Langeberg is a Local Municipality within the Cape Winelands District Municipality (which in total covers an approximate area of 22 309 km²).

Langeberg Municipality covers a total area of approximately 4 517.4 km² (which now includes 1184.54km² of former Cape Winelands DMA land - consisting mostly of extensive farming, natural veld and very large game farms). Langeberg includes the towns of Ashton, Bonnievale, McGregor, Montagu and Robertson as well as the rural areas adjacent to and between these towns.
Ashton

Ashton is a small town situated on the R62, between Robertson and Swellendam at the foot of the Langeberge. It is also the heart of the Langeberg Municipal area and is not only host to the Administrative Head Office of the Langeberg Municipality, but also home to almost ten wineries and two large canneries. Between vineyards and green fruit orchards and home to many local artists it is an important wine producing and fruit processing centre.

With the completion of the railway line from Worcester to the coastal regions in 1887, the trading post, Roodewal, became a railway station, and shortly afterwards was renamed Ashton, in honour of Job Ashton, director and railway engineer of the New Cape Central Railways (Ltd). For several years the settlement consisted of only a railway station, warehouse, hotel, post office, butchery, a little school, one shop and a few houses. During 1939 and 1940 extraordinary growth took place with the opening of the Langeberg Cooperative, resulting in the farmland being divided into plots. Development received a further boost with the establishment of a second canning factory in 1949. In 1956 Ashton gained municipal status.

Next to the Municipal Offices of the Langeberg Municipality, Main Road, Ashton stands the steam locomotive no 2010 class 14 CRB, that depicts the town worldwide. This icon was commissioned in 1919 and used on the Worcester-Mossel Bay rail section until 1983.

Ashton also offers you the opportunity to cruise down the Breede River while sipping your wine or enjoy a light lunch on the river banks. Within a few minutes’ drive are panoramic views, mountain biking and hiking trails and rock climbing the spectacular cliffs in the Cogmanskloof.
Bonnievale

Have majestic mountains on the one side and the ever-flowing Breede River on the other, with beautiful fruit and wine farms lining the way. Bonnievale is situated on the banks of the Breede River. Surrounded by the Langeberg Mountain Range in the north-east, and the Riviersonderrand mountains in the south-west, it is one of the most beautifully situated towns in the Western Cape. The name Bonnievale actually means Beautiful Valley.

Bonnievale is known as The Valley of Cheese and Wine for a good reason. There are 8 Wine Cellars in the area and two cheese factories producing cheese, butter, milk, yoghurt and whey powder.

The town was founded by Christopher Forrest Rigg. Rigg and his wife moved to Bonnievale in 1900. They had three daughters, but only one survived infancy. Mary Myrtle was born in 1903 and she especially loved playing in a certain lucerne field near their home. Sadly in 1911 she contracted meningitis and on her deathbed she asked her father to build her a small church. Mary Myrtle was buried in her favourite playground, the lucerne field near her home. Rigg kept his promise to his daughter and built the small Norman-style church in her memory. The date on the cornerstone is 1921, but the first Anglican service was only held in 1924. At the entrance above the main door there is a statuette in the likeness of Mary Myrtle, and in the background is a rose tree with seven roses, depicting the seven years of her life. The Mary Myrtle Rigg Church is the only church in the world known to be built at the request of a child.

Rigg was also responsible for the construction of the water channel scheme providing Bonnievale with water. The newspapers described the undertaking as “the greatest engineering project of its time in South Africa by one man”. Today, more than a 100 years since completion, all of the east side and large sections of the west side of Bonnievale still use the water from the canals, which are much as they were when built by Rigg, in spite of great development having taken place since then.

In 1902 a railway halt was constructed between Robertson and Swellendam and was called ‘Vale’. In 1917 the halt received full status as a railway station upon Rigg’s request to the Railways to allow the train to stop at the siding, so that he could load his lucerne, beetroot, maize and other vegetable crops. The name then changed to Bonnievale. In 1922 a village management board was elected. The town received full municipal status in April 1953.
Montagu lies nestled between two mountain ranges halfway between Cape Town and the Garden Route, on the legendary Route 62, with crystal clear air, free of any pollution. It is the gateway to the Little Karoo and also the scenic heart of Route 62. This historic link between Cape Town, Oudtshoorn, the Garden Route and the Eastern Cape, offers travellers remarkable beauty and excellent facilities. All combining to make this one of the most memorable journeys in South Africa, winding through spectacular scenery and mountain passes.

Montagu, once known as 'Agter Cogman's Kloof', lies between the Keisie and Kingna Rivers. The only exit to the west was through Cogman's Kloof, and strong teams of horses or oxen were needed for the journey. John Montagu, the British Secretary of the Cape Colony based in Cape Town in the 1850s, envisaged the potential of the Cape Colony, but realized that it could never develop without efficient transport and communications. Montagu was aided by pioneering road engineers to create passes through the mountain barriers. Through his efforts, the country could be developed agriculturally and he became a popular figure. In Tribute to him the village was officially named Montagu in 1851 and he travelled there to 'baptize' the town.

It is not known when the springs were discovered, but early trekker's often- followed the course of rivers and some camped in the vicinity of present-day Montagu. They drank the clear, strangely-flavoured water, found it wonderfully refreshing and traced its course through the kloof to where they discovered the hot springs. News of the healing waters spread quickly and many visitors began to visit the area. The springs form part of the now popular Montagu Baths.

The magic of this area is its wonderful dry healthy climate, nature walks, 4X4 routes, cycling and top cuisine. Discover our wild flower nature garden, or take a peek at our unusual social paradise for birds at the well-loved bird tree within our village, hike the fabulous nature reserves, meander through the marvellous museum with a medicinal garden, visit unique art galleries where you can meet the artists and don't miss the many lovely trails for hiking. It also offers some of the best climbing in the Western Cape and South Africa with many crags that vary in grade and steepness with excellent quality rock. +/-400 Single Pitch & Multi-Pitch Sport Routes of all ranges of difficulty.
McGregor

This charming, well-preserved mid 19th century village with its quaint, thatched cottages offers plenty outdoor activities, arts & crafts, tranquillity and relaxation. Surrounded by mountain trails, fruit orchards, olive groves and vineyards the village has maintained a rural peaceful ambience inspirational to artists.

Visitors are spoiled for choice with a variety of activities on offer, like walking/hiking trails, mountain biking, 4x4 trails, bird watching as well as a pottery studio, art galleries, massage therapies and much more.

The village of McGregor was laid out in 1861, the population then 350. In 1894 a village management board was established and in 1907 the village became a municipality. McGregor was originally known as Lady Grey, but the name was changed in 1905, to avoid confusion with Lady Grey near Aliwal North. It was renamed in honour of the Rev Andrew McGregor, who had been the Dutch Reformed Church minister of the Robertson District for forty years.

McGregor is a unique, alternative, eccentric and therapeutic village away from the crowds where you can truly unwind, step back in time and just relax. Eating out is always a pleasure; we have several fine restaurants to choose from. McGregor village is also home to a vibrant community of artists.

The 19th century village of McGregor, dreaming away in a quiet valley at the end of a road going nowhere, is home to artists, craftsmen, healers and colourful characters. Here life is slow, tranquil and gentle. Beautiful preserved white-washed cottages nestle in half-wild gardens, water trickles and burbles down old stone irrigation channels and one almost expects to see the shadowy figure of a woman in the garb of yesteryear, with a basket of roses over her arm, disappearing around the next corner.

Chapter3  Page 38
Robertson

Situated in the shadow of the majestic Langeberg Mountains with the Breede River as its life blood, Robertson is the western gateway to The Heart of Route 62, only 1 ½ hours leisurely drive from Cape Town. With 150 years of history, Robertson has grown into one of the most attractive Cape Winelands towns, with Victorian buildings, jacaranda-lined streets and beautiful gardens.

In 1852 it was decided that a town needs to be established in this area and Mr. Van Zijl’s farm was purchased for the then enormous sum of 4 200 Pounds. The sale of plots at about 40 Pounds each and the laying of the cornerstone in 1853 of the Dutch Reformed Church on a well-situated block in the centre of town was considered the birth date of the town and named after Dr Robertson, then pastor at Swellendam.

Soon traders and general dealer stores started to open up and several private schools were opened. By 1872 Robertson boasted a well stocked Public Library and by 1880 a branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa was opened.

Today, Robertson is one of the largest wine-producing regions in South Africa. The region may be best known for its wine but the variety of attractions and activities combined with spectacular scenery and the relaxed hospitality of the people ensures visitors an unforgettable stay.

Robertson Wine Valley forms part of the longest wine route in the world, Route 62. Boasting a large number of cellars, co-operatives and private estates, our award winning wines will be a treat for all wine lovers.

There are many diverse attractions, from a lazy river cruise to a vigorous mountain hike, elegant wining and dining to outdoor picnics and exploring our rich historical sites. The local farm stalls overflow with fresh produce, dried fruit and freshly made breads, homemade jams and preserves. Robertson and its surrounds are a paradise for the nature lover and sport enthusiast. The town is situated in the Robertson Wine Valley with breathtaking views. It is also host to a championship 18-hole golf course is friendly yet challenging with excellent greens.
1. DEMOGRAPHICS

Important demographic characteristics that will be highlighted within this section include: population size, age and gender distribution and racial groups in Langeberg municipal area.

