

“Then the modernists came along and told us factories were beautiful, initiating an industrial aesthetic”

(Kieran 2006:62)



B

context analysis:

Bio-physical analysis

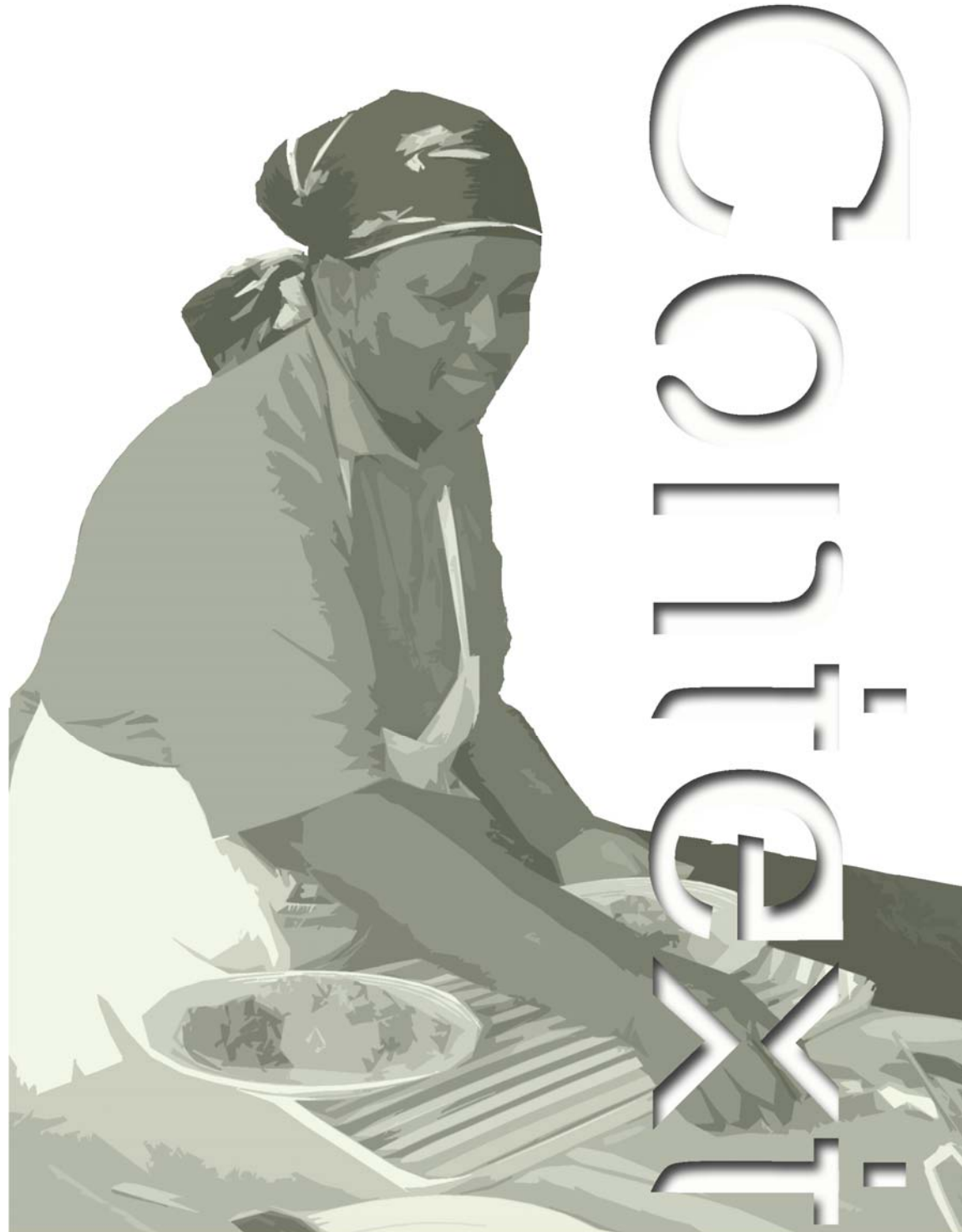
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Site location

