mount Pleasant)

Given the number of informal settlements in Theewaterskloof and Overstrand municipalities and associated housing pressures, these municipalities have very different priorities to Swellendam and Cape Agulhas where the focus is more centred on responding to backyarders and overcrowding conditions.

Overview Informal Settlements in the Overberg

There are a total of approximately 52 informal settlements within the Overberg District. Most of these settlements are in Overstrand (38%) and Theewaterskloof (45%).

Theewaterskloof (±22 informal settlements + 3 since COVID-19 pandemic)

The largest proportion of the informal settlements in Theewaterskloof Municipality is found in Grabouw, followed by Villiersdorp and Caledon. There are 12 informal areas in Grabouw.

Possible reasons for this include the town's strategic location along N2 and its proximity to the Cape Town Metro. The intense agricultural farming activities associated with the Grabouw are likely to be the reason for attracting many young seasonal workers. The closure of sawmills in the area may also have resulted in job losses which indirectly obligated vulnerable families to move to urban areas in search of employment and/ or government assistance.

Note: since the COVID-19 pandemic, the Theewaterskloof Municipality recorded three new informal settlements, while existing settlements have grown

Overstrand (±24 informal settlements)

The largest concentration of informal dwellers within this Municipality is situated in Zwehile/Mount Pleasant (55%), followed by Gansbaai (30%) and Kleinmond (11%).

The current projects implemented mostly align with the housing needs. However, going forward the housing pipeline may need to be updated to identify land in Kleinmond to accommodate overcrowding from Overhills informal settlement, but also address the broader housing demand.

Overhills informal settlement cannot be upgraded incrementally as it is very rocky and located on a steep slope gradient. A new greenfield area is thus required for decanting purposes.

Note: In the Overstrand municipal area, there has been an increase in informal settlements as well as land invasions between 2020 and 2021

Swellendam (±3 informal settlements)

Swellendam only has one large informal settlement situated in Railton. Assisting backyard dwellers and overcrowding conditions is a bigger challenge facing this municipality. According to the waiting list, Swellendam Municipality has the highest percentage (31%) of backyard dwellers in the Overberg District.

Most of these backyarders are situated in Swellendam (38%), Buffeljagsrivier (33%) and Suurbraak (23%).

Cape Agulhas (±3 informal settlements)
The largest informal settlement is in Zwelihle (Bredasdorp), followed by Napier and Struisbaai.
The in-situ upgrading of Phola Park informal settlement located in Bredasdorp must be prioritized, but more importantly, a decanting site must be identified as Phola Park is partially located outside the urban edge, within the buffer area of the landfill site.
Highest increases in population growth

Based on the comparison of satellite imagery between 2014 and 2019, it appears as if the highest increases have taken place in the following areas:

- TWK: Grabouw, in the following informal settlements: Siyanyanzela, Kgotsong, Marikana, and Zola.
- TWK: Villiersdorp in the following informal areas Enkanini, Protea Heights/ West side / Lower west side
- Overstrand: Gansbaai Masakhane. Hermanus Zwelihle/Schulphoek

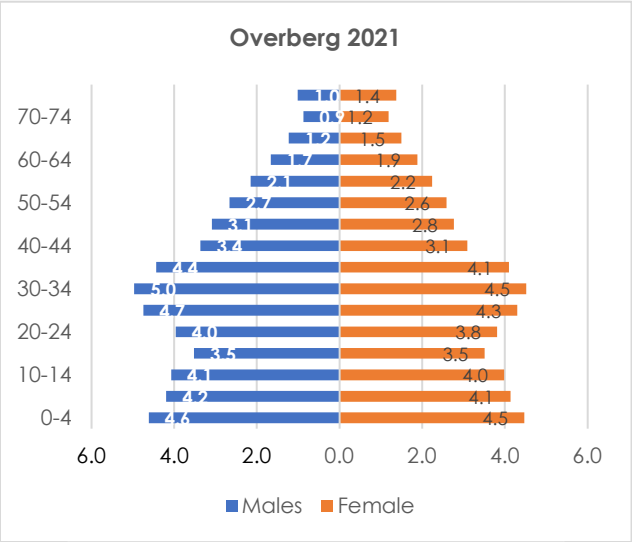
Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDAs) identified in the Overberg District

- TWK: Villiersdorp Destiny Farm and Grabouw
- Overstrand: Hawston and Fisherhaven

Gender and age dynamics

The section that follows uses population pyramids to illustrate the gender and age cohorts of the municipal areas in the Overberg District in 2021.

The Overberg District's population comprised slightly more males (50.5%) than females (49.5%), and the population was mainly working aged between 35 and 64 years (34.0%), followed by individuals of youth age between 15 and 34 years (33.3 %).



Overberg	Age	%
Children	0-14	25.5
Youth	15-34	33.3
Working	35-64	34.0
Older	65+	7.2

Figure 104: Overberg District population pyramid

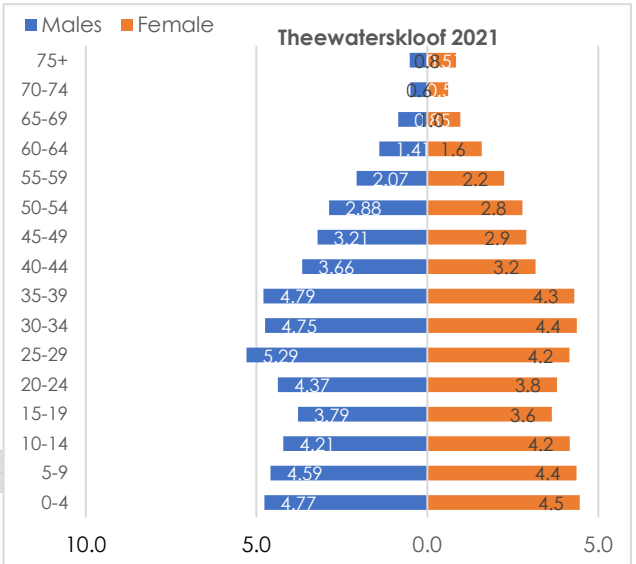
Clear male influx/female outflow at the ages 20-49 - possibly contributed by seasonal and period migration of agricultural labour associated in Theewaterskloof, Swellendam.

The opposite is visible on the coast where from the age 50-years and older females become the dominant gender and will require specific spatial interventions that support healthy aging with a specific focus on females in later life stages, especially in Theewaterskloof, Overstrand, and less Cape Agulhas.

Gender analysis per municipality

Theewaterskloof

- The Theewaterskloof municipal area comprises a larger share of males (51.6 %) than females (48.4%) and the largest share of the population is between 35 and 64 years old (35.0 %), followed by those aged between 15 and 34 years (34.2%).
- The municipal area's economically active age cohort, individuals aged between 20 and 49 years, is characterised by a larger representation of males (26.1%) than females (22.7%). This is possibly linked to the high intensity of agricultural activity in the Theewaterskloof municipal area, which may attract young job-seeking males to the area. Relating to this the sex ratio (men per 100 females) also indicate male dominance in age groups 20-49 with the highest in the age group 25-29-year-olds
- The relatively low representation of females in this age cohort could in turn explain the area's relatively low population and household growth rates.
- Female dominance from the age of 55-years-and older is noted.
- Main settlement Grabouw, Caledon, Villiersdorp and other – but dominant is the high rural population

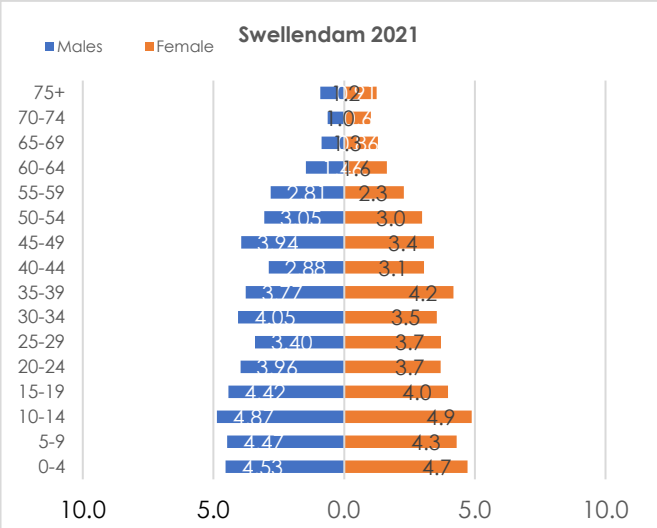


Theewaterskloof	Age	%
Children	0-14	26.6
Youth	15-34	34.2
Working	35-64	35.0
Older	65+	4.3

Figure 105: Theewaterskloof Mun. population pyramid

Swellendam

- Males and female populations are about equal at 50% of the population in the Swellendam municipal area.
- The municipal area has a slightly expansive population pyramid, indicative of a young and growing population, with children 0-14-year-olds making up 27.8% of the population share.
- In 2021, 36.2% of the Swellendam municipal area's population was below the age of 20, compared with the District's average of 32.5 %
- Female dominance in aged 60-years-and older



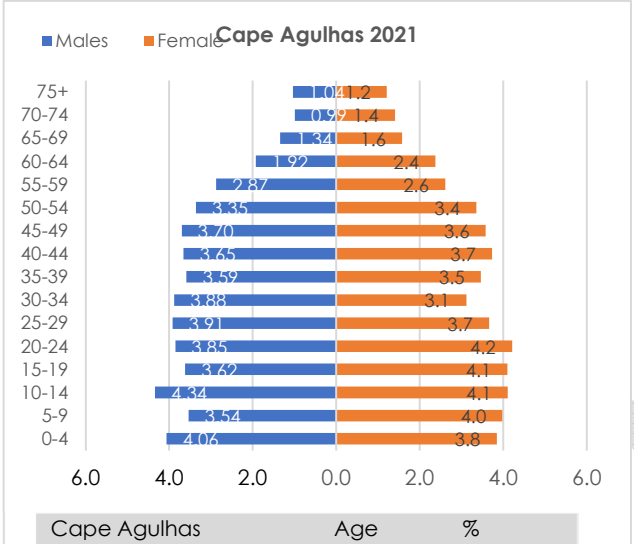
Swellendam	Age	%
Children	0-14	27.8
Youth	15-34	30.8
Working	35-64	35.5
Older	65+	6.0

Figure106: Swellendam Mun. population pyramid

- Male dominance of which some can relate to labour migration is visible in age 15-24 (could also be possible female outflow education?), 30-34, 45-59-years old

Cape Agulhas

- Is the smallest municipality in the district relating to total estimated persons and comprises a marginally larger share of females (50.4%) than males (49.6%)
- The municipal area has a near stationary population pyramid and a small proportion of individuals aged between 0 and 14 years, supporting the low population and household growth rates illustrated in Figure
- The largest share of population 38.2% is of working age 35-64-year-old



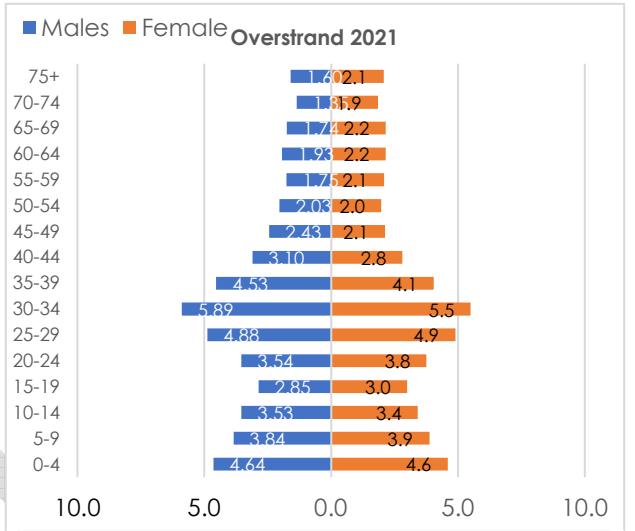
Cape Agulhas	Age	%
Children	0-14	23.9
Youth	15-34	30.4
Working	35-64	38.2
Older	65+	7.6

Figure 107: Cape Agulhas Mun. population pyramid

- Clear above district average inflow of persons 44-years-and-older of which the 60-years-and-older shows a female dominance
- Low birth rates are likely to continue in the Cape Agulhas municipal area, as the area is characterised by expansive rural farmlands and small urban settlements.
- Bredasdorp clearly anchor with the smaller coastal town for retirement and second homes

Overstrand

- Females comprise 50.4% of the population, and with more than 10% of the population 65-years-and-older makes this an aging municipality
- Most of the population is aged between 15 and 34 years (34.3 %) followed by the working-age group 35 to 64 years old (31%).



Overstrand	Age	%
Children	0-14	23.9
Youth	15-34	34.3
Working	35-64	31.0
Older	65+	10.8

Figure 108: Overstrand Mun. population pyramid

- There is an inflow of persons from 20-54-years old and male dominance is visible in ages 30-54-years old illustrating the inward migration of job-seeking young and working adults to the area. The municipal area is also attracting job-seeking youth and young families. Individuals who are younger than 14 years made up 23.8% of the population in 2020.
- Has the largest portion of individuals aged 65 and older, with retirees (65+) accounting for 10.8% of the municipal area's population, compared with the District's average of 7.2%.
- Betty's Bay, Hermanus, Kleinmond, and Onrus are the most popular towns in the Overstrand municipal area among retirees.

3.4.3 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Socio-economic inclusion and how this foster and supports economic growth is closely tied to the notion of accessibility. In this context, accessibility can be understood conceptually to include the following elements:

- The physical regional and local transport networks that enable people, services and economic activities to travel and connect to one another efficiently, affordably and safely on a routine basis and in the case of extreme events or disaster.
- The configuration of these networks and how this determines their role and in turn the potential role of towns and villages depending on how they are positioned in the hierarchy of this network.
- The virtual networks that can bring opportunity and services to where people live that will, in this digital age, assist to overcome the barriers of physical distance and the inherent costs of overcoming this distance in the context of a district navigating a rural and urban economy.
- The form of development opportunities that enables affordable, efficient, and low carbon access by virtue of its location, density and intensity of use.
- Strategic economic infrastructure that competitively connects the regional economy to the rest of the country and the world.

Poor accessibility can impose a cost on households and economic actors that can restrict growth and development or disincentivise investment entirely. At the same time if it works well it can catalyse significant change and open opportunities. Importantly, depending on how enabling infrastructure is planned, designed, and managed, it can work well for some and not for others. As a result, this can further exacerbate inequity and exclusion from the economy and place constraints to growth. This manifests in space in a way that imposes long term costs for the District. Or it can facilitate real inclusion and sustainability; for example, from the perspective of transport infrastructure, if people spend less of their time and money traveling to work, they are able to spend more time with their families and they will have more disposable income to invest in further education, a business or educating themselves or their own children.

Importantly, in the context of district spatial planning, these accessibility systems need to be understood at the regional and local scale. In the case of the urban transport system, this deals mainly with the movement of people and goods within a town. The regional system deals with the movement of freight and passengers between towns, as well as to towns, cities, and regions outside of Overberg District. Freight includes goods produced or delivered in the area, as well as some that pass through. Passenger movement includes social and economic trips. At a regional scale, this also includes rural trips (which do not start or end in a town) and includes largely agriculture and tourism related voyage

FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION

A total of 4.7 million tons was transported into the Western Cape along the N2 corridor in 2016 with 98% occurring along the road network.

Rail Freight

Road freight dominates the land freight transport landscape in the Western Cape, and this is no different from the ODM. This dominance has occurred at the expense of rail freight, which has seen a significant decline in market share over the last two decades, Western Cape Freight Strategy.

The existing rail network is deemed adequate to accommodate the expected increase in rail freight in the next 20 years. Interestingly, Transnet Freight Rail (**TFR) does not foresee any rail network improvements in the next 20 years to accommodate freight movements.**

The Western Cape Provincial Government's policy on road freight transport is advocating a shift in freight transport from road to rail to "safeguard the province's road network". The province's strategy to achieve its policy objectives includes the establishment of multimodal transfer facilities at strategic locations for freight haulage, establishment of weighbridges at strategic transport locations on the provincial road network and maintaining engagement with Transnet on rail capacity issues.