1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical area. It also provides a planning measure to assist budget planners to match available resources to address the relative demand for services.

Figure 1  Comparison of Langeberg’s population to Cape Winelands District, 2001, 2007 & 2010

![Population comparison chart](image)

*Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007*

The 2007 Community Survey estimated the population size of the Western Cape at 5.3 million of which 712 418 (13.5 per cent) people resided in the Cape Winelands District. Langeberg is the 4th largest population in Cape Winelands District with a population size of 80 119 people in 2007. According to the 2007 Community Survey, Langeberg’s population decreased at an annual average rate of 0.24 per cent from 81 272 people in 2001 to 80 119 people in 2007.

According to the population projections of the Department of Social Development, the population is expected to decrease to 79483 people by 2010 accounting for an annual average growth of 0.3 per cent from 2007.
1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in Langeberg’s population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of Langeberg Municipality will particularly highlight growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provide important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located and to target government, civil society and non-governmental programs more effectively.

Figure 2  Langeberg’s population pyramids for 2001 and 2007

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007
1.3 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely: children (0 - 14 years); economically active population (15 - 64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older.

In 2001, Langeberg’s population composition was as follows: children at 31.2 per cent, economically active population at 63.1 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 5.7 per cent of the population. In 2007, Langeberg’s population changed as follows: children at 28.4 per cent, the economically active population at 66.3 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 5.8 per cent of the population.

The youth’s¹ share of the total population changed from 33.8 to 32.6 per cent between 2001 and 2007. The combined share of children and youth’s of the total population declined from 65.5 per cent in 2001 to 61 per cent in 2007.

Accordingly, the child dependency ratio lowered from 49.4 per cent in 2001 to 42.9 per cent in 2007 whilst the age dependency ratio lowered from 9 per cent to 8.7 per cent over the same period. The overall dependency ratio however lowered from 58.4 per cent in 2001 to 51.6 per cent in 2007.

1.4 Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in Langeberg’s population in respect of male/female population and age cohorts over the period 2001 to 2007. The population declined across all the different age groups over the 2001 to 2007 period.

Males declined at an annual average rate of 0.7 per cent from 39 201 persons in 2001 to 37 586 persons in 2007, while females increased at annual average rate of 0.03 per cent from 42 071 persons to 42 156 persons over the same period. Consequently, males’ share of the total population decreased from 48.2 per cent in 2001 to 47.1 per cent in 2007 whilst females’ share of the total population increased from 51.8 per cent in 2001 to 52.9 per cent in 2007.

2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The indicators highlighted in this section attempts to provide insight into the community’s ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfil its aspirations. This section of the profile outlines some of the education, health, safety and security, household income, gender dynamics, as well information on the number of individuals accessing social grants and the type of grants accessed within the Langeberg municipal area.

2.1 Human Development and Education

2.1.1 Learner Enrolment

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of

¹ Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.
demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and while jointly planning with the national Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information may also be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in the region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient numbers of persons with technical skills, including engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

Figure 3 gives an indication as to changes in the learner enrolment numbers in Langeberg municipal area over the period 2007 to 2010. The number of learners (from Grade R to 12) enrolled in schools in this municipality increased by an annual average rate of 2.3 per cent from 16 780 learners in year 2007 to 17 898 learners in 2010.

2.2 Health

This section of the profile highlights the current health infrastructure, human resource capacity in the public health sector and burden of disease in the Langeberg municipal area.

2.2.1 Access to Health Facilities

In the 2010/11 financial year, a total of 85 Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities were located within the Cape Winelands District. Langeberg Municipality had 15 PHC facilities.
### Table 3: Access to Health Facilities, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Community Health Centres</th>
<th>Community Day Centres</th>
<th>Satellite Clinics</th>
<th>Mobile Clinics</th>
<th>District Hospitals</th>
<th>Regional Hospitals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Winelands</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Winelands DMA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010*

In 2010, a total of 85 primary health care facilities are located in the entire Cape Winelands District. Langeberg Municipality has a total of 15 primary health care facilities including 8 clinics, 5 mobile clinics and 2 district hospitals.

Furthermore, one Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) registered service points have been designated to specifically meet the needs of HIV/AIDS patients and the primary health facilities also cater for TB treatment.

#### 2.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

Having adequate numbers of health professional to serve at primary health care facilities is a further determinant of quality health care.
2.3 Safety and Security

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning take cognisance of the importance of security and justice in building liveable communities.

2.4 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have differing policy consequences.

Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not or cannot take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

4.4.1 Unemployment by gender

Table 8 presents the unemployment by gender group as a share of the total population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Langeberg</th>
<th>Unemployment rate within group</th>
<th>Percentage share of the labour force</th>
<th>Percentage share of unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2007, the unemployment rate for males was 9.1 per cent with the percentage share of the unemployed at 49.5 per cent. The unemployment rate for females was marginally higher at 9.7 per cent and the percentage share of the unemployed was at 50.5 per cent.

4.4.2 Racial profile of unemployment

Table 8 displays the unemployment patterns across the various racial groups. Unemployment in Langeberg was concentrated within the Coloured population at 67.1 per cent followed by Blacks at 29 per cent. Even though the African population group has the lower percentage share, their unemployment rate was higher 17.3 percent in 2007. Contrastingly, the Coloured workers experienced the second
highest unemployment rate of 8.5 per cent. However, Coloureds represent the largest percentage share (74.2 per cent) of the total labour force and hence the highest percentage (67.1 per cent) shares of the unemployed. In Langeberg, the White population group accounted for the lowest unemployment rate of 3.6 per cent amongst the three largest population groups (African, Coloured and White) of the total labour force. In addition, Whites also accounts for the lowest percentage (3.8 per cent) of the unemployed.

### Table 8  Racial profile of unemployment in 2001 and 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group</th>
<th>Unemployment rate within group</th>
<th>Percentage share of the labour force</th>
<th>Percentage share of unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>67.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian or Asian</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007*

#### 4.4.3 Unemployment by age cohort

Table 9 shows that unemployment within Langeberg Municipality is concentrated among the youth (15 - 35) at 71.8 per cent and persons aged 35 - 39 years of age at 11.6 per cent.

### Table 9  Unemployment by age cohort 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Unemployment rate within group</th>
<th>Percentage share of the labour force</th>
<th>Percentage share of unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 65</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007*

The age group 20 - 24 years is particularly vulnerable at 28.1 per cent of the total unemployed. Government has to pay attention to this phenomenon to ensure that the youth and particularly the age group 20 - 24 years can be absorbed into the economy.

#### 5. Economy

A healthy and vibrant economy is essential for the development of the inhabitants of a particular region.

##### 5.1 Economic growth
Langeberg’s regional gross value added (GVA-R)² of R2.048 billion in 2009 accounted for 9.5 per cent of the Cape Winelands District’s economy. Langeberg’s regional gross value added (GVA-R) increased at an annual average rate of 2.8 percent from R1.637 billion in 2001 to R2.047 billion in 2009.

11 GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below. The last reliable official estimate of Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) were made in 1991 and, since then, there have been substantial shifts in the regional distribution of economic activity. It was thus decided that these figures were not suitable for use in the ReX database.

![Figure 9: Economic growth trends of Langeberg Municipality in comparison to Cape Winelands Regional District’s growth rates for the period 2001 to 2009](Image)

Figure 9 tracks the economic growth trends of Langeberg Municipality. As indicated in the figure, Langeberg’s economy grew almost in tandem with the district’s economy in each year over the 2001 to 2009 period. Langeberg’s economy grew at an annual average rate of 2.8 per cent over the period 2001 to 2009 compared to the district’s annual average growth rate of 3.2 per cent.

The effect of the global financial crisis has led to both the Langeberg and Cape Winelands economies contracting by 0.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively in 2009.

5.3 **Size and scope of the Langeberg economy**

A gross value added (GVA) of R2,048 million was recorded for the Langeberg economy in 2009 and accounted for 9.5% of the GVA in the Cape Winelands District economy. The Langeberg economy in contrast represents 9.54% of the total GVA in the Cape Winelands area. The local economy grew at a rate of 2.84% per annum

² GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below. The last reliable official estimate of Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) were made in 1991 and, since then, there have been substantial shifts in the regional distribution of economic activity. It was thus decided that these figures were not suitable for use in the ReX database.
from 2001 to 2009 or 25.11% over the period. Figure 7 indicates the actual sector contributions to the GVA of the Langeberg economy for 2001 and 2009.

Figure 7 illustrates the actual sector contributions to the GVA of the Langeberg economy for 2001 and 2009.

The largest sectors of the Langeberg economy in 2009 were Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing followed by Manufacturing, Community, Social and Personal Services and Finance, Insurance, Real estate and Business Services. The three largest sector of the local economy contributed almost 60% to the GVA of the Langeberg Municipality in 2009. However, the combined contribution of these sectors decreased by 8.38% from 2001 to 2009. The decrease in the contribution to GVA is attributed to a noteworthy reduction in manufacturing activity of 19.11% from 2001 to 2009. In contrast the contribution of Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services activity to GVA increased by 64.78% from 10.42% in 2001 to 17.17% in 2009. The contribution of Wholesale and Retail activity also declined from 13.31% in 2001 to 10.79% in 2009. This is particularly noteworthy as this sector together with Manufacturing and construction is considered high value add and high employment sectors in an economy.
Although all the economic sectors indicated growth over the period 2001 to 2009, most sectors achieved negative growth in real terms (i.e. without inflation). Figure 8 indicates the contribution of each economic sector to the GVA of the Langeberg economy for 2001 and 2009.