Figure B.1 map of South Africa, North West province and Pilanesberg Game Reserve



Figure B.3 Moses Kotane local municipality

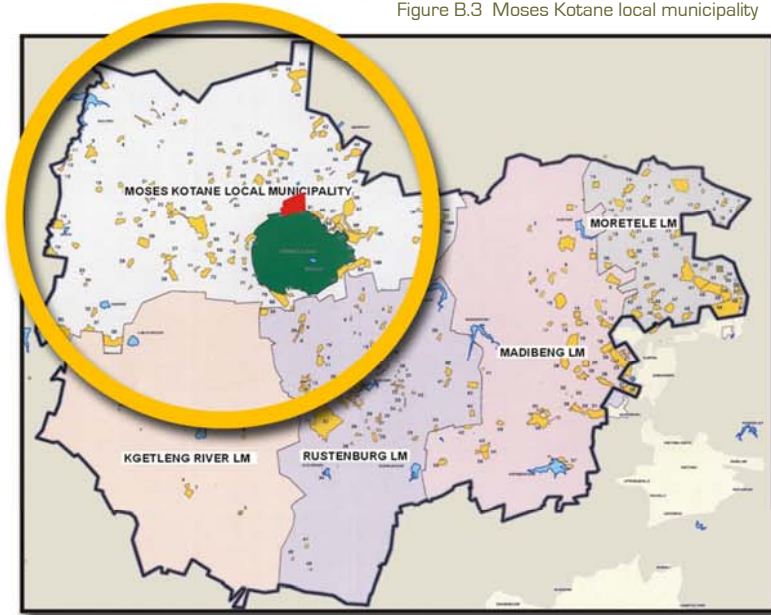
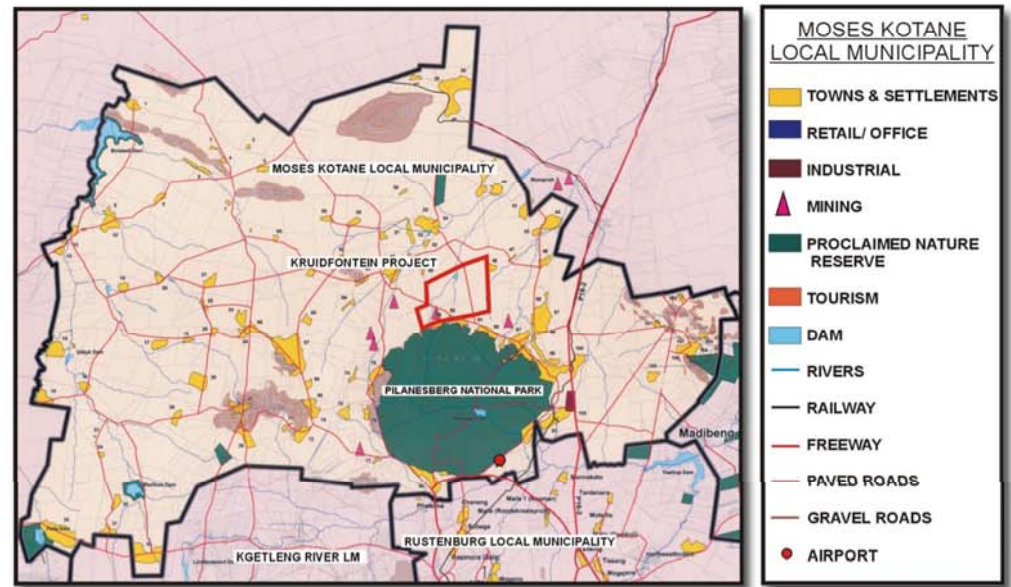


Figure B.2 Ariel view of Saulspoor

The site is located in the North West Province of the Republic of South Africa, on the Northern foot slopes of the Pilanesberg. The site falls within the Moses Kotane municipality district.



Figure B.4 Moses Kotane local municipality



Context Analysis

Bio-physical analysis

B.1 Climate

The Kruidfontein Project falls within an area with warm to hot summer and mild to cold winter months. Climate is considered under the following parameters:

B. 1.1 Rainfall

The Kruidfontein project fall within the Highveld climatic zone, where mean annual precipitation for the region can be expected to vary from 500mm to 700mm. Most of the rainfall results from showers and thunderstorms of short duration. (Shulze 1986)

B. 1.2 Evaporation

Evaporation is expected to be between 1700mm and 2000mm per annum. (S.E.F. 2001: 41)