According to the Overberg District ITP, a modal shift from road freight to rail may have an impact on the economy of towns of the Overberg District Municipality along the N2 highway. A marked decline in the number of heavy vehicles along the corridor may impact the District's service industry hard filling and service stations, truck and vehicle maintenance businesses, small retail shops, and other businesses that are largely dependent on the passing trucking industry.

It would therefore be important that policy and strategy advocating freight modal shift in favour of rail along this corridor consider the impact on the local economy and include strategies to minimize any negative impacts and should ideally leverage any strategic comparative advantage the District may hold. However, this needs to be mitigated against increased freight movements/ forecasts, as well as the excess road maintenance and upgrade costs. (It is however not expected that such a shift from road to rail will happen within the time frame of this DITP of 2020 -2024.)

Road Freight

ODM is located on the N2 corridor, which means that freight traffic in the District is primarily through-flow as the amount of freight originating from or destined for the District is comparatively small.

Currently, more than 95% of all freight is moved via road, while it is expected that more than 90% of all freight will continue to be moved via road in 2024.

The ODM Road Network

ROADS AND TRAFFIC

The road network in ODM consists of 3897.22 kilometres of national, provincial, and local roads. Provincial roads are classified into four categories according to their function as follows:

- Trunk roads- access to neighbouring district municipalities and link large towns.
- Main roads- access to neighbouring district municipalities and link large towns.
- Divisional roads- link rural areas to the trunk and main roads; and
- Minor roads- provide local access.

Road Network:

- The total road network in ODM is 3897.22km
- Gravel road network is 2730.35km
- Surfaced road network is 1166.87km, including National and Provincial roads.
- Asset value of the surfaced road network is R11 825 601 000 and for the gravel roads is R139 111 00

Modal Split

- 15% public transport
- 58% NMT
- 27% private vehicles

Traffic volumes

-
- Many of the roads operate with less than 100 average annual daily traffic (AADT) except for major surfaced link roads between the towns within the municipality.

- The major links between Cape Town to Hermanus and Stanford have the highest AADT traffic with between 10 000 and 40 000 AADT. While the Link to Cape Agulhas has a significant volume of traffic between 5 000 and 10 000 AADT. This is, however, excluding the N2.

- ODM has relatively good road connectivity provided by an extensive road network. There are three kinds of roads, which make up the ODM road network: national, provincial, and local roads. These roads are owned and maintained by different bodies

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Six taxi associations are operating in the district as well as one contracted bus service. The public transport system is dominated by mini-bus taxies in all the LM's. There are 7 ranks and 26 major boarding and alighting points. There are 60 assigned routes.

Learner transport:
70 schools, including both secondary and primary schools, have registered learner transport routes.
3800 students in the primary schools and over 2500 students in the secondary schools have access to transport. Approximately 16% of learners in the district access this service.

Rail services
There is no passenger rail service in the ODM. However, there are freight rail lines that link Bredasdorp and Swellendam to Cape Town. Long-distance rail services from Cape Town to Johannesburg, Durban, and East London are provided through Shosholoza Meyl. Shosholoza Meyl is a division of the PRASA that operates long distances. The condition of this line is fair to good and is operational.

Long-distance bus services
The scheduled long-distance bus routes are operated for the Overberg District through the towns of Hermanus, Swellendam, Caledon, and Grabouw between the large cities of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Durban, and East London.

Metered taxis
The metered taxis that operate in the ODM consist of sedan vehicles, tuk-tuk vehicles, minibuses, buses, and limo services

Figure 109: Annual Average daily traffic in the ODM

Figure 110: Overberg Road Condition

3.4.4 EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The distribution of educational facilities in the District is reflected in the adjacent map. These facilities are mapped with the WCDoE learner transport routes which traverse the District. The pickup points are also spatially reflected.

State of school infrastructure in ODM[11]

The identified needs are discussed as per the 3 circuits within the District; however, the ultimate priorities were determined by the various hot spots/ pressure zones at a District level.

The following categories of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) are discussed below:

- The focus will be on the working MTEF
- New schools, Replacement Schools, Acquisition of new sites, Grade R Classes, Hostels
- Scheduled Maintenance/Purchase of currently leased schools
- Implementation of STEAMAC (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, Agriculture, and Coding) and the APEX projects.
- In line with the implementation of the changing goals and priorities of the WCED in relation to STEAMAC and Apex priorities the OED is in the process of Drafting an **Education Provisioning plan.**

Overview

The learner population numbers in especially the primary schools in selective towns indicate massive growth in the enrolment over the past 10 years. Of major concern is Hermanus/ Zwelihle in the Overstrand, Grabouw and to a lesser extent

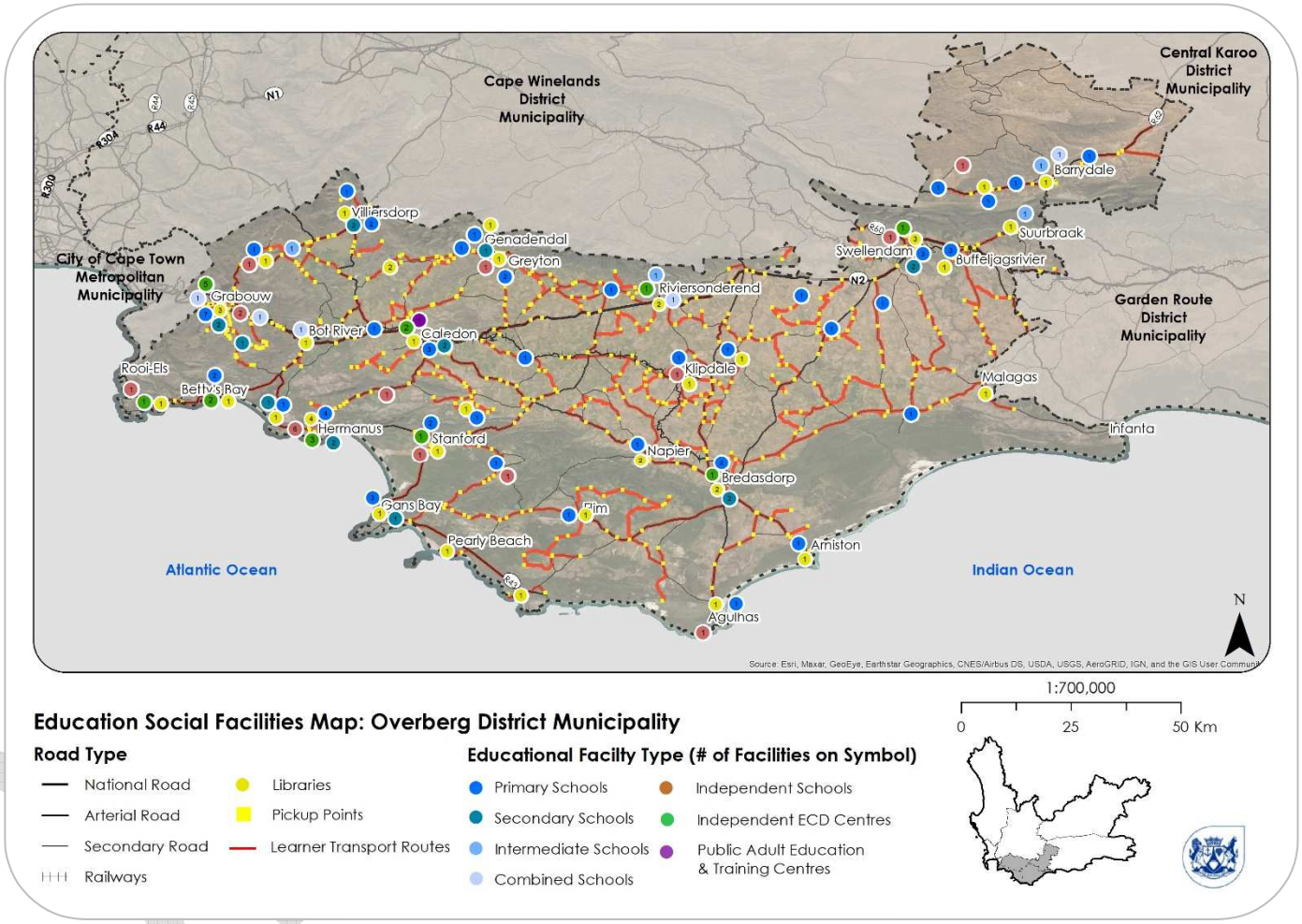


Figure 111: Education Facilities Map for the Overberg District Municipality

Villiersdorp and Bredasdorp. Grabouw and Overstrand are currently the worst affected with numbers growing very fast. The new primary school scheduled for Zwelihle is a very urgent need with the additional PS for Grabouw even more so.

Circuit 1: CAM and Swellendam Municipality

[11] Input provided by WCED circuit managers in October 2020

CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY (CAM)

- Need for an additional primary school in Bredasdorp as De Heide is overutilized. The learner numbers at Bredasdorp PS indicate more space, however, the admission policy of the school is restrictive.
- In addition, the school accommodates learners from Struisbaai and other surrounding towns where there are underutilized schools.

SWELLENDAM MUNICIPALITY

- The partial replacement of BF Oosthuizen PS (Upgrade and Addition) to be prioritized to accommodate the identified need for the repurposing of the Barrydale schools. Barrydale HS (Currently a combined school) to become a High school and BF Oosthuizen the primary school.
- Mullersrus PS water has been resolved with the installation of a new reticulation system. The sustainable maintenance of this very costly installed system remains a challenge and requires the continued support of the water and sanitation department of the municipality. What is the problem
- The conversation regarding the amalgamation of Mullersrus PS, St John's PS, and Buffeljagsrivier LS into one PS that is in the town of Buffeljagsrivier remains an option to ensure the long-term functionality and sustainability of primary school education in Buffeljagsrivier.
- Bontebok PS to be considered for upgrades and the replacement or removal of the classrooms constructed of inappropriate materials this is currently scheduled for priority completion.

Circuit 2: Theewaterskloof & Overstrand Municipalities

The most growth is to be found in this Circuit with Overstrand and Grabouw in a VERY URGENT need of Primary and Secondary Schools.

- Grabouw urgently needs another new PS to accommodate excess learners from the hugely overcrowded Umyezo Wama Apile (UWA) PS.
- New HS space to be identified in the Area.
- Expansion at existing schools and the addition of new schools are to be in line with the STEAMAC focus strategies of the WCED.

TWK MUNICIPALITY

Grabouw

- **Umyezo HS** was completed in 2018 due to massive growth the school was inadequate for the numbers upon completion in 2018 and mobile classrooms had to be added. An additional new High School is much needed with possible expansion of UWAHS as a medium-term solution.
- Additional mobiles were added, and the grounds expanded to accommodate a mobile HS for the additional learners.
- Grabouw Primary School Challenge:
  - The replacement UWAPS is currently under construction with the 2200 learners being accommodated in the mobile school.
  - Upon completion of the replaced Umyezo PS 1200 of the learners will be returned to the completed building as Umyezo PS
  - The remainder of the learners will continue to be accommodated in the mobile school and start as additional PS in Grabouw (New Grabouw PS)
- A suitably accessible site for this new primary school will have to be secured.
- De Rust Futura Academy Agriculture School. The proposed development includes a primary and high school with a focus on Agriculture.

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY

Hermanus

- Qhayiya SS – Project completed – Expansion needed upon completion - Addition of 5 Extra mobiles and the process of acquiring the library site is completed.
- Mount Pleasant PS – expansion to be extended to 14 classrooms – Completion of seven additional classrooms.
- New Hermanus PS/ Technical HS (RE/2825) – site available in Sandbaai Meent. The acquisition of this site is underway.
- Hermanus – Site of 5ha proposed in the Schulphoek development around the Hermanus Beach Club, indications are however that this will only become available post-2023.
- Hermanus HS expansion to extra-large – 10 classrooms and associated facilities to provide for existing need

Gansbaai

- Gansbaai Academia – width expansion with additional functional rooms for Marine Economics focus for the province and national.
- Gansbaai LS – expansion to accommodate more learners (The revisit of the admissions policy is essential)

Kleinmond

TWO primary schools are expanding:

- **Kleinmond Primary School** received THREE additional classrooms
- **Laerskool Kleinmond** Expanded with THREE additional classrooms (Own Funding)
- Long term need for a **High School** was identified. Land to be identified and set aside for this purpose.

Circuit 3 (TWK)

Villiersdorp, Botrivier, Genadendal & Riviersonderend

- Underutilization at **Bissetsdrift PS** is to be addressed by diverting transport routes away from the over-utilized **Kosie De Wet PS** towards **Bissetsdrift PS** and phasing out the Grade 8 & 9 at **Bissetsdrift Primary School**.
- The underutilization at the **De Villiers Graaff PS** must be addressed. Improved accessibility and utilization rate at this school will take enrolment pressure off Kosie De Wet PS and **eliminate the need for another Primary School in Villiersdorp**.
- The expansion of this school is to be considered as a real possibility before another new primary school is added to Villiersdorp.
- Underutilization at **Villiersdorp SS**
- **A s**ite had been identified, but not serviced yet. The situation in Villiersdorp is to be managed until the completion of the **New Destiny Park PS**

Under-utilization of Schools in the ODM

The underutilization of ex Model C schools in the district is a serious concern for the OED. This leads to uneven utilization rates with severe overutilization on one side of town vs underutilization on the other.

Both Villiersdorp and Bredasdorp could be cited as examples, where there are requests for new Primary schools to provide additional space for learners and relieve pressure on over-utilized schools in the towns. In both cases, two primary schools are under-utilized, De Villiers Graaff and Bredasdorp Laerskool respectively.

Without the equitable utilization of space at schools in towns it is highly unlikely that spending on additional new schools will be prioritized. This type of inequities that is commonplace in the rural towns of this district must be addressed to achieve equity in educational opportunities in the District.

Summarized priority listing of New Schools for OED (Not in a particular order of priority)

- New Grabouw PS (1) (Splitting of Umyezo) Site for additional PS for the is learners are urgently needed close where the learners reside
- Hermanus Technical School in the Greater Hermanus area

Added new schools to the outer period:

- New Hermanus PS
- Grabouw HS

3.4.5 HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

In 2018, there were a total of 40 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in the Overberg District – 17 fixed and 23 mobile facilities. In addition, there is 1 community health center and 1 community day center. There are 4 district hospitals in the Overberg District as well as 21 antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 43 Tuberculosis clinics/sites.

Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometer in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

The department is prioritizing the maintenance of facilities in densely populated areas within Overberg (**Hermanus, Grabouw, and Gansbaai).** Within these densely populated areas, overburdened facilities have been chosen for upgrading/expansion.

In line with the need to maintain existing facilities across the province, the department has prepared a Maintenance Hub and Spoke Blueprints for both infrastructure and clinical engineering. This programme aims to improve service efficiency and better utilization of scarce skills in the delivery of maintenance services. Phased implementation of the Engineering Maintenance hub and spoke has commenced in the City of Cape Town (2021) with further roll-out to Garden Route/ Central Karoo, followed by Cape Winelands/ Overberg and thereafter to West Coast.