**Figure 12  Sector contributions to GVA for the local municipal area in 2001 and 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Description</th>
<th>Local 2009</th>
<th>Local 2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</td>
<td>23.60%</td>
<td>24.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, gas and water supply</td>
<td>13.31%</td>
<td>19.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>7.61%</td>
<td>10.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail</td>
<td>10.79%</td>
<td>13.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, storage and communication</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
<td>10.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</td>
<td>7.61%</td>
<td>10.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community, social and personal services</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:

1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
2. Manufacturing
3. Electricity, gas and water supply
4. Construction
5. Wholesale and retail
6. Transport, storage and communication
7. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services
8. Community, social and personal services

Source: Adapted from Western Cape Provincial Treasury (2010)

5.4 Sector analysis of GVA and general employment

An economic assessment should align growth in the economy represented by GVA to employment trends within each sector. In order to understand the nature and scope of economic activity and the significance of each sector, the contribution of each sector to the GVA is considered. The assessment of GVA sector contributions and growth trends is considered in 2001 and 2009. The findings are indicated in Table 15.

Table 10: An assessment of sector contributions to GVA in 2001 and 2009 for the Langeberg economy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic sector</th>
<th>Gross Value Added</th>
<th>Growth for Period</th>
<th>Annual growth</th>
<th>Direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>% of total</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>% of total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</td>
<td>386 186</td>
<td>23.60%</td>
<td>461 041</td>
<td>22.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>3 121</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
<td>3 169</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>397 557</td>
<td>24.29%</td>
<td>402 345</td>
<td>19.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, gas and water supply</td>
<td>14 822</td>
<td>0.91%</td>
<td>20 107</td>
<td>0.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>39 346</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
<td>76 066</td>
<td>3.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail</td>
<td>217 907</td>
<td>13.31%</td>
<td>220 931</td>
<td>10.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, storage and communication</td>
<td>124 563</td>
<td>7.61%</td>
<td>153 476</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</td>
<td>170 604</td>
<td>10.42%</td>
<td>351 607</td>
<td>17.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community, social and personal services</td>
<td>282 590</td>
<td>17.27%</td>
<td>358 917</td>
<td>17.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 636 696</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>2 047 659</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The assessment of employment trends is over the period of the review is not possible due to the discrepancies in the data recorded in 2007 (Statistics South Africa Community Survey). A general perspective of employment is provided in this section for the Community Survey, which as indicated should be considered with caution. An employment profile for the Census of 2001 is included in the socio-economic and demographic section.

Sources: Western Cape Provincial Treasury (2010)

5.5 Primary sector

The primary sector of the Langeberg economy includes Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing and mining activity. The sector contributes 22,67% to the total GVA of the Langeberg Municipal area in 2009, which is lower than the 23,78% recorded in 2011. Some mining activity occurs in the municipal area but the contribution to GVA is less than one-fifth of a percent. As stated above, it is estimated that Agriculture contributes 22,52% to the GVA of the municipal area in 2009, which is down 4,57% over the period 2001 to 2009.

5.6 Secondary sector

The secondary sector of the Langeberg economy includes some Manufacturing, Construction and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply. The secondary sector contributed 24,35% to the GVA of the Langeberg economy in 2009, while the contribution to GVA declined from 27,60% recorded in 2001. Although the decline of 11,78% over the period does not appear significant, the analysis does indicate a decline in economic activity that should be the focus of business development and job creation specifically, and aligned therewith, the additional value obtained from production processes.

7. Building and Construction

One of the leading indicators in predicting economic activity and the impact of monetary policy changes are building statistics. The construction sector is cyclical by nature and is sensitive to changes in among others, interest rates. In addition, investments in non-residential buildings are also an indicator of potential future growth. Businesses, for instance, may be in the process of expanding, which may allude to an increase in future production capacity and expansion of business services.
In the context provided above, the Langeberg Municipality was able to provide the following building related information: Number of new applications received for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 as well as the value of the applications for the two financial periods. The information was classified as residential, commercial and industrial. The residential applications were further classified as new residential, residential additions, and other residential.

The total value of building plans received for 2009/2010 was R202,4 million which related to 515 project applications. An average of R393 000 per project was achieved irrespective of the nature and scope of the planned construction activity. Of the total, residential plans contributed 92,43% and non-residential plan 7,57% to the total number of plans submitted to the Municipality. In terms of value, residential plans contributed 65,65% to the total value of building plans submitted, while the non-residential value contribution of building plans was 34,35%. The findings are presented in Table 16.

Table 11: A breakdown of building plan submissions to the Municipality for 2009/2010 per category of property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009/2010</th>
<th>No of plans</th>
<th>R’Value</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>Value per plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No of plans R’Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New residential</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>R 59 790 060</td>
<td>14.29%</td>
<td>45.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential additions</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>R 67 072 230</td>
<td>50.84%</td>
<td>50.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other residential</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>R 6 014 520</td>
<td>34.87%</td>
<td>4.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>R 132 876 810</td>
<td>92.43%</td>
<td>65.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>R 10 385 010</td>
<td>38.46%</td>
<td>14.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>R 59 139 450</td>
<td>61.54%</td>
<td>85.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>R 69 524 460</td>
<td>7.57%</td>
<td>34.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>R 202 401 270</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
- The data for the 2010/2011 financial year provided by the Municipality appears to contain errors as in several of the property categories a strong decline was registered and an increase in value recorded that indicates an increase of between 204% and 844% over the previous year. We consequently decided to ignore the figures recorded for 2010/2011 and highlight the findings for the 2009/2010 financial year.
- No breakdown of the figures indicated in the above table were available per town

Source: Adapted from Langeberg Municipality (Extract from Combined Report All 2nd version 26 July 2011[1])

Tertiary sector

The Tertiary Sector of the Langeberg economy includes Trade, Repairs and Hospitality, Financial Institutions, Real Estate and Business Services; Community, Social and Personal Services; and Government Services. The tertiary sector contributed 52,98% to the GVA of the local economy in 2009, which increased from 48,61% in 2001. This
represents an overall increase of 8.98% over the period. The increase is essentially due to the annual average increase of 9.46% in Financial Institutions, Real Estate and Business Services activity from 2001 to 2009.

General Government Services

The contribution of government services to the local economy is unknown, but it is possible to postulate that it contributes a sizable portion to the overall GVA of the local municipality and makes a relative contribution to the Tertiary Sector.

Allocating the economic activity to the towns

Data of economic activity per town in the Langeberg area is unavailable. However, it is possible to consider the use of proxies for economic activity that are based on information that is available per town. Variables such as employment per sector per town, number and value of building plans per town, electricity demand (consumption) per town and property rates per town could be considered as possible proxies for economic activity either individually or in combination.

In order to provide a breakdown of the GVA allocation per town in the Langeberg area, the employment per sector and other variables were combined to develop an index of economic activity per town that was applied to the total GVA for the municipal area. The index in a functional form is represented by:

\[
\text{Langeberg GVA} = \sum (\text{Town (GVA)}, \text{where})
\]

- Town (GVA) is a function of the proxies (Employment + Electricity demand + value of building plans + property rates)\(^3\) indexed and expressed as a percentage of the Langeberg GVA

The analysis suggested the following estimates of the contribution to the GVA of the Langeberg Municipal area by each primary town. The findings are illustrated in Figure 9.

Figure 13: Contributions of the towns to the GVA in the Langeberg area based on employment per sector

\(^3\) Only data for employment and electricity demand was available per town in the Langeberg Municipal area. The other proxies stated above could not be considered due to the absence of information for each town in the municipal area.
Legend (application of the shares per town to the GVA of the Langeberg municipal area in 2001 and 2009 which is assumed for the purposes of the analysis to have remained constant over the period)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McGregor</td>
<td>74 166</td>
<td>92 788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson</td>
<td>756 826</td>
<td>946 860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnievale</td>
<td>234 624</td>
<td>293 537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton</td>
<td>251 303</td>
<td>314 404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montagu</td>
<td>319 777</td>
<td>400 070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 636 696</td>
<td>2 047 659</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is apparent from Figure 9 that Robertson contributes R46,24 to every R100 of achieved economic activity (production) in the area to the Langeberg GVA. Montagu is second with a contribution of R19,54 in every R100 of goods and services produced in the Municipal area, while Bonnievale and Ashton make similar contributions to the GVA of the Municipal area.

Overview of general and sector employment in Langeberg

An assessment of the Statistics SA Census of 2001 and the Community Survey of 2007 suggests that the economically active people in the municipal area increased from 51 703 in 2001 to 53 112 in 2007. This implies that 1 409 more people could potentially have been absorbed into the local economy. The labour force increased at an annual average rate of 0.5% from 36 488 to 37 609 from 2001 to 2007; with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) remaining constant at approximately 70% in 2001 and 2007.
The number of employed persons increased by 4.5% from 26 158 in 2001 to 34 090 in 2007, which implies an employment take-up of 7 905 people in the municipal area. In 2007⁴, the largest employment contributors were Agriculture, 20.4%, Manufacturing (11%), and Community, Social and Personal Services (6.6%). A large percentage of respondents were recorded as not applicable institutions or unspecified and this group constituted 43.5% of the sample.