B. 1.3 Wind

Fine condition with little or no rainfall, and light variable with a Northerly component occur over the region. The dominant direction of the prevailing surface winds is in a North-Westerly and North-Easterly direction. Crop damage and wind erosion are unlikely due to low average wind speed of 11 km/h. (S.E.F. 2001: 43)

B. 1.4 Temperature

The average temperature per annum is approximately 18.6 °C. The daily temperatures higher than 32.5 °C and lower than 14.5 °C during the summer months are very seldom. The hottest months are December to February. During April and May there is a noticeable drop in temperature, with the coldest months being June and July. (S.E.F. 2001: 43-44)

B. 2 Geological and mineral resources

The geological source of Anglo Platinum's current production is the Bushveld Complex of South Africa, the largest known layered igneous complex of its type in the

world. Extending 350 kilometers from east to west and 250 kilometres from north to south it is roughly saucer-shaped. Unique to the Bushveld is the presence of two strataform deposits that can be traced for hundreds of kilometers along the rim, containing economically exploitable quantities of PGMs. (S.E.F. 2001:46)

B. 2.1. Reef Types

B. 2.2. Merensky Reef

Since mining first began in the 1920s, the uppermost of the two layers, the Merensky Reef, has been the most important PGM source; it is especially rich in platinum, which makes up some 60% of the 4E grades quoted by Anglo Platinum. Reef width and grade are highly variable and for this reason the value of the MR in the proposed Kruidfontein Project has been discounted on the assumption that only 25% of the reef area will be amenable to extraction. (S.E.F. 2001:46)

B. 2.3. UG2 Chromitite

At a vertical distance of 16 and 400 meters below the Merensky Reef, depending on location, the second PGM-bearing layer known as the UG2 chromitite is situated. This has become an important alternative source of PGMs in recent years. (S.E.F. 2001:49)

B. 3 Topography

Slope angles are generally shallow indicating a gently undulating topography across the whole site. The lowest point in the study area is 1043m above mean sea level. The Pilanesberg an oval series of concentric hill ranges and valleys composed of a unique suite of alkaline volcanic rocks, with the outer most rings of mountains rising abruptly 300m to 600m above the surrounding plains. The valleys of streams in the area are mainly broad; some narrow, open, and exhibit rather low gradients. The Bierspruit, Wilgespruit and Lesele non-perennial streams drain the area. (S.E.F. 2001:51)

B. 4 Soils Landform

B. 4.1 Description of soil-landform resources

Two broad soil-landform uses can be distinguished, each related to geology, topography and age. The northern flat plains with underlying grabbo of the Bushveld Complex are covered by a black-red clay soil association, whereas the foot slopes of the Pilanesberg, in the southern part of the project area, constitute of loamy and clayey, cutanic soils derived from alkali rocks of the Pilanesberg Complex, and are of relatively younger age than the black-red association.

B. 4.2 Identification of sensitive areas

B. 4.2.1. Soil Erosion

The natural water erosion hazard of the soil-landform is low, however, if plant cover is removed or the land surface abused the erosion susceptibility increases appreciable. Cattle and human trials are also responsible for sediment production. (S.E.F. 2001:55)

B. 4.2.2. Soil Compaction

A very hard, compacted soil will limit the ease of landscaping and plant growth as well as increase water runoff. Further more, the soils of the Shortlands, Hutton, Valsrivier and Oakleaf forms have a moderately to high compaction potential in the topsoil. (S.E.F. 2001:55)

B. 4.2.3 Dustiness

No sensitive sites are expected due to the low potential dust qualities of the soils in the project area.

B. 4.2.4 Soil-landform stability

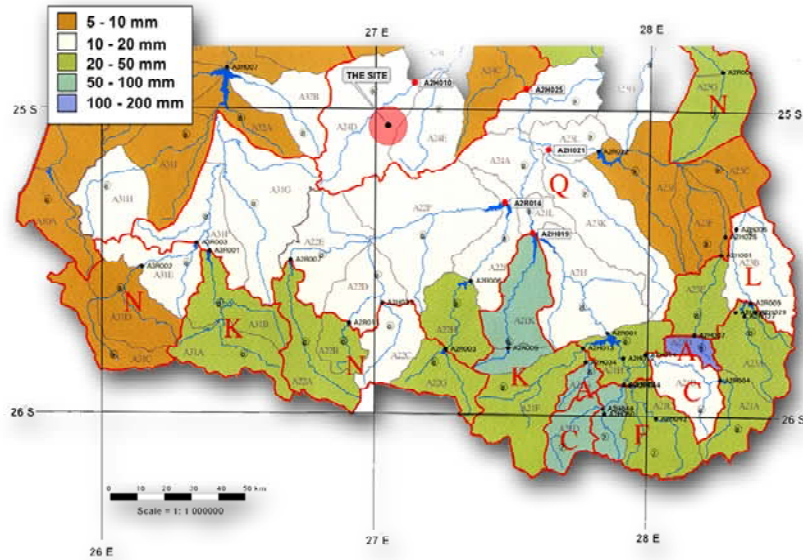
With regard to the soil-landform, the stability of the landscape is mainly moderate to high for the more level laying soils. However, rock falls, slides and soil creep may occur on steeper slopes. (S.E.F. 2001:55)