Proposals within the district:

- Increase the number of beds in Hermanus Hospital to 120 by 2030.
- Possibility of increasing Caledon Hospital's capacity.
- Increase in capacity of clinics in Grabouw, Gansbaai, Hermanus.
- Office accommodation for Overberg District Office and Overstrand Sub-district remain a high priority.
- **New sites/land required for:** Railton Clinic (extension area has been rezoned and subdivided)
- **Replacements:** Villiersdorp Ambulance Station **High priority projects:** Grabouw Ambulance station.
- **Low to medium priority projects:** Betty's Bay satellite clinic, Caledon clinic replacement, Pearly Beach Satellite Clinic

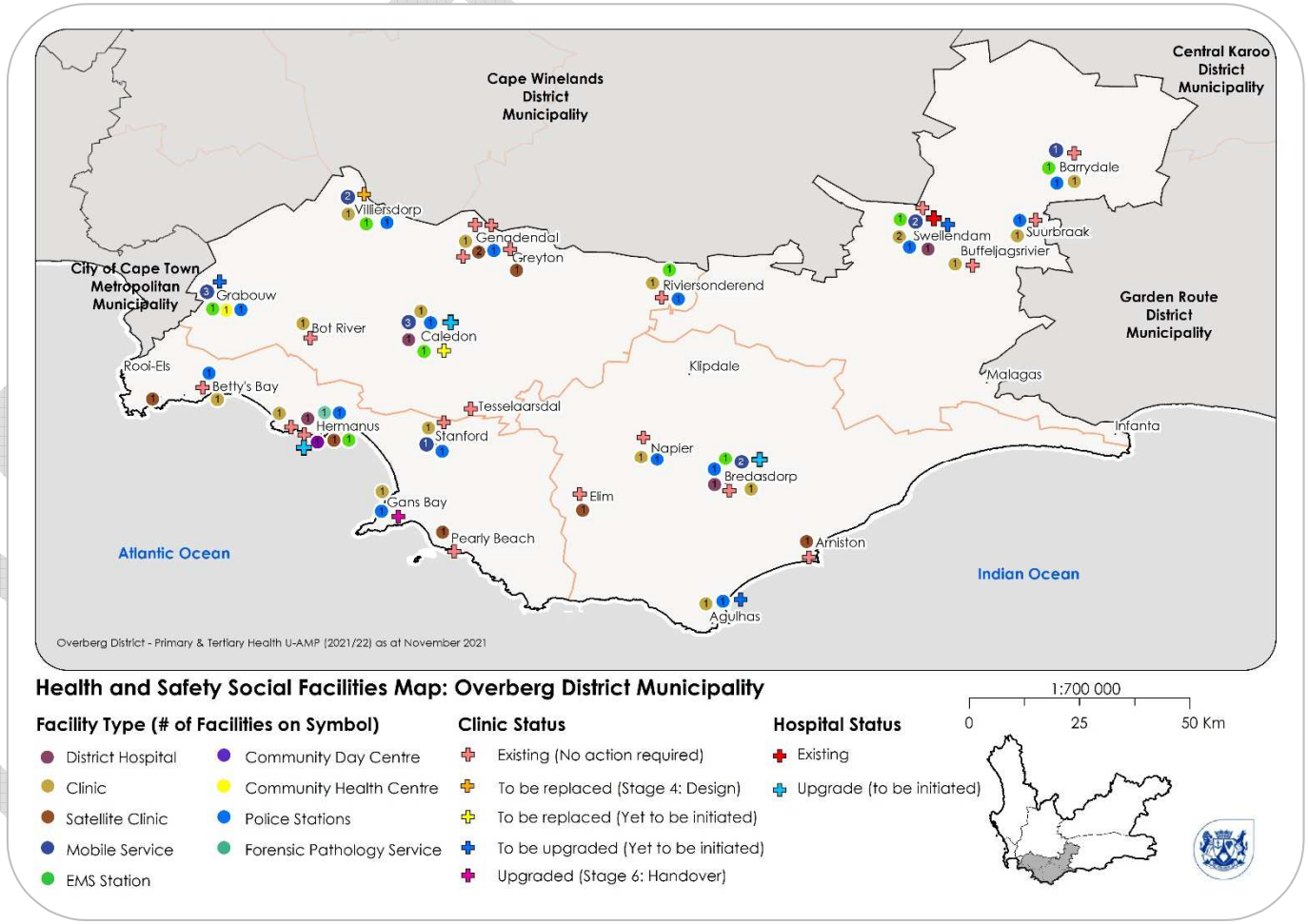


Figure112: Health and Safety Facilities Map for the Overberg District Municipality

Table 24: Capital expenditure projects (Community Health Facilities)

NO	WCGH PROJECT NO	PROJECT NAME	SP	FUND SOURCE	TARGET FIPDM STAGE AT 1 APRIL 2021	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	DISTRICT	START DATE (STRAT BRIEF ISSUED DATE)	COMPLETION DATE (PRACTICAL COMPLETION)	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	2021/22 R'000	2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000	2024/25 R'000	2025/26 R'000	2026/35 R'000
104	CI810005	Bettys Bay - Bettys Bay Satellite Clinic - Replacement	8.1	HFRG	Stage 1: Initiation	New infrastructure assets	Overberg	1-Apr-27	31-Jan-30	7 000	-	-	-	-	-	7 000
105	CI810007	Caledon - Caledon Clinic - Replacement	8.1	HFRG	Stage 1: Initiation	New infrastructure assets	Overberg	30-Dec-22	31-Jan-26	30 000	-	-	-	20 000	7 000	3 000
106	CI810022	Gansbaai - Gansbaai Clinic - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	8.1	HFRG	Stage 6: Handover	Upgrades and additions	Overberg	31-Jul-14	31-Aug-21	25 523	4 729	128	-	-	-	-
107	CI810271	Grabouw - Grabouw CHC - Entrance and Records upgrade	8.1	HFRG	Stage 2: Concept	Upgrades and additions	Overberg	30-Aug-19	29-Feb-24	7 500	153	420	6 663	244	-	-
108	CI810138	Grabouw - Grabouw CHC - Upgrade and Additions Ph2	8.1	HFRG	Stage 1: Initiation	Upgrades and additions	Overberg	1-Apr-23	31-May-27	10 000	-	-	-	50	1 000	8 950
109	CI810040	Hawston - Hawston Clinic - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	8.1	HFRG	Stage 1: Initiation	Upgrades and additions	Overberg	30-Mar-23	31-Jan-26	8 000	-	-	-	6 500	1 350	-
110	CI810246	Struisbaai - Struisbaai Clinic - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	8.1	HFRG	Stage 1: Initiation	Upgrades and additions	Overberg	1-Dec-23	30-Sep-26	5 000	-	-	-	250	1 000	3 750
111	CI810245	Swellendam - Railton Clinic - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	8.1	HFRG	Stage 1: Initiation	Upgrades and additions	Overberg	30-Apr-24	30-Apr-27	5 000	-	-	-	250	1 000	3 750
112	CI810095	Villiersdorp - Villiersdorp Clinic - Replacement	8.1	HFRG	Stage 4: Design Documentation	New infrastructure assets	Overberg	30-Jun-17	31-Jan-23	28 373	6 806	18 124	1 274	-	-	-

3.4.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The District does not render waste collection services as this is a function of the Local Municipalities. Only when waste crosses a municipal border such as for the use of a regional disposal site, does it become a District function.

The ODM owns and operates a district landfill site in the Karwyderskraal Landfill facility near Hawston in the Overstrand Local Municipality. This facility currently serves the Local Municipalities of Theewaterskloof and Overstrand with the disposal of general household waste, as well as the composting of green waste. Based on current waste data projections the Landfill Facility will have air space capacity available for the next 55 years.

Table 25: Future Landfill cells, airspace, and life expectancy

Cell	Expected Airspace (m^3)	Planned Operational Start	Date Full	Cell Life Expectancy (Years	Cumulative Airspace (m^3)
4	479 970	April 2019	May 2024	5.1	479 970
5A	765 755	June 2024	June 2031	7.1	1 245 725
5B	765 754	July 2031	July 2038	7.1	2 011 479
6A	647 405	August 2038	October 2042	4.4	2 658 884
6B	647 404	November 2042	April 2047	4.4	3 306 288
7A	819 038	May 2047	November 2051	4.6	4 125 326
7B	819 038	December 2051	July 2056	4.6	4 944 364
8	1 921 927	August 2056	August 2065	9.1	6 866 291
9	1 978 927	September 2065	June 2073	7.8	8 845 218
10	855 467	July 2073	July 2076	3.1	9 700 685

**Depending on the waste volumes and start of construction dates for all future contributing areas. The above dates assume that the information in TableXX was correctly estimated.*

Since the landfills in other areas of the ODM are nearing capacity or are under pressure with noncompliance of license conditions due to budget and technical-related matters, the Karwyderskraal regional landfill site is a long-term solution for waste disposal in the whole of the district.

The Waste Management Hierarchy

The principle of the waste management hierarchy is encouraged and supported by the ODM. It should however be noted that when such a waste management policy is adopted and implemented that consideration is given to the economic sustainability thereof. Economic sustainability considers the whole life-cycle cost taking into consideration the avoided costs of landfill airspace saving and the cost to the environment. Section 17(1)(a) of the Waste Act states: One may not recover materials from waste if it costs more environmental resources to recover than it would dispose of that material.

Organic Waste Diversion

Organic waste is mostly made up of garden waste, food waste, and wood waste. Food waste forms part of the general waste stream and ends up on landfills by being mixed in with the other waste streams from homes and businesses within the municipalities.

None of the local municipalities within the ODM collects garden waste from kerbside for disposal on the landfills and residents are generally expected to bring their garden waste to the drop-offs and transfer stations for treatment.

To operate a composting facility economically and sustainably, the rule of thumb is that you need an estimated 350tons of organic waste per month. None of the four local municipalities has the potential to produce quite enough organic waste for the sustainable operation of a large-scale composting plant. However, composting is done successfully at the Karwyderskraal Regional Landfill Facility which receives waste from more than one local municipality. To meet the licence requirements of the DEA&DP, the Karwyderskraal landfill sites need to divert 50% of organic waste from landfills by 2022 and 100% by 2027.

The Karwyderskraal landfill site only has control over the waste that enters its facility and the organic waste diversion options available, as referenced in the Karwyderskraal Regional Landfill Site – Organic Waste Diversion Plan will therefore focus on separating and treating the organic waste contained in the incoming waste stream.

- Chipping and composting of garden waste – operational
- Composting of sewage sludge – organic waste diversion proposal
- Mechanical biological treatment (MBT) – organic waste diversion proposal

Waste minimization, recycling, and re-use initiatives

Waste minimization must continually be promoted throughout the district. The ODM needs to support the local municipalities wherever possible with the training and infrastructure required to divert waste away from landfills.

Current needs from the local municipalities are for the development of material recovery facilities (MRFs) and composting sites at landfills earmarked for closure.

Even with the successful recycling in some areas, the total diversion from landfills needs to be increased to achieve targets. With the volumes of garden waste in the generated waste stream, diversion options such as chipping and/or composting must be further explored where it is not currently done. The crushing of building rubble for alternative uses must also be explored.

Not only are waste removal services an essential service to communities, but they can also be utilised to facilitate additional job creation. For example, the new Hermanus Waste Management facility in the Overstrand municipal area includes a sorting and recycling facility. Through this initiative, 40 job opportunities were created. In the Theewaterskloof municipal area, a similar project was undertaken at waste disposal facilities in Riviersonderend and Caledon.

However, not all private recyclers report recycling statistics to the Local Municipalities. This needs to be addressed so that recycling statistics throughout the district can be determined and reported. The continuation of waste minimisation through chipping of garden waste, use of builder's rubble as cover, and recycling at MRFs should be encouraged.

These activities are currently concentrated at the Karwyderskraal and Overstrand facilities and need to be expanded to the other municipalities within the ODM.

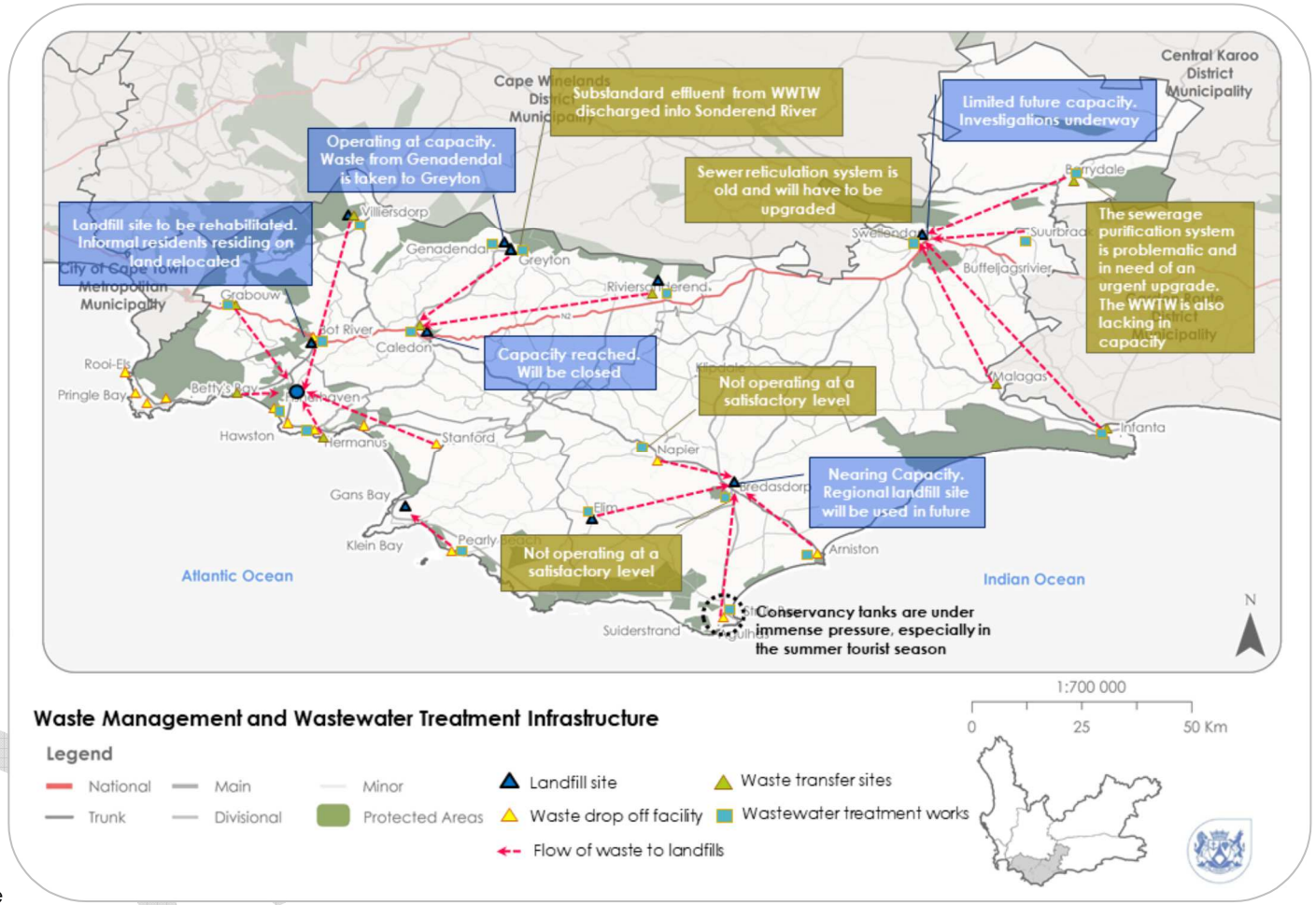


Figure 113: Waste Management and wastewater treatment infrastructure

Airspace requirements and landfill operations

The only landfill facilities within the whole of ODM where airspace is still available for disposal of waste is at the Bredasdorp landfill (Cape Agulhas Local Municipality), Gansbaai Landfill (Overstrand Municipality), and the Karwyderskraal regional landfill (Overberg District Municipality).

Waste disposal facilities

Waste collection and the transport thereof fall within the ambit of the Local Municipalities. Each Local Municipality adopts its strategy in terms of the collection and processing or disposal of its solid waste. All municipalities deal with the collection of solid waste themselves. Based on its available solid waste infrastructure, municipalities may appoint service providers to collect solid waste from drop-off, and

transfer stations for final disposal or to be processed Material Recovery Facilities if it exists.

Waste collected from households and disposed of at drop-off facilities throughout the jurisdiction of the municipality are transported to transfer stations for transport and final disposal at a landfill. Theewaterskloof and Overstrand Municipalities are signatories to an SLA with the ODM for disposal of general household waste at the Karwyderskraal Regional Landfill Facility. With the completion of new transfer stations in Caledon and Riviersonderend in 2022/23, all waste from TWK will be transported to Karwyderskraal.