**Observations**

From the analysis provided above, it is possible to observe the following:

- The reduction in high value addition economic activity such as manufacturing and production is considered a threat.
- A reduction in agriculture activity is a threat to employment that results in job losses and affects the sustainability of employment patterns in the area.
- Slow growth in certain sectors is causing shifts in employment patterns, but those that are affected have difficulty acquiring the skills to change jobs (lower skilled persons).
- No economic catalyst exists to create the direct and indirect stimulus to ensure sustainability of economic activity (refer to assessment below).

In addition, a need exists to stimulate the local economy and built on the strength of core growing sectors that deliver gross value added and employment by introduce strategies that will reduce the decline in employment and migration. In this context the assessment provided in this report could be conceptualized in terms of the following qualitative assessment.

The context provided in this report should be considered in terms of the existing development profile of the Langeberg economy and more specifically as it relates to indicators such as employment, competitiveness, production output and value added (refer to Figure 7 and 8). The most important contributors to the economy of the Langeberg area, which are also aligned with a high value added and high employment focus, are Wholesale and Retail, Community, Social and Personal Services and Manufacturing. Agriculture is not considered as a high value added economic activity, but creates employment although not necessarily on a sustainable basis for large numbers of people. Transport, Storage and Communication is a sector with high value addition, but lower employment.

⁴ Statistics South Africa, Community Survey (2007). The limitations of sample based surveys should be noted together with the invariably large margin of error. The findings therefore should be considered with caution due to certain discrepancies in the data.
Figure 13 indicates the importance of Trade and Services and Community, Social and Personal Services as economic activity that provides a high value-addition and employment. Notwithstanding, high leakage factors are prevalent in economies with narrow economic bases and therefore income leakage will erode to a certain extent the indirect and induced value added to the Langeberg economy by the need to “import” various products and services.

The emphasis of the Langeberg economy on trade and other services is aligned with the need to focus on economic activities that provides high value addition and employment opportunities in the area. Together with manufacturing and construction, which could be considered as sectors to stimulate growth in the Langeberg economy, could benefit by harnessing the potential that exists in the development of these activities. The basis provided by agriculture, forestry and fishing also alludes to a labour intensive focus, which could contribute to the alleviation of unemployment in the area.
The direction of economic development and focus on preferred sectors of the Langeberg economy is provided by the direction of the arrows in Figure 10. The positioning of each sector indicates the industry or cluster contribution that should become the focus of the Langeberg in terms of value added and employment and indicates which sectors need to be "shifted" in the direction of the arrows in order to achieve a higher status in terms of either employment or value added, or both.

**Figure 15:** Economic sector performance profile of the Langeberg economy for competitiveness relative to production output.

Figure 15 considers the competitiveness of sectors in the Langeberg economy to the production output of the specified sector. The aim of this assessment is to focus on develop the sectors of the Langeberg economy that could be considered as performers as highlighted in Figure 11. Our analysis suggests that electricity and water and community services would offer the Langeberg very little in terms of output and competitiveness and are considered weak sectors. The performing sectors of the local Langeberg economy in terms of high output and high competitiveness need to include the secondary activities related to manufacturing and construction and tertiary sector activities of trade and services, including tourism and the sale of perishable and non-perishable products.
ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

9.1 Water and Sewage:

- 100% Percentage of households with access to all basic household services within a 200m radius;
- 100% Percentage of households with imputed expenditure of less than R1 100 per month have access to all free basic services
- Construction work on the extension to the water purification works in Montagu was completed in February 2011. The upgrading consisted of the construction of settling tanks to deliver a better quality of water.
- Construction work on the extension to the water purification works in Bonnievale was completed in June 2011. The upgrading of the construction to upgrade the purification capacity of the works by 2 mega liter per day.
- The upgrading and enlargement of the water purification plant in Ashton is in a planning phase. Due to the high demands, especially from the canning industry, the purification capacity need to be enlarged by 1,2 mega liter per day. Construction is planned to commence in September 2012.
- The storage capacity of raw water in McGregor is limited. Construction is planned to enlarge the capacity of the Leiwater dam with approximately 50000m³.
- Water is pumped from the Robertson canal, at the Robertson Waste Water Treatment Plant, to supplement the water demand for Robertson. This water is pumped via a 50 year+ concrete pipe which is ending its lifespan. To prolong the usage of this pipeline the existing pipe will be re-sleeved with a HDPE pipe in 2013 and 2014.
- The replaced of existing redundant pipelines phase 1 & 2 are completed. A third phase is planned to start in March 2013 and continue to the April 2014. The focus will be to replace all the old mid-block systems in Robertson North as well as the main pump line alongside the Main Road of Ashton.
- Construction on the third and final phase on the Waste Water Treatment Works in Robertson will commence in May 2012 and will be completed in 2013. The main emphasis is to add an anoxic section to the second phase construction.
- Planning to upgrade the Waste Water Treatment Works in Montagu is scheduled to take place in 2014. The capacity of the works needs upgrading.
### Household service targets

**Water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>2008/9</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
<th>2010/11</th>
<th>Current Year 2011/12</th>
<th>2012/13 Medium Term Revenue &amp; Expenditure Framework</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped water inside dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td>19 627</td>
<td>19 627</td>
<td>19 627</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21 048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)</td>
<td></td>
<td>918</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using public tap (at least min. service level)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other water supply (at least min. service level)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>22 075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using public tap (&lt; min. service level)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22 295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other water supply (&lt; min. service level)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22 518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No water supply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>22 075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sanitation/sewerage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>2008/9</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
<th>2010/11</th>
<th>Current Year 2011/12</th>
<th>2012/13 Medium Term Revenue &amp; Expenditure Framework</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19 561</td>
<td>19 561</td>
<td>19 561</td>
<td>21 392</td>
<td>21 046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilet (with septic tank)</td>
<td></td>
<td>481</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical toilet</td>
<td></td>
<td>219</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit toilet (ventilated)</td>
<td></td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other toilet provisions (&gt; min. service level)</td>
<td></td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 479</td>
<td>20 479</td>
<td>20 479</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>22 075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket toilet</td>
<td></td>
<td>131</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No toilet provisions (&lt; min. service level)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 246</td>
<td>1 246</td>
<td>1 246</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 377</td>
<td>1 377</td>
<td>1 377</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>22 075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>2008/9</td>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>Current Year 2011/12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Original Budget</td>
<td>Adjusted Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households receiving Free Basic Service</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water (6 kilolitres per household per month)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 252</td>
<td>4 252</td>
<td>4 252</td>
<td>6 847</td>
<td>6 847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation (free minimum level service)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 253</td>
<td>4 253</td>
<td>4 253</td>
<td>6 944</td>
<td>6 944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity/other energy (50kwh per household per month)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 713</td>
<td>4 713</td>
<td>4 713</td>
<td>7 099</td>
<td>7 099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse (removed at least once a week)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 258</td>
<td>4 258</td>
<td>4 258</td>
<td>6 954</td>
<td>6 954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total municipal services                               |     |        |         |         |                     |                 |                   |
|                                                       |     | Outcome| Outcome | Outcome | Original Budget     | Adjusted Budget | Full Year Forecast |
| Household service targets (000)                        |     |         |         |         |                     |                 |                   |
| Water:                                                |     |         |         |         |                     |                 |                   |
| Piped water inside dwelling                           |     | 19 627  | 19 627  | 19 627  | 21                  | 21              | 21                |
| Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)         |     | 918     | 918     | 918     | 0                   | 0               | 0                 |
| Using public tap (at least min.service level)          |     | 743     | 743     | 743     | 1                   | 1               | 1                 |
| Other water supply (at least min.service level)        |     | 568     | 568     | 568     | –                   | –               | –                 |
| Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total             |     | 21 856  | 21 856  | 21 856  | 21 856              | 21 856          | 21 856            |
| Using public tap (< min.service level)                 |     |         |         |         |                     |                 |                   |
| Other water supply (< min.service level)               |     |         |         |         |                     |                 |                   |
| No water supply                                        |     |         |         |         |                     |                 |                   |
| Below Minimum Service Level sub-total                 |     | –       | –       | –       | –                   | –               | –                 |
| Total number of households                             |     | 21 856  | 21 856  | 21 856  | 21 856              | 21 856          | 21 856            |
This table presents Municipal Performance based on Blue Drop scores for water supply systems the Water Service Authority is responsible for. This performance is listed to present the Provincial Blue Drop Log to allow for comparison in municipal performance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal Blue Drop Score</th>
<th>51.62%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>System</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Safety Planning (%)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Process Management (%)</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWQ Compliance (%)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, Accountability (%)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Management (%)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus Scores (%)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Blue Drop Score (2012)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>48.99%</th>
<th>48.31%</th>
<th>58.26%</th>
<th>65.80%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011 Blue Drop Score</td>
<td>33.50%</td>
<td>33.50%</td>
<td>48.50%</td>
<td>33.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 Blue Drop Score</td>
<td>Not Assessed</td>
<td>Not Assessed</td>
<td>Not Assessed</td>
<td>Not Assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Design Capacity (ML/d)</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Capacity (% of Design)</td>
<td>48.28%</td>
<td>68.67%</td>
<td>90.00%</td>
<td>91.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Served</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average daily Consumption (l/day)</td>
<td>700.0</td>
<td>300.0</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>183.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiological Compliance (%)</td>
<td>96.3%</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
<td>97.8%</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Compliance (%)</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
<td>96.4%</td>
<td>92.0%</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Robertson</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Safety Planning (%)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Process Management (%)</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWQ Compliance (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, Accountability (%)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Management (%)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus Scores (%)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Blue Drop Score (2012)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>43.31%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011 Score</td>
<td>29.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 Score</td>
<td>Not Assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Design Capacity (ML/d)</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Capacity (% of Design)</td>
<td>59.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Served</td>
<td>35000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average daily Consumption (l/day)</td>
<td>191.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiological Compliance (%)</td>
<td>89.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Compliance (%)</td>
<td>92.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Regulatory Impression**

Even though the scores are not reflecting a satisfactory performance as yet, the Department is impressed by improvements recorded in almost every aspect of the listed regulatory requirements. The municipality is commended for this remarkable effort and encouraged to proceed on this positive path. However, for further improvement to materialise it is required that the management and governance aspects are strengthened on matters pertaining to effective drinking water quality management. The scores under KPA 4 are not impressive and should serve as a guide for municipal management to support and commit to further improvements.

In the words of the Lead Inspector: “Langeberg has a significant scope for improvement in their overall Blue Drop performance. The inspector is however of the opinion that the Langeberg officials can make significant strides in the right direction given the commitment and drive demonstrated during the assessment.”

Special attention should be given to process optimisation with the objective to eradicate the occurrence of failures - disinfection processes and coagulant dosing should be prioritised. The microbiological (affected by some E. coli failures) and chemical (affected by mostly Aluminium failures) compliance affected the 2012 Blue Drop scores significantly. Should these processes be addressed, the next audit cycle will present the opportunity for even further enhancements.

**Site Inspection Report**

**Robertson WTW** 63.9%

The inspectors found the works to be in acceptable condition even though there is evidently space for improvement on occupational health and safety aspects (such as low hand railings, insufficient walkways around the clarifier, a broken door, breathing apparatus not on site at the chlorine room, no shower and eye wash at the chemical preparation area etc.).

The team also found the flocculation chambers to be filled up with scum but also very difficult to clean due to the covers (as can be viewed on the second picture). Attention is required on this matter.

The non-availability of a maintenance logbook and Operations and Maintenance manual is not ideal for the effective management of operations. The nozzles in the sand filters might require attention since air distribution is found not to be even during the test backwashing procedure.
9.1.4 Bulk water demand

Demand Projections

The future water demand for Langeberg has been determined is summarise in Figure 7. These figures have been obtained by taking into account the following parameters regarded to be governing the estimated future water demands:

- Population Growth.
- Economic Growth.
- Water Demand Management and Conservation

The estimated projected growth in water demand for a 20-year planning horizon has accordingly been determined as **1.8%** and corresponding water demand is shown in the figure below:

### Status of the WSDP

A new WSDP will be compiled the next financial year.

A Reconciliation Strategy for the area was done which comprises of the current situation and future requirements of the supply. See Annexure
CURRENT AND FUTURE WATER DEMAND PROJECTIONS

Historic Growth = 7.7%
Projected Future Growth = 1.8%

Figure 7: Langeberg Municipality – Water Demand Projection
9.1.5 Roads

Maintenance and resealing of ± 197 km of tarred roads and maintenance and tarring of ± 40 km of gravel road is our biggest challenge to address over the next 5 years.

A maintenance plan for our existing roads through filling of potholes, resealing and grading would be developed and implemented over the next 5 years.

We will ensure submission of claims to Provincial Department for funds to maintain Main Roads in the Municipal Areas.

A program will be embarked on for the tarring of gravel roads within our residential areas.

Funds were made available by the Cape Winelands District Municipality to upgrade all the municipalities in their area of jurisdiction Pavement Management Systems. V & V Consultants were appointed by them to complete the study. From this study it is evident that certain maintenance must be undertaken on our existing tarred roads. Funds are made available on the 2012/13 and 2013/14 financial years to start a reseal program to ensure the prolonging lifespan of our existing infrastructure.

10. REVIEW OF THE SDF

The overall purpose of the new Langeberg SDF is to guide and manage land use change and urban growth in the Langeberg Area so as to ensure future development which is sustainable in terms of the environment economy and human well-being (often referred to as the “triple bottom line”).

The final draft document was submitted to the Department of Environment and Development Planning in August 2010 for evaluation. The Department of Human Settlement has in the meantime embarked on the Built Environment Support Program (BESP) to assist municipalities in the finalization of their SDF’s. This program is a provincial response to the perceived inadequate transformation of urban and rural settlements towards achieving national and provincial transformation and development objectives. The objective of this project shall therefore be the undertaking of the GAP analysis by a service provider appointed by the Department. The extended outcome of the project is to gain clear understanding of gaps to the SDF, thereby facilitate creation of a credible SDF. The output shall be in the form of a detailed report with financial breakdowns. The service provider who drafted the document considered the SDF to be incomplete and certain gaps and weaknesses have been identified.

MAIN GAPS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE SDF

GAPS
Lack of a municipal wide status quo, spatial vision, spatial concept and framework.
Absence of any spatial vision and concept.
Reference to the key BESP themes of integration, restructuring and sustainability is absent.
The report does not spatially analyse or represent the status quo.
The report contains no municipal specific spatial objectives.
Opportunities to build on the economic potential of and the municipality’s heritage and agricultural assets are not reflected in the spatial proposals.
WEAKNESSES

The report is very short term in focus.

The spatial proposals lack conceptual clarity and the coherence of a core spatial concept.

The separation of strategies into sections dealing with each town, in the absence of an overall spatial vision, strategy and framework results in substantial repetition and makes the proposals hard to assess overall.

There are many inaccuracies in the mapping at the town level plans.

Quality of graphics, especially with respect to the overall spatial proposals, is very poor.

The application of stated development guidelines contradicted in the proposals.

Heritage sites are mapped but no real emphasis is placed in the spatial implications/potential for these.

PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS OF THE SDF

The following proposals are necessary to achieve

- Spatial Concept – Convene a two-day SDF rapid planning session with municipal town planners and senior officials.
- Edit the report to shorten it, remove duplication and generic material. It lacks interpretive maps and diagrams, which should be addressed before finalising it.
- Review the housing demand figures to confirm real demand for land.
- Address regional restructuring challenges such as poor linkages and development conflict areas.
- Rapidly align the drafting of the next IDP with the development of a spatial vision and concept for the municipality so that this can be incorporated into the IDP in the absence of an approved SDF.
- While a vacant land audit does exist, the SDF needs to evaluate and interpret its findings strategically. Land needs to be identified not only for housing, but also for industrial and other uses
- Incorporate the latest sector plan into the SDF

PROJECT PLAN

The project plan outlines the main proposed interventions recommended for filling the gaps identified in the Langeberg SDF. The proposed interventions have been presented to both the BESP Working Group as well as the Langeberg Municipality for comment and been refined on the basis of this feedback.

This project plan links each major gap with a recommended intervention, describing the task’s objective and components and setting out the content, required skills, timeframes and estimated costs.

11. HOUSING

Langeberg Municipality is in the process of compiling a human settlement plan. The main objective of this plan is to provide a holistic overview of all the current and future housing development within the municipal area. The housing need according to existing statistics indicates that the housing demand is in excess of 7500 units.

The following criteria were applied to access priority development areas. These criteria are:

- Consistent with IDP/SDF
- Sufficient bulk infrastructure capacity
- Geotechnical study
- Environmental Risks
- Proximity to economic opportunities
The following sites are recommended for the development based on the following desirability considerations.