The eastern side of Overstrand Gansbaai and further east are serviced by the Gansbaai landfill which will remain operational until 2034.

In Cape Agulhas, all solid waste is transported for final disposal from surrounding towns to the Bredasdorp landfill. The Cape Agulhas Municipality will however begin a phased 5-year approach to put infrastructure in place to join the regional landfill facility in Karwyderskraal for the disposal of all solid waste that cannot be diverted and recycled. CAM will start disposal at Karwyderskraal in 2025/26.

All waste collected within the Swellendam jurisdiction is transported to the Bontebok landfill facility outside of Swellendam until capacity is reached for this site.

3.4.7 RENEWABLE ENERGY

Strategic environmental assessment for wind and solar PV energy in South Africa – renewable energy development zones (REDZ)

The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) has committed to contribute to the implementation of the National Development Plan and National Infrastructure Plan by undertaking Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) to identify adaptive processes that integrate the regulatory environmental requirements for Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs) while safeguarding the environment.

This SEA identified areas where large-scale wind and solar PV energy facilities can be developed in a manner that limits significant negative impacts on the environment while yielding the highest possible socio-economic benefits to the country. These areas are referred to as Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZs).

A significant portion of the DM was delineated as 1 of 6 REDZ across the country. Parts of Theewaterskloof, Swellendam, and Cape Agulhas Municipality are included in the Overberg REDZ.

The sensitivity of the following components was assessed and are included in the combined sensitivity maps: Agriculture, Landscape, Heritage, Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity, Birds, Bats, Civil Aviation, Defense, Telecommunication, Weather Services, Mining, Noise and Flicker.

It must be noted that the combination of the environmental sensitivity maps is not meant to inform any environmental assessment. Such assessment can only be based on the individual sensitivity maps to inform the level of assessment required for that specific sensitivity. The combination of the sensitivity maps is only to inform the estimation of the development capacities of the proposed REDZs.

The fact that very few Low and Medium sensitivity areas are to be found on the combined sensitivity maps does, however, indicates that the avoidance of all highly sensitive areas is generally not possible and that without reasonable and responsible solutions to balance competing interest's renewable energy development cannot take place.

After the elimination of the Very High sensitivity areas, the development capacity of the remaining areas was calculated according to their associated development density limit guidelines in MW/km^2. The estimation of the development capacity **does not take into consideration the variation in resource potential within the proposed REDZs** but rather assumes a homogeneous and suitable resource for the entire area.

Even though it is known that some portions of the proposed REDZs might not have a suitable resource, the fact that these areas were identified for their high development potential (which includes resource potential, infrastructure availability, and socio-economic needs) makes them generally suitable for development. While it is recognized that not all the remaining areas (i.e., after the elimination of Very High sensitivity areas) have suitable resource potential, this would be partially compensated by project-level assessments and mitigation measures allowing for development in areas currently mapped as having Very High sensitivity.

All local Municipalities are supportive of renewable energy projects within their jurisdictions and are accommodating or exploring various renewable energy projects which is largely influenced by local resource availability

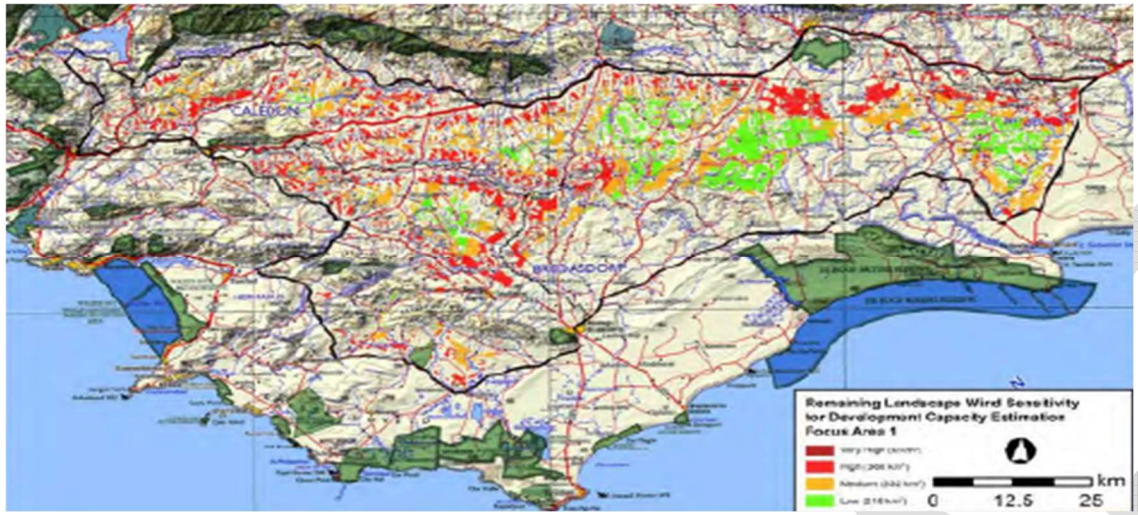


Figure 114: Landscape sensitivity of remaining areas (green areas) after the elimination of combined very high sensitivities (wind)

Figure 115: Landscape sensitivity of remaining areas (light green areas) after the elimination of combined very high sensitivities (Solar)

Swellendam

A 32MW wind farm (Excelsior Facility) has recently been constructed in our Municipality. There would be appetite for additional facilities in appropriate locations

Theewaterskloof

- A wind farm is located just outside Caledon
- An application for wind energy developments outside Botrivier on the way to Villiersdorp is again being revisited. The number of turbines has been reduced but the height of masts is proposed to increase

Overstrand

- Wind turbines at abalone farms have been applied for.
- Photovoltaic farms are also being investigated.
- Investigation on wave energy is ongoing.
- Abalone farm at Buffeljags and Gansbaai harbour, Pearly beach.
- Wind turbines to stabilize electricity source.
- Hermanus investigating wave energy
- Romans Bay sea farm - hydro electricity

Cape Agulhas

- The Municipality is exploring renewable energy options, and these will be explored in the next SDF amendment

Strategic environmental assessment for the gas pipeline and electricity grid infrastructure expansion

The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Department of Energy (DoE), and Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), together with iGas, Eskom, and Transnet, commissioned a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Process to identify and pre-assess suitable gas transmission pipeline corridors to facilitate a streamlined Environmental Assessment Process for the development of such energy infrastructure while ensuring the highest level of environmental protection.

It is proposed that the final corridors be embedded and integrated into Provincial and Local planning mechanisms to secure long term energy planning based on the findings of the SEA Process, it is proposed that gas pipeline infrastructure projects planned within the Gas Pipeline Corridors (once gazetted) will be subject to a Basic Assessment Process instead of a full Scoping and EIA Process in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations. The streamlined Environmental Authorization process will also include a reduced decision-making timeframe.

Figure 116: SEA for gas pipeline and electricity grid infrastructure expansion

3.4.8 URBAN & RURAL SETTLEMENTS & SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

3.4.8.1 Settlement Typology System for the Western Cape (DEA&DP, 2021

According to the CSIR, "a settlement refers to a distinct human community in its physical, socio-economic and environmental whole which requires the provisioning of services such as engineering and social services.

Settlements can be ordered by size and other factors to define a settlement hierarchy, ranging from city regions to hamlets or dispersed rural settlements". Often, the population is a crucial factor in determining the hierarchy of settlements in a region and deciding where to target essential basic services.

Within the development and urban planning realm of government in South Africa, there is limited strategic guidance and a lack of uniformity on how settlements are classified (e.g., CSIR Settlement typologies vs. NSDF Settlement Typologies vs. Western Cape PSDF settlement classification systems), resulting in a possible lack of consistency and rigour in how government funding is prioritized and allocated.

Not only does the classification of settlements have the potential to influence how plans or policies are conceptualized as well as where resources are allocated, but it also has an impact on where and how development interventions are implemented.

In 'Settlement Typology System for the Western Cape' (DEA&DP, 2021), a comparative study of various settlement typology systems in South Africa was undertaken to come to a recommended settlement classification system for the Western Cape. The table below summarizes the various settlement typologies classifying settlements in the Overberg District.

Table 26: Comparison of settlement classification systems applied in the Overberg

SETTLEMENT	PSDF settlement classification 2014	Draft NSDF 2018	CSIR Functional Town Typology 2018 (Same as 2019 CSIR red and green book)	CSIR social facilities 2012	Pop. 1996 (Census)	Pop. 2001 (Census)	Pop. 2011 (Census)	Pop. 2016 (Com. survey)	% change 1996-2001	% Av. growth rate p/a 1996-2001	% change 2001-2011	% Av. growth rate p/a 2001-2011	% change 2011-2016	% Av. growth rate p/a 2011-2016
Overberg District Municipality														
Cape Agulhas Municipality														
Bredasdorp	Secondary Regional Service Centres	Rural Service Centers	Small Service Towns & Service Settlements	Village	**10612.4**	**13258.1**	**15516.6**	**17013.2**	24.9	4.9	17.0	1.7	9.6	1.9
Napier	Secondary Regional Service Centres	Other towns/ Settlements	Local Towns/ Settlement Nodes	Remote village	**2756.1**	**3331.3**	**4360.4**	**4775.2**	20.8	4.1	30.8	3.0	9.5	1.9
Struisbaai	Rural Settlements with Threshold to Support Permanent Social Services	Other towns/ Settlements	Local Towns/ Settlement Nodes	Remote village	**2326.3**	**3315.9**	**4514.2**	**4729.1**	42.5	8.5	36.1	3.6	4.7	0.9
Arniston	Rural Settlements with Threshold to Support Permanent Social Services	Other towns/ Settlements	Local Towns/ Settlement Nodes	Remote village	**1047.5**	**1263.9**	**1300.5**	**1362.1**	20.6	4.1	2.9	0.2	4.7	0.9
Elim	Rural Settlements with Threshold to Support Permanent Social Services	Other towns/ Settlements	Local Towns/ Settlement Nodes	Remote village	**1104.2**	**1425.4**	**1393.3**	**1451.4**	29.0	5.8	-2.2	-0.2	4.1	0.8
Overstrand Municipality														

SETTLEMENT	PSDF settlement classification 2014	Draft NSDF 2018	CSIR Functional Town Typology 2018 (Same as 2019 CSIR red and green book)	CSIR social facilities 2012	Pop. 1996 (Census)	Pop. 2001 (Census)	Pop. 2011 (Census)	Pop. 2016 (Com. survey)	% change 1996-2001	% Av. growth rate p/a 1996-2001	% change 2001-2011	% Av. growth rate p/a 2001-2011	% change 2011-2016	% Av. growth rate p/a 2011-2016
Hermanus	Primary Regional Service Centre	Rural Service Centers	Service Towns	Small town/ isolated regional service centre	**21126.6**	**30956.1**	**48966.5**	**55397.4**	46.5	9.3	58.1	5.8	13.1	2.63
Grabouw	Primary Regional Service Centre	Rural Service Centers	Service Towns	Small town/ isolated regional service centre	**23022.1**	**33171.1**	**38068.4**	**43549.0**	44.0	8.8	14.7	1.4	14.4	2.8
Kleinmond	Secondary Regional Service Centres	Other towns/Settlements	Local Towns/ Settlement Nodes	Village	**4007.3**	**6727.5**	**7032.5**	**7325.6**	67.8	13.5	4.5	0.4	4.1	0.8
Pringle Bay		Other towns/Settlements	Local Towns/ Settlement Nodes	Remote village	**783.0**	**1334.3**	**2153.5**	**2183.7**	70.4	14.0	61.4	6.1	1.4	0.2
Gansbaai	Secondary Regional Service Centres	Other towns/Settlements	Local Towns/ Settlement Nodes	Village	**4952.3**	**8420.2**	**13373.2**	**14262.0**	70.0	14.0	58.8	5.8	6.6	1.3
Pearly Beach	Rural Settlements with Threshold to Support Permanent Social Services	Other towns/Settlements	Local Towns/ Settlement Nodes	Remote village	**464.8**	**1152.0**	**1150.8**	**1331.6**	147.8	29.5	-0.1	-0.0	15.7	3.1
Swellendam Municipality														
Swellendam	Primary Regional Service Centre	Regional Anchors	Service Towns	Village	**12345.4**	**15065.2**	**19527.4**	**22082.9**	22.0	4.4	29.6	2.9	13.0	2.6
Suurbraak	Rural Settlements with Threshold to Support Permanent Social Services	Other towns/Settlements	Local Towns/ Settlement Nodes	Remote village	**1835.9**	**2280.2**	**2645.7**	**2854.1**	24.2	4.8	16.0	1.6	7.8	1.5
Barrydale	Secondary Regional Service Centres	Rural Service Centers	Small Service Towns & Service Settlements	Remote village	**2261.2**	**3742.4**	**4336.5**	**4904.6**	65.5	13.1	15.8	1.5	13.1	2.6
Theewaterskloof Municipality														
Caledon	Secondary Regional Service Centres	Rural Service Centers	Service Towns	Village	**9106.6**	**11375.9**	**14091.1**	**16212.0**	24.9	4.9	23.8	2.3	15.0	3.0
Botrivier	Secondary Regional Service Centres	Other towns/Settlements	Local Towns/ Settlement Nodes	Village	**2966.7**	**4724.1**	**5955.2**	**6833.6**	59.2	11.8	26.0	2.6	14.7	2.9

	SETTLEMENT	PSDF settlement classification 2014	Draft NSDF 2018	CSIR Functional Town Typology 2018 (Same as 2019 CSIR red and green book)	CSIR social facilities 2012	Pop. 1996 (Census)	Pop. 2001 (Census)	Pop. 2011 (Census)	Pop. 2016 (Com. survey)	% change 1996-2001	% Av. growth rate p/a 1996-2001	% change 2001-2011	% Av. growth rate p/a 2001-2011	% change 2011-2016	% Av. growth rate p/a 2011-2016
	Villiersdorp	Secondary Regional Service Centres	Other towns/Settlements	Local Towns/ Settlement Nodes	Village	**6640.9**	**8654.9**	**11396.2**	**13186.0**	30.3	6.0	31.6	3.1	15.7	3.1
	Genadendal	Secondary Regional Service Centres	Rural Service Centers	Small Service Towns & Service Settlements	Village	**4469.7**	**4656.0**	**5850.0**	**6710.0**	4.1	0.8	25.6	2.5	14.7	2.9
	Riviersonderend	Secondary Regional Service Centres	Rural Service Centers	Small Service Towns & Service Settlements	Village	**2909.3**	**3942.5**	**5539.3**	**6411.5**	35.5	7.1	40.5	4.0	15.7	3.1
	Greyton	Rural Settlements with Threshold to Support Permanent Social Services	Rural Service Centers	Service Towns	Remote village	**11859.6**	**18055.7**	**20690.3**	**22532.1**	52.2	10.4	14.5	1.4	8.9	1.7

The study found that the comparative overview of the various typologies clearly points to the need for a common typology at the provincial level to improve the efficiency of planning and reporting.

Although there are numerous settlement typology classification systems that are used in South Africa, there is limited strategic guidance on which classification settlement typology to use, especially when drafting plans and policies. This can be seen from municipal SDFs in the Western Cape where the application of settlement typologies is not consistent and vary between dimensional, geographic, institutional, and functional typologies.

Based on the research and evaluation done in this document, the study recommended that the CSIR functional settlement typology 2018 be adopted as the standard settlement classification system within the Western Cape.

Functional settlement typology provides a mechanism to identify, calculate and analyse a set of development information and trends pertaining to the range of towns and cities, as well as rural settlements. The approach is a multi-typological approach and identifies specific problems and challenges faced by different settlement types in relation to for example (and depending on the spatial indicators used) size, location, and institutional structures. It is framework for strategic spatial analysis and planning support and provides an understanding of namely:

- Settlement and land-use patterns;
- Network of settlements, towns and cities, and;
- Hierarchical and functional relationships between them.