**ROBERTSON – ERF 2891 (ADJACENT TO REFUSE SITE)**
- Potential number of units is 180
- Natural extension of town
- Accessible to community facilities
- Optimise undeveloped area

**ROBERTSON – NKQUBE LA (SPORT FIELD)**
- Potential number of units 141
- Complies with principles for densification and infill development
- Relative close to CBD and work opportunities

**MONTAGU – ERF 728 (EXISTING INFORMAL CRICKET FIELD)**
- Potential number of units 72
- Complies with principles for densification and infill development
- Relative close to CBD and work opportunities
- Relocation options exist for the cricket field

**MONTAGU – ERF 1 & REMAINDER OF 937 (ADJACENT OF MANDELA SQUARE)**
- Potential number of units 500
- Complies with principles for densification and infill development
- Optimize undeveloped land

**BONNIEVALE – ERF 475 & 907 AND PORTION OF ERF 1 (BOEKENHOUTSKLOOF)**
- Potential number of units 500
- Municipal owned land accommodating an existing settlement
- Land not suitable for agricultural purposes
- The only alternative public land option exceeding 1ha

**ASHTON – ERVEN 187 / 171 (INDUSTRIAL AREA)**
- Potential number of units 161
- Relative close to CBD and work opportunities
- Abutting main transport route

**ROBERTSON- MUISKRAALSKOP (PORTION OF ERF 2)**
- Potential number of units 129
- Proximity to major access roads
- Relative close to CBD and work oppertunities
- Natural extention of Nkubela

**McGREGOR – ERF 360 (PRIVATELY OWN)**
- Potential number of units 150
- Existing services could be readily expanded in this area
- Allows for integrated development
• Natural extension of town

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>19 440</td>
<td>21 025</td>
<td></td>
<td>21 025</td>
<td>21 025</td>
<td>21 025</td>
<td>21 025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>942</td>
<td>765</td>
<td></td>
<td>765</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20 382</td>
<td>21 790</td>
<td>21 790</td>
<td>21 790</td>
<td>21 790</td>
<td>21 790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwellings provided by municipality</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwellings provided by province/s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total new housing dwellings</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Informal Settlement</th>
<th>Number of shacks</th>
<th>Access to water</th>
<th>Access to sanitation</th>
<th>Access to electricity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandela Square</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>2 shared water taps</td>
<td>10 toilets</td>
<td>No electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnivale Squatter Camp</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>2 water tanks + 4 taps</td>
<td>27 toilets</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGregor</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>21 water taps</td>
<td>21 toilets</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enkanini (Robertson)</td>
<td>± 400</td>
<td>3 water taps</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. ELECTRICITY

For the next five years the electricity department will strive to implement the following projects in order to create energy efficiency for a sustainable future. We will achieve the strategic objective through the following:

• Ensuring kVA supply capacity at 6 Main Substations in conjunction with ESKOM to supply electricity to new and existing developments.

• Increasing capacity:
  Regular upgrading of 6 Main Substations to comply with the notified maximum demand.

• Upgrading networks:
  Replacement of out-dated electricity lines (network of 634 km) within the available budget to ensure reduction in electricity loss to less than the target of 7%.

• Electrification of houses:
  Ensuring sufficient funds in the available budgets as well as submitting applications for electrification subsidies to the Department of Energy.
### Total municipal services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2008/9</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
<th>2010/11</th>
<th>Current Year 2011/12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households</td>
<td>21,856</td>
<td>21,856</td>
<td>21,856</td>
<td>21,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Energy:

- **Electricity (at least min.service level)**
  - 2008/9: 9,292
  - 2009/10: 9,292
  - 2010/11: 9,292
  - Current Year 2011/12: 9,292

- **Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)**
  - 2008/9: 12,384
  - 2009/10: 12,384
  - 2010/11: 12,384
  - Current Year 2011/12: 12,384

- **Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total**
  - 2008/9: 21,676
  - 2009/10: 21,676
  - 2010/11: 21,676
  - Current Year 2011/12: 21,676

- **Electricity (< min.service level)**
  - 2008/9: 180
  - 2009/10: 180
  - 2010/11: 180
  - Current Year 2011/12: 180

- **Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)**
  - 2008/9: 180
  - 2009/10: 180
  - 2010/11: 180
  - Current Year 2011/12: 180

- **Other energy sources**
  - **Below Minimum Service Level sub-total**
    - 2008/9: 180
    - 2009/10: 180
    - 2010/11: 180
    - Current Year 2011/12: 180


13. **FIRE SERVICE**

13.1 **Fire Brigade Services**

Incrementally establish a Fire Services Department in terms of legislative requirements.

The immediate priority is to incrementally recruit, select and appoint additional staff for training and preparation to extend the services to the Robertson, by the establishment of a 24/7 facility in Robertson.

13.2 **Disaster Management**

Disaster Management: Survival planning (pro-active & reactive) for the Langeberg Municipality in terms of Disaster Management Act No 57. (Act 57 of 2002) in line with appropriate policies.

In terms of legislation a Disaster Management Plan must be included within the IDP – the core Disaster Management Plan and generic Preparedness plan is attached for inclusion.

As Disaster Management is a multi-sectorial function, which stretches over all disciplines, the details are encompassed within the plan.
One of the important Disaster Mitigation Projects during the 2011/2012 was the approval of the River Maintenance Management Plan by the Authorities, i.e. Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and the subsequent authority given to the Langeberg Municipality for the clearing of debris, sediment and blockages in the Kingna, Keisie and Cogmanskloof Rivers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANISATION/MUNICIPALITY: Langeberg Municipality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter Readiness Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INPUT**

| Identified Risks/hazards: Eg Low lying areas or informal settlements at risk of flooding | Areas offering highest risk: Areas adjacent to Rivers - Droë Heuwel, some areas in Robertson adjacent Willem Nels and Hoop Rivers, Informal Settlement McGregor (adjacent the Houtbaai River) and areas adjacent to the Kingna and Kings Rivers (Montagu). Also low-water causeways in all towns. |
| Emergency Coordination: Specific for responding to floods etc | Contained in Disaster Management Plan (Core Plan attached). |
| Resources: Financial and Human resources | Resources as per municipal structures and functions, extended to include NGO's and other organizations as per Disaster Management Plan. Financial resources preliminary re-allocated to address mitigation or recovery strategies according to needs. |
| Available emergency relief: Include whether agreement in place with NGO's or whether communication between Social Development is taking place. | Communication with Social Development, NGOs as per Disaster Management Plan and voluntary organisations is established in accordance with needs. |
| Risk Reduction projects/initiatives: Clearing of rivers/bridges etc | Projects mentioned in Disaster Management Plan. Main focus is the clearing of the Kingna-, Keisie and Cogmanskloof Rivers at the confluence of the Kingna- and Keisie Rivers (at the Voortrekker Bridge) at the entrance of Montagu. The procurement process in presently under way to allocate a suitable service provider for the clearing of the rivers. |
| Awareness projects/plans: Eg Education programmes at schools | There are awareness programmes at schools - but not specifically focussed on floods. |
| Volunteers Yes/No | Yes. By means of coordination by the Cape Winelands District Municipality, situated in Constitution Street, Robertson. |
| Line function coordination and/or readiness: Specific to Winter Readiness. Is communication taking place between Disaster Management and line functions? | Yes. Main communication between Disaster Management, Infra-structure Development (Civil and Electrical Engineering Services) and Environmental Services (Municipal Departments), Communication lines between EMS, SAPS, Provincial Traffic and various other role-players also well-established. |

### 14. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

#### 14.1 Community Halls:

To devise and implement a managerial system for the planning organisation and control of:

- Identifying needs for community facilities for advice to municipal administratively;
- documentation and submission of needs identified by Ward Councils to the applicable municipal administrative structures;
- Implementing a proper booking and record service to ensure availability of community facilities and prevent double bookings;
- Compiling and executing an effective maintenance plan to ensure continuance of proper community facilities to accommodate community needs;

*There are currently ten (10) community halls under the control of this department.*
14.2 Thusong Centre and Youth Advice Centre

The Thusong Service Centre is intended to establish a one-stop centre providing integrated services and information from government to communities close to where they live, as part of a comprehensive strategy to better their lives. The centres are established as hubs of development communication based on Batho Pele values and principles, which put people first.

The functional areas focus around establishing an integrated facility:

- where government services such as pensions, social grants, health, education, passports, identity documents(IDs), libraries and the use of computers will be accessed in one integrated place
- people from the community will be able to get information they need through a single, integrated government site
- so that people will not have to travel long distances to access government services and information
- ensuring there will be better communication between government and the people
- ensuring communities will be more informed about government programs
- creating a facility for community events and democratic processes.
- to ensure a venue for developing of programs addressing a range of matters of urgency pertaining to Youth Development

14.3 Sport Fields & Swimming Pools

This functional area involves:

- Implementing a proper booking and record service to ensure availability of sport facilities and prevent double bookings;
- Compiling and executing an effective maintenance plan to ensure continuance of proper sport facilities to accommodate community needs;
- Establishing an integrated forum for all sporting codes to endeavour that all codes are addressed within the municipal system.
- Maintenance of adequate, safe swimming pools

14.4 Public Libraries

The functional aim is the provision of library services that meet the educational, information, recreational and cultural needs of all the communities in the Langeberg Municipality by:

- Provision of relevant library material
- Provision and maintenance of Library Services
- Promoting and marketing Library Services
- Servicing underdeveloped areas
- Ensuring access to facilities
- Provision of adequate technological infrastructure to allow communities access to information
- Provision of auxiliary services to educate the aged and children

15. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

15.1 Waste Management

Historically poor waste management practices coupled with the current reality of having to manage a full range of waste streams while considering area-specific environmental, economic and social considerations places a huge challenge on those responsible for waste management in the Langeberg Municipality.

The overall objectives for waste management services in accordance with NEMA and the Waste Management Act, can be summarized as follows:

- The identification and planning for future waste management needs and requirements
- The minimisation of waste management costs by optimizing the efficiency of the waste management system in terms of usage of infrastructure, labour and equipment
- The minimisation of the adverse social and environmental impacts related to waste management and thereby improving the quality of life for all citizens
- The minimisation of the amount of waste generated from all resources
- The promotion of re-using wastes as a resource
- Ensure that waste is managed in accordance with the principles of NEMA e.g. the principles of sustainable development.

An investigation was done on the establishment of a landfill site and associated waste minimization facilities to serve the greater Langeberg Municipal area as well as the drafting of an Integrated Waste Management Plan in compliance with the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS).