The framework considers spatial planning and policy inputs developed in support of national policy and planning processes, provincial planning processes, as well as municipal (especially district and metropolitan) planning processes, especially related to government and economic service provision and migration.

Although there is an opportunity for the Western Cape to align with the NSDF and to not go against the stream, the NSDF's five typologies are at a high level and don't provide enough granularity at the smaller settlement scale. Therefore, the CSIR (2018) functional town typology seems to fit seamlessly into most planning processes and frameworks conducted at the provincial and local level.

The advantage of using the CSIR (2018) functional town typology is that it can be adjusted to best fit context specific planning scales, such as the NSDF which adjusted the ten CSIR typology classifications into five to fit the national scale. A similar process can be followed to fit a local level scale which will be useful to municipalities in drafting IDPs, SDFs and similar frameworks.

3.4.8.2 CSIR 2018 Functional Town Typology

Table 27: Description of CSIR Settlement classifications

CSIR Functional Town Typology (2018)	
Regional Centres	**Population:** < 100 000 people **Morphology:** Regional node consisting of interconnected settlements, with significant reach in hinterland. Significant social and economic service role in sparsely populated region. **Economy** >Total economic output above R 1100mill in 2013
Service Towns	**Population:** Population variation between 15 000 to 100 000 population **Economy and Services**: Providing an economic and social service anchor role in hinterland. Total economic output >R270mill (2013) in (Average Service-related economic output R670mill/town)
Small Service Towns	**Population:** Less than 20 000 people in town itself. Morphology: Monocentric small towns, often apartheid landscape double centre towns **Local Service role:** Playing an anchor role associal service point, serving a large number of people within 30km from the town in denser areas and within 50km from the town in sparser areas. **Economy:** Government and community services significant in local economy.
Small Towns	**Population:** Less than 20 000 people in town itself **Morphology:** Monocentric small towns, often apartheid landscape double centre towns in sparse western parts of SA Economy and service role. Primarily serve local population and/or 'niche' economic activity such as mining, tourism or fisheries.

Grabouw, Caledon, Hermanus and Swellendam, and Greyton are depicted as Service Towns in terms of the CSIR classifications. The rationale for the classification of Grabouw, Caledon, and Hermanus is understood due to these towns' function within the District.

When considering the classification of Swellendam's settlement typology on a national scale, its strategic location alongside the N2 does distinguish the town as having the potential to play the role of Regional Development Anchor, potentially even more so than Caledon and Grabouw. On the other hand, the classification of Greyton in the same vein is less persuasive, given the settlement's limitations and challenges from an environmental, heritage, and infrastructural perspective.

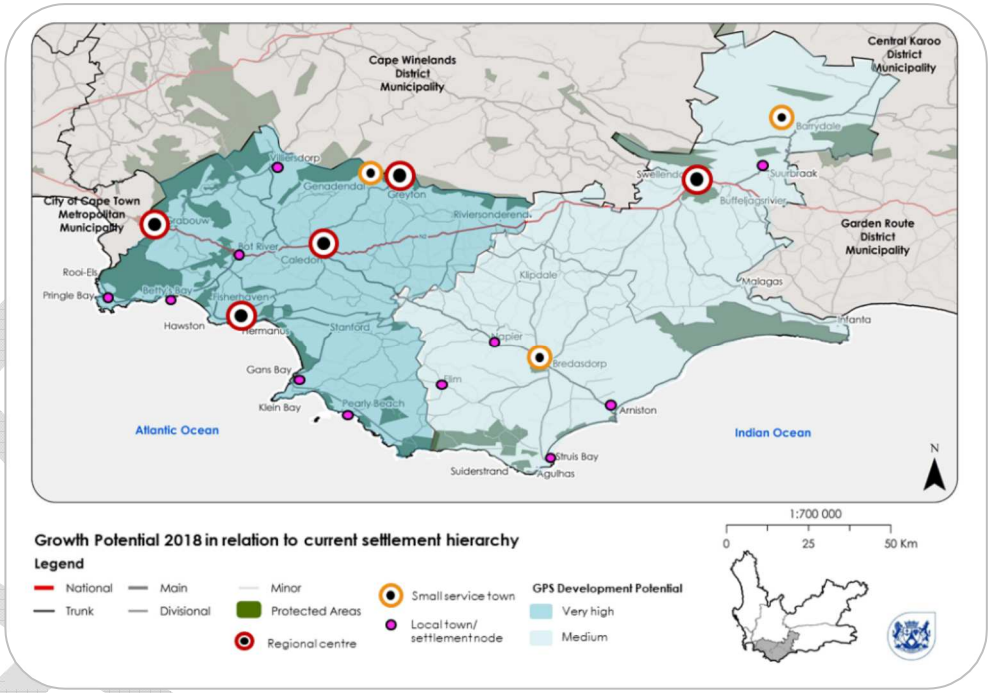


Figure117: GPS 2018 in relation to the CSIR 2018 typologies

3.4.8.3 Spatial depiction of the Overberg District Rural Development Plan

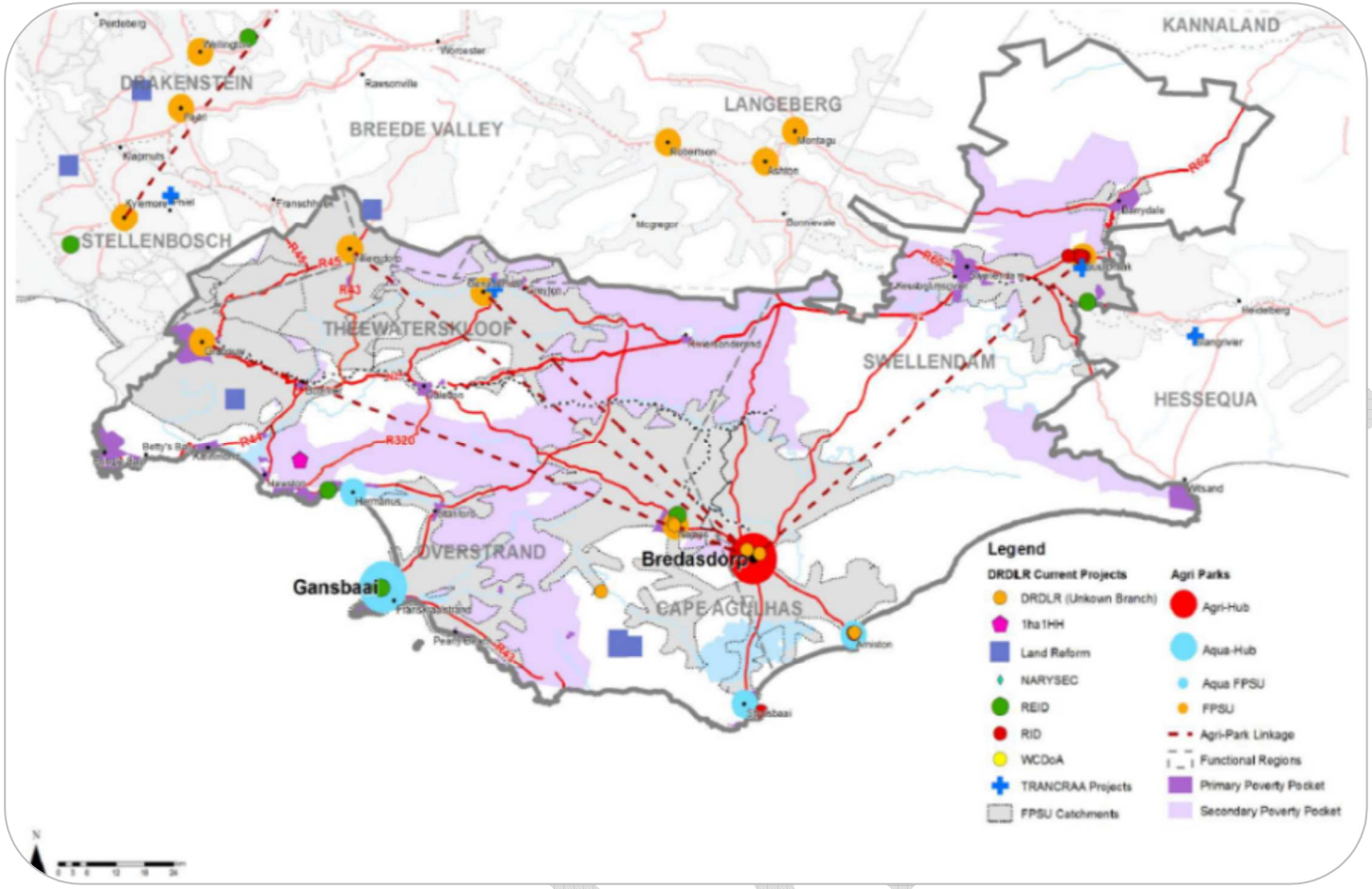
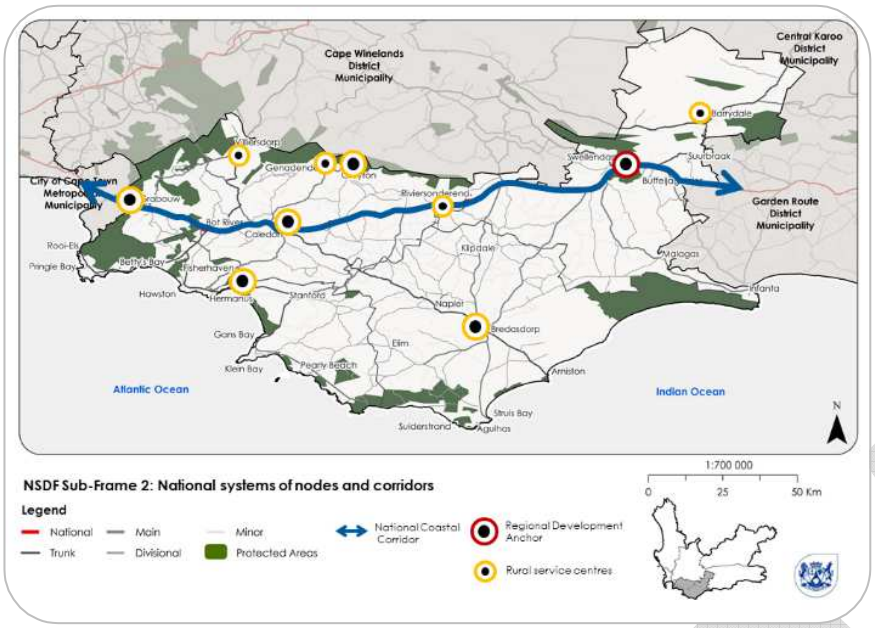
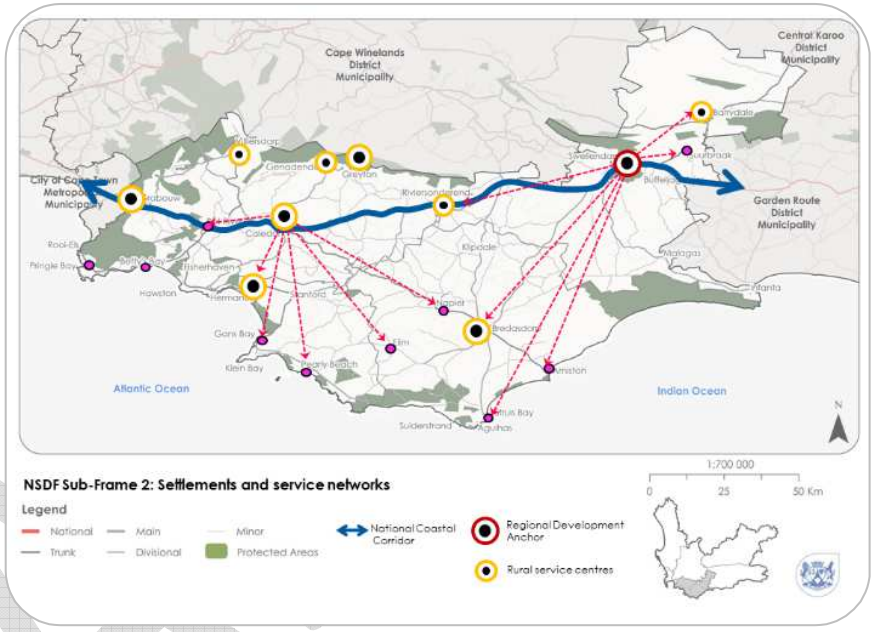
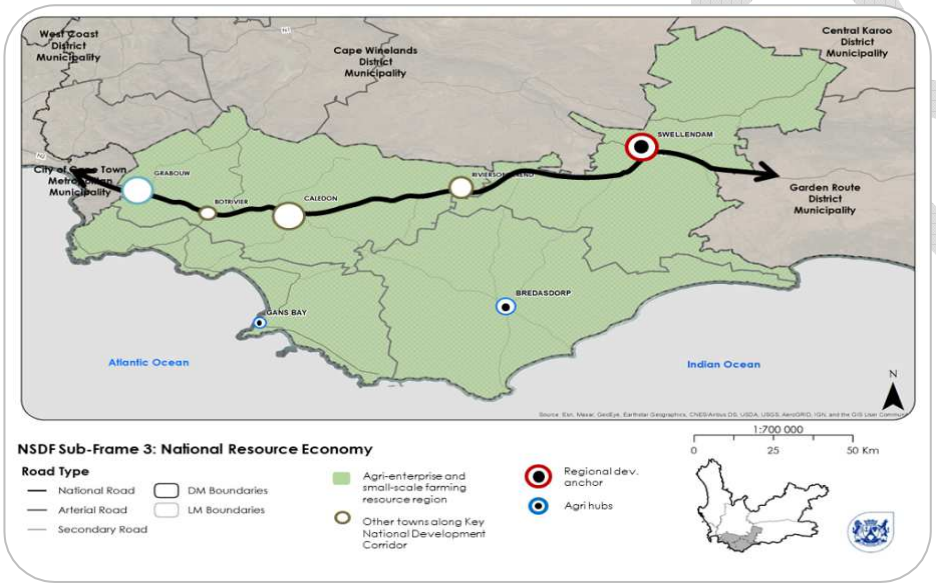


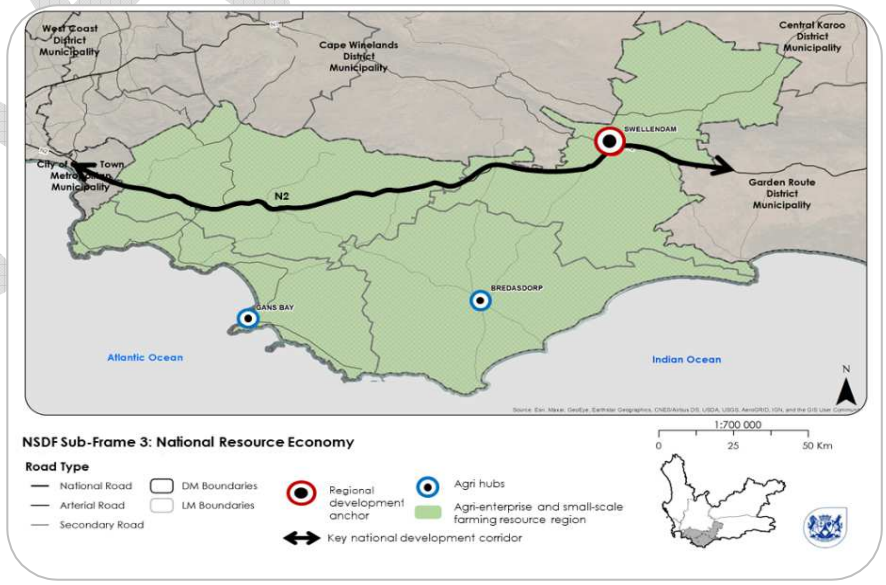
Figure 119: Overberg District Rural Development Plan

3.4.8.4 Spatial representation of the NSDF









3.4.8.5 Settlement Classifications as per the current SDFs of Local Municipalities in the Overberg District

Table 28 Settlement classification as per the local municipal SDFs

Scale	**Municipality**	**Cape Agulhas**	**Swellendam**	**Overstrand**	**Theewaterskloof**
Regional	***Terminology used***	***Regional Service Centre***	***Regional node***	***Regional Node***	***Primary Regional Service Centre***
	Settlement/ area	Bredasdorp	Swellendam	Greater Hermanus including Onrus, Fisherhaven, and Hawston	Caledon and Grabouw
Secondary/ Sub-regional	***Terminology used***			***Sub-Regional Node***	***Secondary Regional Service Centre***
	Settlement/ area			Greater Gansbaai and Kleinmond	Villiersdorp, Botrivier, Riviersonderend and Greyton
Local	**Local Node**		Barrydale	Rooiels, Pringle Bay, Betty's Bay, Stanford, Pearly Beach	
Rural	Terminology used	**Rural settlement**	**Rural settlement**	**Rural node**	**Rural node**
	Settlement/ area	With threshold to support permanent social services Napier, Struisbaai, Elim, Arniston/ Waenhuiskrans Without without threshold to support permanent social services L'Agulhas, Suiderstrand, Protem, Klipdale	Suurbraak, Buffeljagsrivier	Baardskeerdersbos	Genadendal

T

3.4.8.6 PROPOSED SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

The spatial vision must have been anchored in space. For this purpose, settlement typologies are proposed for settlements in the District. **It must be noted that these classifications pertain to the settlement hierarchy for at a district SDF and does not take away from the hierarchies reflected in local SDFs. Settlement classification at this scale most applicable to investment at a district, regional or provincial scale.**

SWELLENDAM (Service Town < Regional Centre)
- Located along NSDF Key National Development Corridor
- Identified as a higher-order typology in NSDF
- largest spatial reach according to NSDF

CALEDON (Service Town < Regional Centre)
- Located along NSDF Key National Development Corridor
- largest spatial reach according to NSDF
- Medium-high projected population growth

GRABOUW (Service Town < Regional Centre)
- 'entrance' into greater cape metro
- Located along NSDF Key National Development Corridor
- High projected population growth

HERMANUS (Service Town < Regional Centre)

- High projected population growth

BREDASDORP (Small service town < Service Town)
- Identified as agri-hub in NSDF

GANSBAAI (Local town < Small service town)

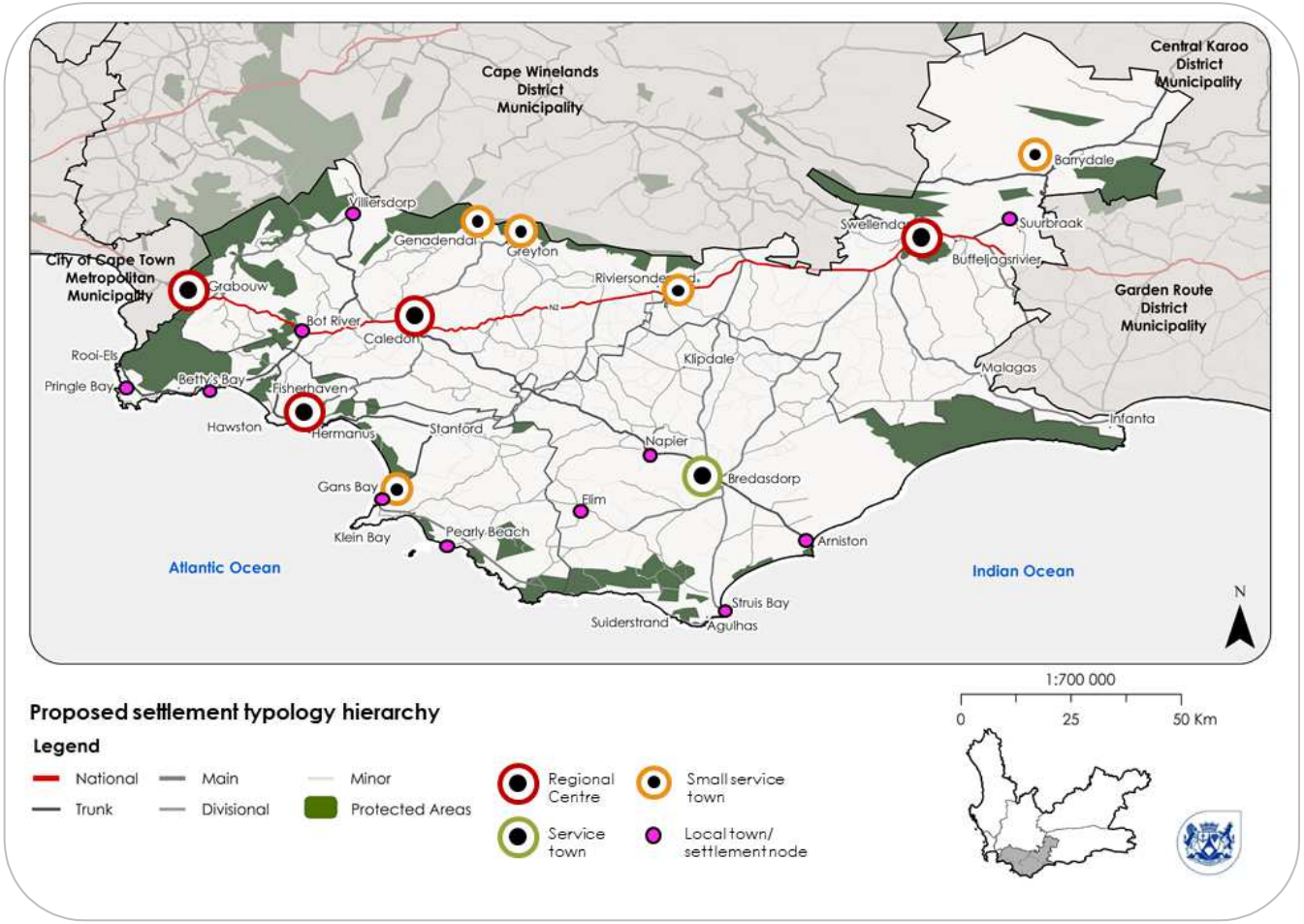


Figure 119: Proposed settlement hierarchy

- Identified as agri-hub in NSDF

3.4.9 SWOT ANALYSIS: BUILT ENVIRONMENT

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES	WEAKNESSES	THREATS
• ODM has relatively good road connectivity provided by an extensive road network. • The Karwyderskraal landfill can be viewed as a long-term solution for waste disposal in the whole of the district through the phased development of additional cells • The District is blessed with severall scenic routes • The department of health is prioritizing the maintenance of facilities in densely populated areas within Overberg (Hermanus, Grabouw, and Gansbaai). The Department of Education is prioritizing spending in Hermanus/ Zwelihle and Grabouw	• Parts of the district has been identified as Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZs) • Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDAs) identified TWK: Villiersdorp Destiny Farm and Grabouw & Overstrand: Hawston and Fisherhaven. This may assist with securing funding • Proposed gas pipeline infrastructure projects planned within the Gas Pipeline Corridor is a potential opportunity , however, the potential impact of gas exploration on the natural environmental must be demonstrated • In-migration in the mid to higher-income categories settling in Overstrand is an opportunity • There is an appetite for renewable energy projects aceosss the District • The railway line and rail infrastructure are under-utilized and could be used to develop the tourism sector	• Currently more than 95% of all freight is moved via road and is unlikely to change in the next 20 years • NMT is very prevalent in the District since no other alternative exists, especially in rural settlements, however, the quality of NMT needs attention • The South African recycled product market, is very small and undeveloped • The public transport system is dominated by mini-bus taxies and there will be no passenger rail service in the ODM for the foreseeable future	The demand for land in the growth hotspots is of great concern , particularly for Educational and Health Infrastructure • Land in the growth hotspots in particular is an extremely scarce commodity. Increased growth rates particularly in the Overstrand and Theewaterskloof are putting severe strain on the provision of health and education infrastructure • Wastewater Treatment Plants in the District are in desperate need of upgrade and maintenance. result of the growth of informal settlements across and district as well as the result of a lack of maintenance has led to the contamination of water systems in the district • LMS need financial and institutional support to comply with directives to close and rehabilitate local landfill sites which have reached capacity • ALL municipalities identified protests hot spots along roads of regional significance that have an impact on road-based freight. • Inappropriate urban expansion is also encroaching on agriculturally productive land, threatening food security and the agricultural sector of the District's economic prospects. • Sewer effluent is accommodated by on-site septic- and conservancy tanks in parts of the Overstand. Although the system currently functions, increasing the number of tanks may threaten the quality of ground water and the natural environment. The cost of upgrading the current provision to a sewerage reticulation system is, at present, not feasible due to the large amount of erven being vacant. Investigation into the development of an alternative such as an effluent treatment plant is proposed. • Rising sea levels and increased coastal storms will pose potential risks to coastal infrastructure and communities in the District. • Increases in the severity of storm events and increase in flooding will damage infrastructure which may result in a loss of industrial productivity and service delivery disruptions. The impacts of storm events will particularly

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES	WEAKNESSES	THREATS
			affect communities located in informal settlements, on flood plains, and where there is poor drainage infrastructure.

Chapter 4

Spatial Development Framework

4. THE ODM SDF SPATIAL CONCEPT

The purpose of this section is to provide the overarching spatial direction, spatial development policy, and associated strategies for the development and protection of the Overberg District.

The preceding chapters unpacked the Status Quo within the Overberg District and drew attention to the competing priorities, needs, challenges, future risks, and opportunities playing out within the District.

The ODM SDF Spatial concept takes clear direction from the District's tremendous natural asset base which includes significant scenic landscapes as well as agricultural resources which form the basis of the economy and districts' coastal and marine resources Furthermore, the spatial concept depicts the future role of settlement based on the settlements which depict opportunity, resources and capacity for growth.

For this, a new vision statement is proposed for the 2022 – 2032 Overberg District SD

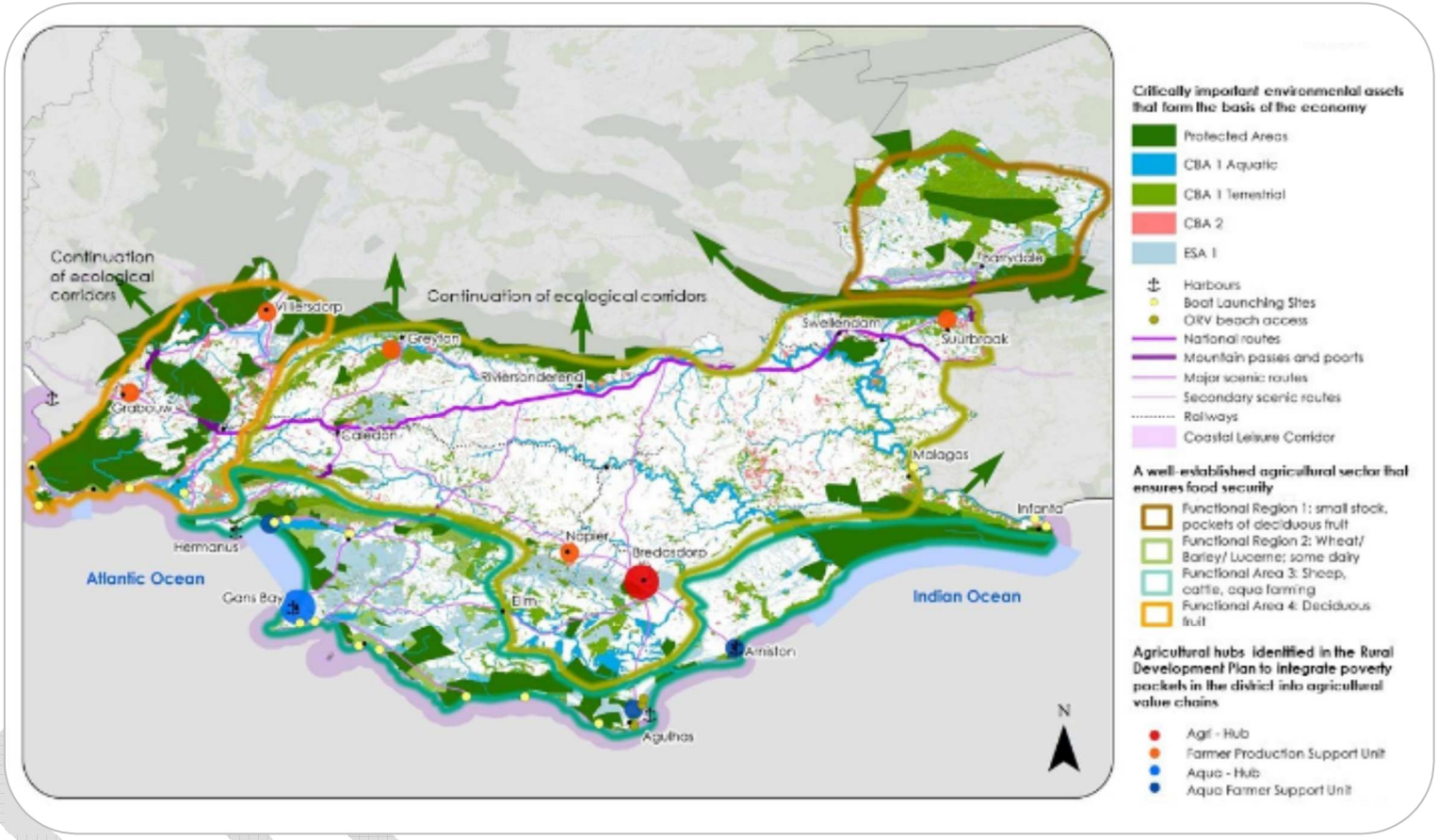


Figure 120: Concept 1: The natural environment - the foundation of the Overberg District economy

The Overberg, an exemplary, safe, and enabling district municipality known for offering equal and diverse economic opportunities founded on the sustainable use of resources, striving for a quality of life for all.