Currently all domestic waste generated within the Municipality area is disposed at Ashton Landfill Site. The Ashton Landfill Site was extended during 2005 to accommodate the domestic waste while the specialized EIA studies were still in process for the identification of a new landfill site.
### Refuse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>2008/9</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
<th>2010/11</th>
<th>Current Year 2011/12</th>
<th>2012/13 Medium Term Revenue &amp; Expenditure Framework</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Original Budget</td>
<td>Adjusted Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed at least once a week</td>
<td></td>
<td>14 709</td>
<td>14 709</td>
<td>14 709</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>14 709</td>
<td>14 709</td>
<td>14 709</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed less frequently than once a week</td>
<td></td>
<td>131</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>14 709</td>
<td>14 709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using communal refuse dump</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 770</td>
<td>5 770</td>
<td>5 770</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using own refuse dump</td>
<td></td>
<td>896</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>5 770</td>
<td>5 770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other rubbish disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No rubbish disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 147</td>
<td>7 147</td>
<td>7 147</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
<td>21 856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Projects
- To develop and grow an integrated waste management awareness campaign (continuing)
- Implementing a two bag system in all areas – monitoring of quantities/qualities of waste
- Waste transfer stations in each of the four towns
- Use of chippers to minimise green waste to landfill sites
- To develop and implement incentives for school recycling initiatives.
- Replacing obsolete/ineffective vehicles & equipment
- Reviewing the collection service in rural areas & extended as required (Research).
- The compliance with all permit conditions of existing land-fill sites
- Develop a new landfill site landfill site ready to receive waste on closing of Ashton Landfill site
- Rehabilitation of existing sites
- Implementation of the second generations Integrated Waste Management Plan

### 16 TRAFFIC SERVICES AND LICENSING

All legislative/statutory requirements functions in terms of Traffic Management as follows:
- Application, registration (e-NaTis) and issuing of Learners’/Driver’s licenses;
- Registration of motor vehicles
- Issuing of fines
- Capturing of fines on management system
- Point duties during emergencies
- Law enforcement
- Managing e-NaTis system
- Marking of roads and erection of road signs
• Attending Court duties
• Preparing Court Rolls
• Testing of motor vehicles for road worthiness
• Serving of Summonses and execution Warrant of Arrests (Execution of Warrants 252)
• School patrols
• Education and Training

16.1 Law Enforcement

A number of eight (8) Traffic Officers are appointed for the complete Langeberg Municipal area. Personnel is placed on standby for emergencies on a 24/7 basis.
The construction of a turning circle and applicable testing equipment at the Ashton facility has been completed.
The Speed Law Enforcement contract has been awarded to a service provider and the system is in place. The Service Provider also handles serving of summonses and warrants of arrest.

Priorities for the new financial year
• Electronic learners’ license booking system;
• Training programs for traffic officials;
• Learners license program at high schools;
• School safety programs.

16.2 Signage and Road marking Section

The core function of this section is to manage and effective Signage and Road marking section in order to:
• To ensure that all road markings and road signs are maintained to ensure visibility;
• To perform maintenance functions on all municipal streets and roads in the Langeberg Municipality;
• To coordinate functions with Engineering Services as to ensure that news roads and streets are marked and provided with signage as per the prescribed codes and legislation.

16.3 Security

The core function of the security section is to manage and control a Security Section with the aim to provide a guarding function to all key municipal structures in accordance with identified key risks with the aim of reducing/minimising the risk of asset losses by burglary or theft. The current personnel complement amounts to a number of nine (9) security officers.
17. MONTAGU MOUNTAIN RESERVE: CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

The Montagu Mountain Reserve exists as a Local Nature Reserve proclaimed in terms of the Nature and Environment Ordinance No.19 of 1974 and the Mountain Catchment Areas Act (Act No.63 of 1970). The Reserve measures some 2037 hectares in extent and adjoins the northern and western boundaries of Montagu (refer to Plan No.1). In terms of the town planning scheme the Reserve is zoned “Natural Area”. Activities within the Reserve are controlled by specific Municipal Bylaws.

In terms of the Management Plan the Aim of the Mountain Reserve is to conserve and manage the area as part of an integrated system of biodiversity and ecological processes, to be enjoyed by the general public in terms of a management strategy as approved and amended for time to time, by the relevant authorities. All activity within the Reserve is to be guided by 4 key objectives; Conservation, Education, Economic Growth & Job Creation, and Recreation.

In addition to its importance in terms of environmental conservation and water catchment management, the Reserve is a key attraction for tourists (domestic and international), and local residents. It is estimated that the Reserve currently welcomes between 2500 and 5000 visitors per annum. Some 55% of these visitors come to hike, 30% come to walk and 15% come to climb.

In terms of facilities the Reserve offers the following; a reception and information office, a small museum and mill, a public park, a communal braai facility, overnight accommodation for 12 persons, 2 well known hiking trails, 4 walking trails and 20 rock climbing hubs (218 individual climbing routes) – in fact the Reserve is said to offer some of the best sport climbing routes in the world. The Reserve also includes 2 sites of historical importance, namely Fort Sidney and Kanonkop.

Given its proximity to the town, the Mountain Reserve is integral to Montagu’s tourism economy, providing the essential backdrop and ambiance that makes the village so popular. In this regard the Montagu Mountain Reserve is akin to Durban’s beachfront or Cape Town’s Table Mountain.

Financially the Reserve requires very little by way of operational budget, however existing infrastructure has been allowed to deteriorate markedly over the years and now requires urgent attention. Attention also needs to be given to allocating sufficient staff resources to the Reserve to adequately carry out essential management and control functions.
DASSIESHOEK RESERVE

Dassieshoek is located approximately 6km North of Robertson against the foothills of the Langeberg and the size is 864ha. It was proclaimed as a nature reserve in 1977.

In terms of the Management Plan the Aim of the Mountain Reserve is to conserve the fauna and flora, local water resources and outdoor recreation. All activity within the Reserve is to be guided by 4 key objectives; Conservation, Education, Economic Growth & Job Creation, and Recreation.

Dassieshoek features 2 overnight huts, Blaauwhoogte hut (No 1) a 60’s style farmhouse next to Dassieshoek dam, Dassieshoek hut (No 2) at the starting point of the trail. Both contain 25 beds each. Blaauwhoogte has an indoor braai and Dassieshoek a wood stove. There is a picnic area with built braai areas. Also features a circular Arangieskop hiking trail that covers 20km over 2 days.

Attention needs to be given to access control on the reserve, boundary fencing along the farm "Die Laaitjie", Alien vegetation clearance, reserve official for control and conservation purposes.
18. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The current capacity as on 29 February 2012 is 670 employees that are divided as follow: 4 Section 57 appointments, 641 permanent appointments and 25 fix term contracts.

The current vacant positions as on 29 February 2012 are fifty two (52).

The personnel turnover in the previous financial year was forty one (41) employees.

The employment equity statistics on 29 February 2012 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POST CATEGORY</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A C I W A C I W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers</td>
<td>5 6 0 18 2 1 0 2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technicians &amp; Associated Professionals</td>
<td>6 27 0 17 3 10 0 9</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks</td>
<td>13 6 1 18 46 0 28</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craft &amp; Related Trades</td>
<td>37 107 7 2 4 0</td>
<td>157</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary Occupations</td>
<td>73 145 11 22 40 0 4</td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>134 291 0 54 47 101 0 43</td>
<td>670</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL PER RACE (MALE/FEMALE)</td>
<td>181 392 0 97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL PER GENDER</td>
<td>479 M 191 F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Legislators in this instance is excluding Councillors. Councillors do not form part of the Employment Equity statistics of the organisation.
19. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

Huge strides were made in implementing Performance Management at both organisational level and employee level.

- For the purpose of monitoring and evaluating the municipality’s performance against the Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plan, a corporate scorecard with high level objectives, indicators and targets are developed.
- Progress and performance against the scorecard is assessed every quarter and is reported to the Mayoral Committee and Council.
- Section 57 Performance agreements and Performance Plans were concluded in terms of the Municipal Regulations and were assessed on quarterly basis.
- For objectivity and fairness, a Performance Evaluation Panel/Committee was established to evaluate Section 57 Annual Performance.
- A Performance Management Framework for non-Section 57 employees was developed.
- Roll out of organizational performance are done through the signing of Performance agreement with all managers up to the level of supervisor / superintendents.

20. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The LED department is staffed by a manager and senior clerk will join the department in the next financial year, there is also a dedicated data capturer responsible for the registration and reporting on EPWP projects in the municipality.

The neighbourhood development programme.

The Langeberg Municipality has received an allocation of R12million to participate in the Neighbourhood development Programme driven by National Treasury. This programme seeks to correct weak long term planning for townships as well as the less than optimal focus on investment in economic infrastructure that characterizes these areas.

The municipality has identified parcels of land close to the Townships that will be used to attract investments through packaging transactions so that funding to stimulate additional funding to undertake smaller projects in the municipal area are realized.

Funding from the NDP has been used to develop a Township regeneration Strategy which is a blue print for township development in the Langeberg.