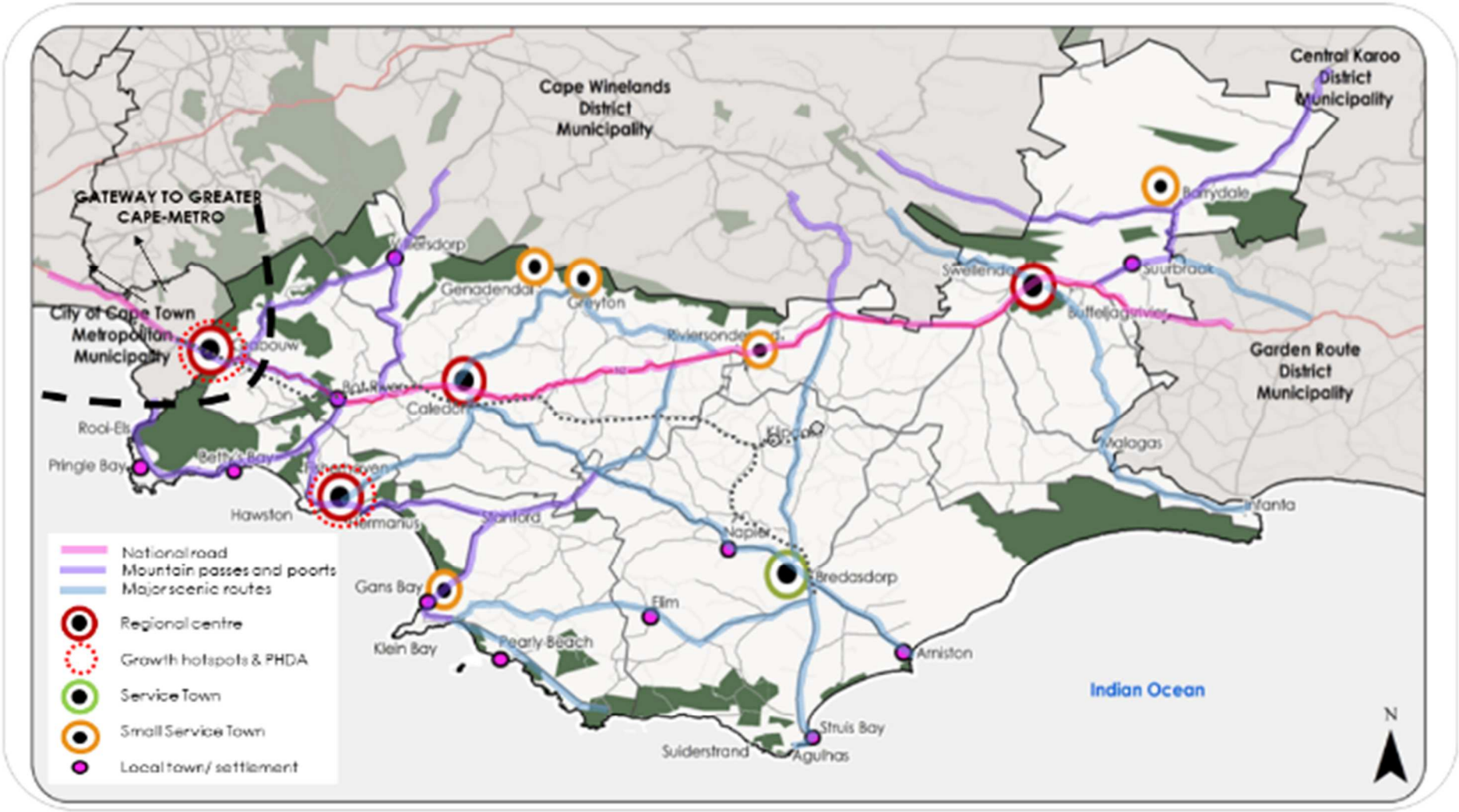


Figure 37: Concept 2: Settlement hierarchy and regional connectivity

4.1 FROM VISION TO ACTIONS

The Overberg, an exemplary, safe, and enabling district municipality known for offering equal and diverse economic opportunities founded on the sustainable use of local resources, striving for a quality of life for all

Based on the spatial analysis and SWOT analysis, four strategies were developed to implement the vision of the ODM SDF

Four spatial strategies

1. **Protect, enhance, and utilize agricultural, environmental, and scenic landscape assets and recognize their importance as drivers of the economy**

2. **Improved regional accessibility and connectivity matched by capacity, resources, and opportunity to achieve inclusive economies of scale**

3. **Prevent and mitigate potential risks and vulnerabilities to ensure the safety of residents and the protection of environmental, socio-economic and built assets of the district**

4. **Targeted and coordinated use of government +assets, infrastructure, and funding to ensure the most efficient and financially sustainable use of public resources and funds**

For each strategy, policy statements and guidelines are provided. Policy statements are non—negotiable, but high-level statements.

For each policy statement, guidelines are provided to various sectors illustrating that in most respects, a solution to any challenge can be resolved with more than one approach.
Where applicable guidelines can be used in Local Municipal SDFs or clarified with more detail.

The Implementation Framework of this SDF therefore will relate to any specific action or project that can be performed by a sphere of government, by mandate or by request and agreement so as to make the SDF vision and strategies a reality.

At this time the Overberg JDA has made a notable impact in the District. It has the potential to kick start many catalytic projects previously included in SDFs but lack political ally to drive it.

It is necessary for the SDF, IDP and JDA to better integrate its efforts. Further engagement with the ODM JDA Coordinator will follow during the public participation process

Protect, enhance, and capitalize on agricultural, environmental, and scenic landscape assets and recognize their importance as drivers of the economy

The natural environment, consisting of a system of biodiversity assets and scenic landscapes provides the backdrop to the tourism sector in the district. Presently, the agricultural sector is an important source of employment opportunities within the district, and rural communities must benefit from the further derivation of economic opportunities from natural resources. Planning to protect, enhance and capitalize on natural assets must take cognizance of current and future threats and opportunities Capitalize on the tourism appeal of the Overberg District

Policy 1: Protect, enhance, and capitalise on scenic landscape and heritage assets of the District and recognize its importance as a driver to the economy

Sector	Ref.	Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA
Biodiversity and environment	**1.1**	**Ensure the correct application of Spatial Planning Categories in SDFs**	
Agriculture			
Heritage		Draft model heritage protection overlay zone regulations for municipal -wide and settlement scale. The regulations consist of the following heritage protection overlay zones based on a municipal scale • Landscapes of Heritage Significance • Scenic Drives • Local Area and Coastal Overlay Zones • Areas of High Archaeological Potential • Specific Heritage Resources located outside of draft HPOZs	
		The following steps will advance the recognition and protection of the cultural landscape: • Photographic/historic surveys (to include a fundamental shift in focus from surveying monuments to rural landscapes) • to determine sensitivities • To update existing heritage surveys • To include the cultural (rural) landscape in existing surveys • To determine the grading of heritage sites • Compile Conservation Management Plans, and • Undertake Heritage Impact Assessments (only when development applications are submitted to relevant decision-making authorities).	
		Investigate the significant export of valuables	

Sector	Ref.	Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA
LED/ Economic/ Finance	•	• Link the Overberg REDs Strategy	
Planning	•	• Safeguard the landscape character of mountain ranges, foothills, and other elevated features in the Overberg District from uncompromising developments that would obstruct view corridors • Prevent settlement encroachment into agricultural areas, scenic landscapes, and biodiversity priority areas, especially between settlements, and river corridors. • **Conservation strategies, detailed place-specific guidelines, and explicit development parameters must supplement urban edges in SDFs to ensure the effective management of settlement and landscape quality and form.** • **Reaffirm the coastal leisure corridors in SDFs** • Incentivise Renewable Energy projects as per the REDZ areas suitable for further investigation for solar and wind developments which have been determined to have less visual impact on landscapes • **Apply Spatial Planning Categories in SDFs**	
Tourism	•	• Use of the PSDF inventory Heritage and scenic resources of the Overberg District to develop an aggressive tourism development strategy for the Overberg District • Use heritage resources, such as the adaptive use of historic buildings, to enhance the character of an area, stimulate urban regeneration, encourage investment and create tourism opportunities, while ensuring that interventions in these heritage contexts are consistent with local building and landscape typologies, scale, massing, form and architectural idiom • Develop a plan to market the Overberg Coastal Leisure Corridor	

Policy 2: Protection and promotion of an inclusive, sustainable and resilient agricultural sector

Sector		Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA
Agriculture	•	• Implementation of the Overberg Rural Development Plan including Farmer Support Units through investment and support • Prioritise climate-resilient crops and livestock and resource-efficient processing options in Agri-Parks • Promote responsible veld management in Extensive Agricultural areas to improve veld carrying capacity and biodiversity • Explore crop diversification in light of predicted temperature increases due to climate change • Promote water-saving irrigation systems and precision irrigation technologies • Utilise River Maintenance Management Plans (MMPs) to support integrated catchment management and guide landowners on best practices for alien clearing, continued riverbank rehabilitation and appropriate physical infrastructure • Identification of land to develop sustainable small-scale farming practices • Provide guidance to farmers and agri-processors on commodity-specific measures to reduce non-point and point pollution of surface and groundwater sources, in partnership with farmer and commodity organisations	

Sector		Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA
		• Incorporate climate change considerations into crop and livestock development and testing programmes for specific agro-climatic zones • Strengthen development and testing of heat and drought-resilient cultivars and breeds of alternative crops and livestock • Encourage emerging farmers to make use of innovations and technologies offered by the DoA in support of the SmartAgri Plan such as • Link agri-workers with entrepreneurial opportunities such a small-scale agri-processing, renewable energy sources, etc. •	
Biodiversity and environment	•	•	
LED/ Economic/ Finance	•	• Offer support to emerging farmers in Farmer Production and Support Hub • Promote locally processed products jointly with local agri-tourism for diversification • Provide the necessary farmer support for drought relief, water use efficiencies and agricultural expansion in the region, with a specific focus on emerging farmers. • Identification of land to develop sustainable small-scale farming practices	
Planning	•	• Enable the necessary infrastructure within Farmer Production and Support Hubs • Ensure farmers in the region are granted the necessary rights and building plans on their farms to promote agri-processing and job creation, but in a manner that does not compromise the landscape integrity of the Overberg • Agree to and adopt an ecological infrastructure zone (for climate change resilience) as a formal zoning option in land use planning maps • Apply ecological infrastructure zoning to land use planning maps at provincial and municipal level • Revise existing norms governing agricultural land use planning to incorporate climate change considerations and ecological infrastructure and optimise Area-Wide Planning and farm plans accordingly • Promote the approval of wind and solar farms without compromising agricultural objectives •	
Roads and Transport	•	• Ensure that the maintenance of road networks to agricultural markets are prioritised	
Tourism	•	• Promote locally processed products jointly with local agri-tourism for diversification	

Policy 3: Establish, manage, and market the Overberg District's unique coastal and inland offerings to local and international visitors

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA
Biodiversity and environment		
Agriculture		
LED/ Economic/ Finance	Promote locally processed products jointly with local agri-tourism for diversification	
Planning	Manage the impacts of sea-level rise using building control regulations and implementation of the coastal management lines.	
Tourism	Revise flood lines (likely increase in 1:50 / 1:100 flood line magnitudes) to take climate change into account.	
Coastal	Implement estuary management plans	

Policy 4: Establish, manage, and market the Overberg District's unique coastal and inland offerings to local and international visitors

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA
Biodiversity and environment		
Agriculture		
LED/ Economic/ Finance	Promote locally processed products jointly with local agri-tourism for diversification	
Planning	Manage the impacts of sea-level rise using building control regulations and implementation of the coastal management lines. Manage the consideration of coastal development in a sustainable and precautionary manner.	
Tourism		
Coastal		

Prevent and mitigate potential risks and vulnerabilities to ensure the safety of natural, human, economic and infrastructural resources of the district

Policy 1: Take collective action in the conservation of renosterveld

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA
Biodiversity and environment	• Actively engage with AgriSA and other agricultural bodies	
Agriculture	Apply **Renosterveld Management Guidelines** • Do not burn too frequently; burning is recommended every 10 to 15 years, or more, in drier regions. Bear in mind that burning frequencies will vary depending on the type of veld and annual rainfall. • Optimal burning time for Renosterveld is late summer to early autumn. Never burn in winter or spring – it would irreversibly damage the bulbs and harm most wildlife. • Never allow grazing immediately after a fire – rest the veld for a minimum of two years before grazing, and then do so only for a short period in the late summer months. Grazing too soon after a fire promotes unfavorable species such as Renosterbos at the expense of favorable ones. • Overgrazing usually arises because Renosterveld is seldom managed as a separate camp. Ideally, fragments should be permanently or temporarily fenced to facilitate more appropriate grazing regimes. • Do not brush-cut veld as it does not produce the same ecological response as fire. • Avoid forcing a fire through a thicket or very rocky or exposed areas. These microhabitats are unlikely to be fire-adapted and would probably not burn under natural circumstances. • Avoid feeding animals in the natural veld. Feeding areas tend to get excessively trampled and fertilized and often result in the introduction of alien grasses and weeds. • Never plough through a watercourse or closer than 32m. • The management of Renosterveld fragments in isolation without making any effort to connect these fragments, there is a very good chance that many more species will be lost as a result of the breakdown of ecological processes. • Any pieces of Renosterveld on a property, no matter how small, can act as stepping stones for animal movement and are particularly important for insects. Ploughing or transforming such refuges is illegal by law unless the landowner has undertaken the required environmental impact assessment and has written authorization from the competent authority. • Wherever necessary eliminate invasive aliens or at least control the spread of alien vegetation. • Consider the impact of herbicide or pesticide drift or fertilizer runoff on natural veld and watercourses. • Do not plough right up to the edge of the natural habitat. Allow for a 5 – 10m wide buffer of undisturbed land. • Road verges are sometimes the only remaining natural corridors in a heavily converted agricultural landscape and often contain a surprising amount of biodiversity. Road verges that can act as ecological corridors between fragmented remnants should be identified ed strategically and managed accordingly. • Consider your Renosterveld fragment, watercourse, or corridor as part of a living landscape. Reflect on how it links to the neighbour's veld or watercourse or how it fits into the bigger landscape.	

	More information on Renosterveld conservation can be found here: https://overbergrenosterveld.org.za/	
LED/ Economic/ Finance	Promote locally processed products jointly with local agri-tourism for diversification	

Policy 2: Prioritise and implement climate change mitigation efforts

It is important to remember that climate change is cross-cutting and will impact all sectors. It is therefore not just the municipality's responsibility to respond but also civil society including the private sector and NGOs as well as the National and Provincial governments.

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA
Biodiversity and environment	Manage increase impacts on threatened ecosystems	
	Manage increase impacts on the environment due to land-use change	
	Promote the rehabilitation of degraded natural areas	
	Manage alien invasive species	
	Promote urban greening with indigenous and water-wise plants	
Agriculture	Implement SmartAgri principles More information can be found here: http://www.greenagri.org.za/smartagri-2/about/	
	Promote responsible veld management in Extensive Agricultural areas to improve veld carrying capacity and biodiversity	
	Invest in current climate-resilient crops with potential to scale up and scale out	
	Identify and invest in future new crops in suitable production areas	
	Incorporate climate change considerations into crop and livestock development and testing programmes for specific agro-climatic zones	
	Promote the use of renewable energy (RE) on farms and throughout the value chain	
	Discourage the building of physical infrastructure in risk-prone areas of farms and promote more climate-resilient re-building practices following a disaster	
	Identification of land to develop sustainable small-scale farming practices	
Coastal and marine	Manage the impacts of sea-level rise using building control regulations and implementation of the coastal management lines.	
	Revise flood lines (likely increase in 1:50 / 1:100 flood line magnitudes) to take climate change into account.	
	Implement estuary management plans	
Disaster management,	Develop early warning systems with public alerts (e.g., for potential heatwaves, storm surges, flooding)	
	Implement a stormwater system maintenance plan that takes into account new risks from climate change.	

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA
infrastructure, and human settlements	Conduct a vulnerability assessment on increased risk from intense weather events (heat waves, rainfall, fires) in informal dwellings within the urban area.	
	Develop an alien vegetation control plan for municipal-owned lands to protect the urban interface.	
	Remove alien vegetation from water catchments to reduce water loss	
	Improve awareness-raising and mainstreaming of fire and flood awareness through municipal communications platforms.	
Water	Implement a Water loss management plan to address water reticulation losses on an annual basis.	
	Investigate alternative water sources and water re-use options.	
	Remove alien vegetation from water catchments to reduce water loss	
	Develop a Drought management plan.	
Human settlements	Discourage developments in identified risk areas	
Planning	Agree on a framework with minimum requirements for what the strategic plans (IDPs, SDFs) need to include in terms of climate change risks and responses for agriculture	
	Discourage developments in identified risk areas	
	Incentivize and promote renewable energy projects in the Overberg	
LED/ Economic/ Finance		
Energy	Promote the investment in renewable energy.	
	Retrofit municipal infrastructure for increased energy efficiency.	
	Municipal support structures for Small Scale Embedded Generation / mini-grids – feed-in tariffs with applicable bylaws and incentives.	
Waste management	Promote waste minimisation and waste separation initiatives as potential employment opportunities	
	Implementation of the Integrated Waste Management Plan and National norms and standards for waste management.	
	Develop a strategy for the rehabilitation of landfill sites	

Policy 3: Co-ordination of efforts Disaster Management/ Emergency efforts

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA
Disaster Management/ Emergency Services	Strengthen disaster risk reduction through multistakeholder and inter-governmental dialogue on roles and responsibilities.	
	Centralising risk, vulnerability and disaster management intelligence from all scales of government on a live GIS system that is accessible to all relevant parties	
	Assess suitable, effective and low-cost communication channels for the dissemination of climate-related early warning advisories, including evaluation of successes and identification of gaps	
Biodiversity and environment		
Agriculture	Integrate climate change into agricultural disaster management plans (e.g. Drought Plan, Flood Plan), in consultation with organised agriculture and commodity organisations	
Planning	Fast-track decisions on requested emergency infrastructure repairs and climate resilient reconstruction following damage caused by climate extremes	
Coastal and marine		

Policy 3: Protect the integrity of the coastline

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA
Disaster Management/ Emergency Services		
Biodiversity and environment		
Agriculture		
Economic		
Coastal and marine		

Policy 4: Upgrade, maintain and manage regional waste and engineering infrastructure

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Link to JDMA

Disaster Management/ Emergency Services		
Biodiversity and environment		
Agriculture		
Economic		
Coastal and marine		

Improved regional accessibility and connectivity matched by capacity, resources, and opportunity to achieve inclusive economies of scale

Policy 1: Consistency in the determination of settlement hierarchy

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	

Policy 2: Prioritize infrastructure and services to support the identified role and hierarchy within the regional space economy and with due consideration of population growth projections

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	

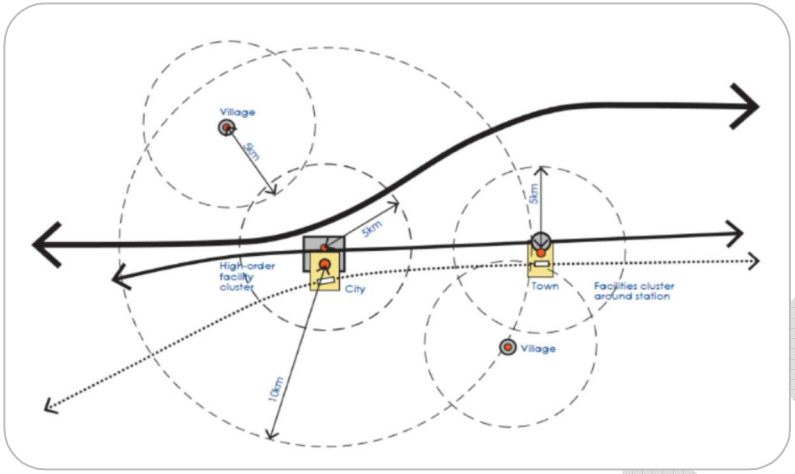


Figure 123: Activity location, hierarchy and clustering applied at a municipal scale

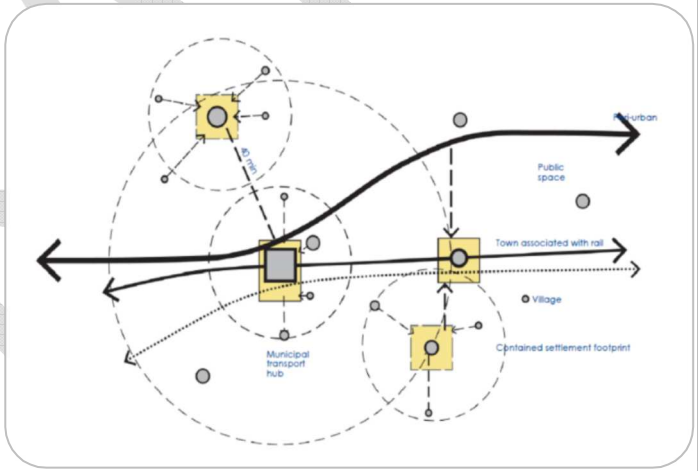
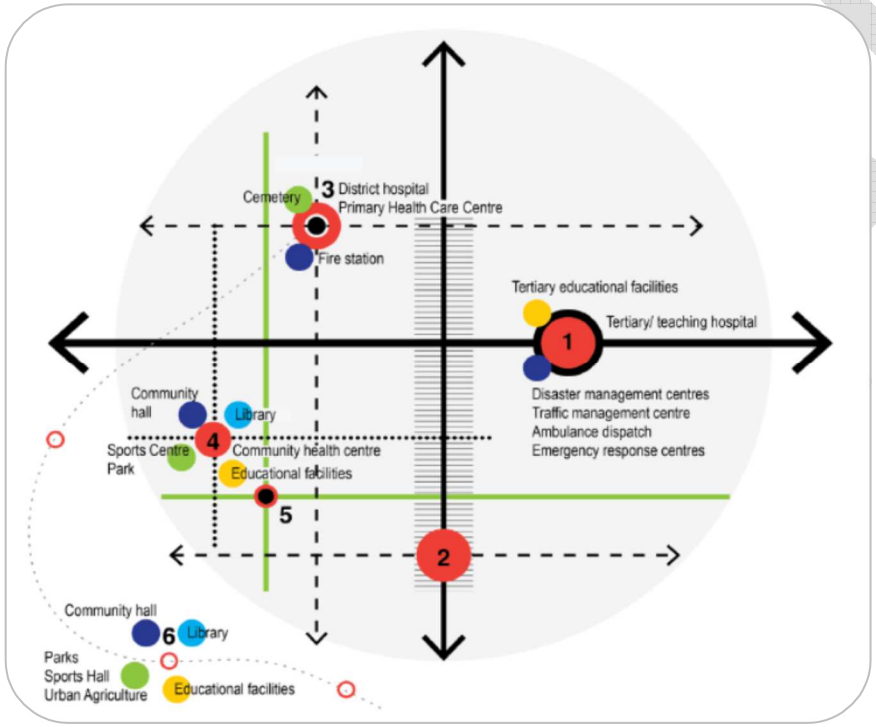


Figure 38: Accessibility principles applied at municipal scale

Policy 3: Promote smart growth ensuring the efficient use of land and infrastructure by containing urban sprawl and prioritising infill, intensification, and redevelopment within settlements

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Applicable to
	• Discourage sprawl and promote compact development • Manage urban edges appropriately • Contain settlement footprints and land use mix to promote walkability in towns • Cluster social facilities to optimise equitable access and spatial efficiency, preferably close to or around transport interchanges or main stations • Encourage and support mixed use development • Encourage higher densities where applicable • Encourage infill before greenfield development • Encourage safe non-motorised transport routes within settlements, particularly for women, children and the vulnerable  *Figure 125: social services location, hierarchy and clustering principles illustrated across various scales*	

Agriculture		
Economic		
Biodiversity and environment		

Policy 4: Revitalise rail infrastructure for tourism and rail-based movement of freights

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Applicable to	Link to ODM SDBIP
	Revitalise rail infrastructure and stations to inland towns		
	Engage with Transet regarding the potential use of rail infrastructure at branch lines in the Overberg		
	Develop a tourism strategy focused on the use of rail for tourism with Overnight stays towns. Develop visits from overnight destinations to coastal tourist destinations. Develop the tourism capacity in destination towns		
Biodiversity and environment			
Agriculture			
Economic			
Coastal and marine			

Targeted and coordinated use of government assets, infrastructure, and funding to ensure the most efficient and financially sustainable use of public resources and funds

Policy 1: Target investment in identified growth nodes

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Applicable to	Link to ODM SDBIP

Policy 2: Expand the functionality of existing public social facilities before pursuing greenfield developments

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Applicable to	Link to ODM SDBIP

Policy 3: Coordinate efforts to better apply for funding

Sector	Guidelines for each Sector	Applicable to	Link to ODM SDBIP
Disaster Management/ Emergency Services			
Biodiversity and environment			

Agriculture			
Economic			
Coastal and marine			

Chapter 5

Implementation Framework

5 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The implementation requirements of a District SDF are different from a local SDF primarily because district municipalities do not possess the same powers and are not responsible for functions that local municipalities are. For example, the Overberg district municipality does not preside over the land use management function or provide any local infrastructure or local service functions such as water reticulation, wastewater treatment, storm water or electricity reticulation. Furthermore, district municipalities do not have the capability to generate rates income and are dependent on the division of revenue as determined by National Treasury.

5.1 AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL PIPELINE OF PROJECTS

Joint District and Metro Approach

The Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA) promotes collaboration and is an essential governance instrument that will enable co-planning, co-budgeting, and co-implementation to strengthen service delivery in communities. The JDMA provides an implementation plan for planning and strategic priorities, development initiatives, service delivery, and capacity-building.

Table 29: Spending on infrastructure, Overberg District, 2021/22

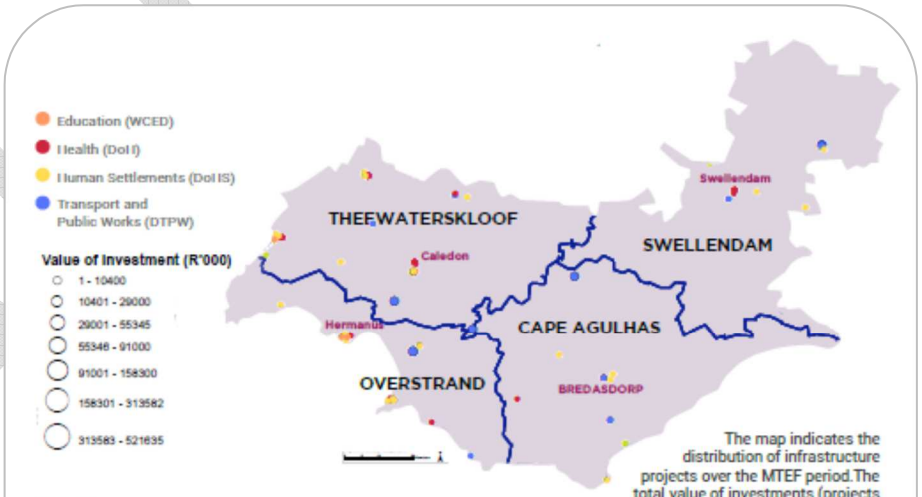
DESCRIPTION R million	2021/22 Municipal infrastructure spend (original budget)
Economic infrastructure	**56.5**
Road transport and public works	56.1
Environmental services	0.5
Social infrastructure	**115.1**
Education	-
Health	0.0
Social development	12.0
Housing	103.1
Trading services	**332.7**
Energy sources	104.5
Water management	98.2
Wastewater management	113.2
Waste management	16.8
Other	**60.3**
Total infrastructure spend	**564.8**

Source: Provincial Treasury, 2021

A coordinated and combined effort from all spheres of government, as well as the private sector, can successfully leverage infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development.

The table below outlines the budgeted expenditure on infrastructure by the local municipalities in the Overberg District for 2021/22.

Collectively, the local municipalities have allocated R564.8 million to the capital expenditure budgets for 2021/22. This includes allocations made towards economic, social, and trading services infrastructure of R56.5 million, R115.1 million, and R332.7



Map 3.1
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL MTEF INFRASTRUCTURE BUDGET AND NUMBER OF PROJECTS,
Overberg District, 2021/24

WC PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT	No of Projects	2021/22 MTEF (R'000)	2022/23 MTEF (R'000)	2023/24 MTEF (R'000)	MTEF Total (R'000)
Education (WCED)	4	27 000	27 000	47 000	101 000
Health (DoH)	26	27 470	34 451	19 740	81 661
Human Settlements (DoHS)	29	190 579	186 153	110 300	487 032
Transport and Public Works (DTPW)	20	355 132	476 136	318 200	1 149 468
Total	**79**	**600 181**	**723 740**	**495 240**	**1 819 161**

Note: WCED is the Western Cape Education Department, DoH is the Department of Health, DoHS is the Department of Human Settlements and DTPW is the Department of Transport and Public Works

Figure 125: Total Departmental MTEF infrastructure budget and number of projects, Overberg District, 2021-2024

million respectively. Other capital expenses to the value of R60.3 million were also budgeted for in 2021/22. Key municipal expenditure categories include wastewater management (R113.2 million), energy sources (R104.5 million), and water management (R98.2 million).

The COVID-19 pandemic has emphasized the value of having access to the internet for education and business purposes. Access to broadband connection can assist in creating an attractive environment for the establishment of businesses as well as households, as many service workers are then able to work from home. Public-private partnerships that aim to improve access to the internet, particularly at a low cost, therefore have a valuable role to play in creating an enabling environment for economic and social development. For example, the Overstrand Municipality has eight Master Wayleave Agreements in place with private communications licensees for the installation of telecommunication services in the municipal area. Through its one-trench and co-building methodology, the Overstrand Municipality has enabled the installation of fibre services in Gansbaai, Stanford, Hermanus, and Kleinmond.

Approximately 70.0% of suburbs in these towns have been covered. Free public Wifi Fi access spots in the Cape Agulhas municipal area have enabled 17 275 people to access the internet to date in 2021. These free public Wi-Fi access spots have transferred 78.3TB of data. There are also four service providers installing fibre in Bredasdorp and Struisbaai.

Provincial infrastructure investment in the Overberg District accounts for R1.8 billion or 6.7% of the Provincial total over the 2021 MTEF. The per capita spend is R6 063 for the district which is higher than the Province's per capita spend.:

The investment in the rehabilitation, renovations, and refurbishment, main roads, is the key focus area of investment in the region at 52.3% of the total allocation over the 2021 MTEF. The human settlements development also receive attention in the district.

The need for an intergovernmental pipeline of projects to guide on how the proposed MSDF projects and actions will be implemented. It is argued that the JDMA can play a key role to facilitate this.

5.2 The OVERBERG JDA project list

5.2.1 ONGOING PROJECTS

Name of Project	Sector	Municipality
Waste Management	DEADP	All
Asset Care and Maintenance	DBSA/DLG	Cape Agulhas
Rail Project	PRASA/TRANSNET/DTPW	All
High mass lighting	DLG	Theewaterskloof
Upgrading of resorts	DEDAT	All
Drug Rehab Centre	DSD/HEALTH/DTPW	All
Establishment of schools	DOE/TPW	Overstrand
ECD Support	DSD/DOE/HEALTH	All
Eradication of Alien Vegetation	DOA/DALRRD/DEADP	All
Dam Project	DOA/DWS/DLG	All
Desalination Plant	DTPW/NPW/DEADP	All
Fire Training Centre	SANTAM	All
Training of Volunteers	SANTAM	All
Safehouse	SANTAM	Overstrand

5.2.2 OVERBERG JDMA: PRIORITY PROJECTS PER MUNICIPALITY (LONG LIST)

Overberg District Municipality

- Water backup system for Karwyderskraal Landfill Site
- Excavation, removal, and remediation of Elim Waste Disposal Site
- Additional land for development of educational opportunities across the District
- Land for small farmer development across the District
- Animal shelter on a shared Services Basis
- Expand on the fire function: new fire station and training of 100 officials
- Safe House/Community Centre (Overstrand)

Cape Agulhas

- Agriculture Hub at Lebombo Camp, Bredasdorp
- Development of fishing trade - Abalone and Fish farms in Arniston/ Waenhuiskrans
- New Public Transport Interchange
- Upgrading of the Struisbaai Police station.
- Upgrading of Suiderstrand road – (upgrade of 3,8km from paved portion, L'Agulhas Lighthouse) to Suiderstrand entrance

Overstrand

- Upgrading of Kleinmond clinic (Proteadorp) to a day hospital with ambulance facilities
- Zwelihle Youth Centre
- Upgrading and new stormwater network in Rooi Els, Pringle Bay, Betties Bay
- Highmass Lights in Zwelihle and Stanford (Op die Kop)- street lights
- Upgrade Kleinmond Fire station

Swellendam
- Container Park Projects -Railton and Smitsville
- The construction of an intersection on the R60 and N2
- Moving of exterior toilets into main house of "Old Railton Block" (elderly, disabled & very poor families)
- Highmass Light at 2 Reservoir Dams in Swellendam (Bakenskop and Railton Dams)
- The upgrading of the bulk water supply to Railton

Theewaterskloof
- ESKOM - Upgrading of electricity supply in Villiersdorp area
- Transformation process in Genadendal. Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development
- District Safety Plan: Radio Communication Network
- Improvements in ambulance availability
- Additional Funding for Traffic Centre: Grabouw.

5.3 Overberg District SDF and JDA Implementation Actions (link to ODM SDBIP)

	Description	Responsibility	Objectives	Outcome indicator	Budget	Implementing Agent	Timeframe

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