The TRS is intended to provide direction to ensure a basis for the promotion and enhancement of township renewal projects and initiatives. A consolidation of the goals and actions should be translated into KPAs. The key performance areas highlighted below for each of the development dimensions, we believe are likely to become a high priority in the future and should form an integral part of the Langeberg Municipality’s performance management system:

Locality Development KPAs:

- Increase personal contact between township businesses within and local businesses elsewhere in the primary town;
- Convert redundant buildings into workspace for emerging entrepreneurs;
• Improve and develop infrastructure to attract businesses to, and retain businesses within under-served areas such as townships;
• Create a business friendly environment for regulated businesses and entities doing businesses within the township areas;
• Develop industry clusters – e.g. crafts, tourism;
• Improve links between the learning and economic environment;
• Improve publicity of, and resident feedback on, the service provision of the municipality related to business and community development initiatives; and
• Ensure regular measurement of performance as part of the Langeberg Performance Management System.

Business Development KPAs:

• Improve networking among agencies that could provide support to address business needs of township businesses (less and more formal);
• Facilitate and promote the establishment of business and local industry associations in townships;
• Identify and develop targeted business clusters within industry segments;
• Improved access to capital for small and previously excluded businesses linked to meaningful technical assistance, the latter being a pre-requisite;
• Support the start-up of new businesses;
• Support and promote business-to-business and business-to-market networks and linkages;
• Introduce mentoring and handholding support for SMEs in conjunction with small business development and support initiatives of the Cape Winelands District Municipality, SEDA, etc;
• Facilitate provision of, and access to information for business planning and market development; and
• Introduce a support network for provision of financial advice and consumer/credit education (inclusive of personal financial management) to start-up business owners from the township communities.

Human Resource Development KPAs

• Promote the availability of education and training programmes for business organisations;
• Co-ordinate a learning partnership among businesses in the same sector that instil leadership, motivation and confidence to drive business success;
• Expand the provision of technology and IT skills through community centres in townships or at easily accessible points for residents and business owners in townships;
• Provide financial advice and consumer/credit education (inclusive of personal financial management) to start-up business owners of township communities;
• Develop general business and operating skills among businesses and individuals in townships aspiring to become business owners and operate in the locality;
• Develop an entrepreneurship culture and instil principles of successful entrepreneurs; and
• Create an understanding of client relationship management with specific reference to a programme of linkages formed between informal and formal businesses in townships and large businesses.
21.1 THE POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) Management of Natural Resources

The unemployed are mobilized throughout the financial year on a rotational basis to do alien clearing in our rivers and neighborhoods this ensures that water resources are protected in that catchments of storage dams are kept free of alien vegetation to take maximum advantage of runoff water during the rainy season 1000 families’ benefit from this activity annually.

(b) Skills Development

To derive maximum and tangible outcomes in funds invested in this program the municipality, links training to capital and operational projects that are budgeted for in a financial year, so as to provide exit opportunities to the beneficiaries, where ever possible this program is accompanied by accredited training to better the chances of employment or setting up a business, preferably co ops by the beneficiaries.

22. TOURISM

Tourism in the Langeberg Municipal area is regarding as one of the key Local Economic Development sectors in the region. It is for this reason that a long term Tourism Marketing Strategy was needed to direct tourism over the next 5 to 10 years. The focus areas within the tourism sector are:

- Outdoor and Adventure: game drives, river cruises, hiking trails, tractor trips, mountain climbing
- Health and Wellness: hot springs, healers and therapists, fresh air
- Agri-tourism; wine tasting, village markets, dried fruit, olive products, cheese products
- History, heritage and cultural diversity; rock paintings, museums, archaeological treasures, historical walks, medicinal herb heritage, history of brandy, wine and muscadel making

It has also been important to consider matters directly affecting tourism, such as globalization, climate change, and demographic change of the tourist, new travel behavior and new emerging tourism markets.

Presently the Langeberg Municipality funds the Robertson, Montagu and McGregor Tourism Office while the Municipality is responsible for the generic marketing of the area.

The Langeberg Municipality has, therefore, designed, printed and distributed various brochures, for example the Langeberg Activity Brochure, Hiking Trail Brochures and other smaller items. The Tourism promotional DVD has been replicated and made available at various expo’s and other platforms. Town name boards and welcome signs have been erected at the entrances of all the towns which also display the Municipal Logo

All Local Tourism Association (LTA) meetings, both local and at district level, have been attended where tourism ideas and information is shared and co-operation encouraged.

Tourism is considered as a growth sector and has significant growth potential especially in the wine, food, health and wellness, agri-tourism, eco-tourism and adventure tourism industries. It is for this reason that a medium to long term tourism marketing strategy is being compiled to guide all role-players and to achieve the maximum from and for this sector. The marketing strategy is based on the six (6) objectives set by National Government, namely;
To grow the Tourism sector’s absolute contribution to the GDP by more than average GDP growth.
To achieve transformation within the tourism sector.
To promote excellent people development and decent work within the tourism sector.
To enhance a culture of travel amongst South Africans.
To deliver a world class visitor experience.
To address the issues of geographic, seasonal and rural spread.

Strategic Tourism Partners include:
- Graham and Rhona Beck Skills Centre
- Robertson Wine Valley
- Robertson Tourism Association
- Montagu/Ashton Tourism Association
- Friends of the Valley

23. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Langeberg Municipality appointed and remunerates the Rural Development Officer whose primary focus is the development of the farming communities.

The rural area comprises of 4520 km², with more than 800 farms and a population of approximately 33 000.

The objectives of the Breede River / Winelands Rural Development Association are as follows:
- To establish partnerships between the commercial farmers, farm workers, wine cellars and the Municipality
- To establish a functional network of present and future service providers for the rural communities
- To promote integrated rural development and social upliftment with the purpose of improving the quality of life and the standard of living of farm workers
- To promote the social, health, civic, physical, economic and intellectual development of rural communities
- To promote rural development in general in the Langeberg area
- To empower farm communities, through skills development initiatives, to take ownership of their own developmental needs

Rural Development, therefore, focuses on:
- Establishment, support and assistance to Early Childhood Development facilities
- Establishment and support to Farm Committees
- Coordination and support for Adult Basic Education Training
- Establishment of rural libraries
- Establishment and support to rural vegetable gardens
- Youth Development
- Sports Development
- Substance Abuse Programmes
- HIV/Aids programmes
• Addresses problems such as farm evictions, poor living conditions, inadequate sanitation and the quality of drinking water
• Facilitates ID campaigns and other government initiatives
• Farm Worker of the Year competition
• Establishment and support for the youth Steel Band
• And many other projects applicable to rural development

24 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY

The municipality do have a funding and reserve policy. The financial position of the municipality is accessed on a monthly basis to ensure that the operating and capital budget is cash-backed.

Monthly financial reports are provided to and discussed by the Finance Portfolio Committee, Mayoral Committee and Council.

The Finance Management Grants as well as the Municipal System Improvement Grants are utilized to promote financial viability and management.

Revenue by Source

100% of the year-to-date revenue budget for property rates has been raised from the annual billing in July. The current annual short fall in rates is due to the higher than budgeted rebates which have realised. This may point to an increased need by consumers to make use of the rebate system as a result of economic factors as well as a requirement to review the current structure of the rebate system

Operating expenditure by type

The major categories of expenditure are all within acceptable norms.

Cash flows

The cash flow is currently positive, however it is likely to be placed under stress towards the financial year end, especially since projected revenues for water and electricity consumptions are below target. Cut backs in expenditure will have to be put in place to prevent the cash flow position from deteriorating

The graph below illustrates the amount levied against consumer accounts and payments received in respect of accounts levied.

Figure 17 Amount levied against consumer accounts and payments received in respect of accounts levied
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Available cash</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 956 989</td>
<td>2 282 291</td>
<td>18 069 364</td>
<td>3116 060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td></td>
<td>92 146 276</td>
<td>75 000 000</td>
<td>70 000 000</td>
<td>70 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly fixed operating expenditure</td>
<td>21 045 684</td>
<td>24 533 741</td>
<td>27 337 012</td>
<td>27 263 841</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total operating revenue received</td>
<td>268 332 523</td>
<td>334 470 437</td>
<td>349 113 005</td>
<td>251 683 074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants recognised as Income</td>
<td>50 202 239</td>
<td>80 029 472</td>
<td>83 725 633</td>
<td>51 828 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt service payments (i.e. interest + redemption) due within the financial year</td>
<td>12 023 256</td>
<td>11 924 032</td>
<td>7 348 330</td>
<td>3 465820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The operating revenue is sufficient to cover interest and redemption payments on external loans. The decline in the ratio during 2008/2009 is as a direct result of a new loan taken up with the Development Bank of South Africa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital expenditure by vote 2011/2012</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Service</td>
<td>2 063 491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Services</td>
<td>3 198 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive &amp; Council</td>
<td>1 098 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>9 968 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>6 217 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Development</td>
<td>8 866 536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Indigent Support by Langeberg Municipality

## Table 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robertson</td>
<td>1532</td>
<td>1718</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGregor</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton</td>
<td>1184</td>
<td>1323</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnievale</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montagu</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>1452</td>
<td>1584</td>
<td>1680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4656</strong></td>
<td><strong>5278</strong></td>
<td><strong>6055</strong></td>
<td><strong>6666</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>