B. 5 Land capability and land use

The turf soils are naturally fertile and if well managed it can be productive. Crops commonly produced on these soils include sunflowers, maize and sorghum. Livestock farming, under normal circumstances, is also constrained by low rainfall and the low carrying capacity of the surrounding veld.

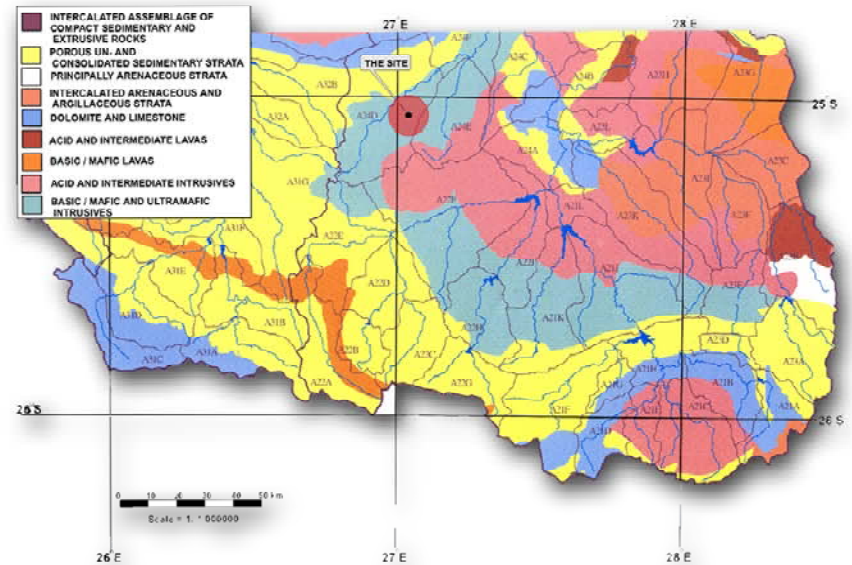
Mean annual runoff

Figure B.5 Mean annual runoff



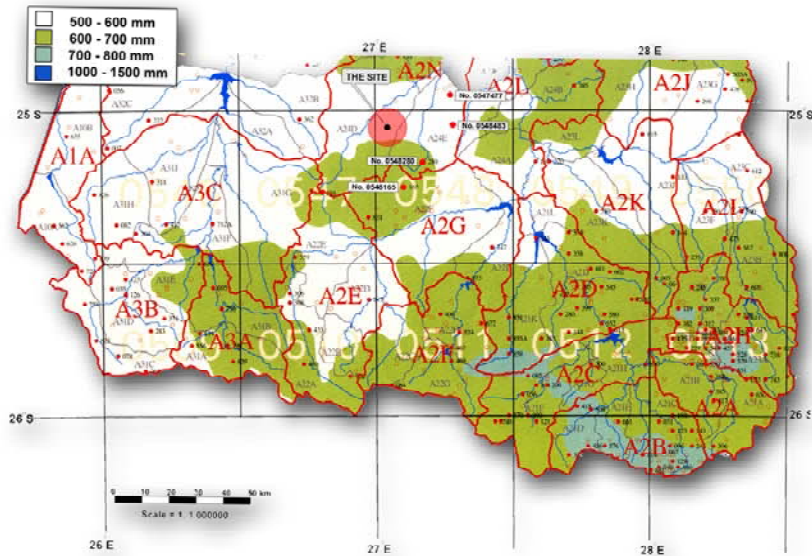
Litostratigraphic map

Figure B.6 Litostratigraphic map



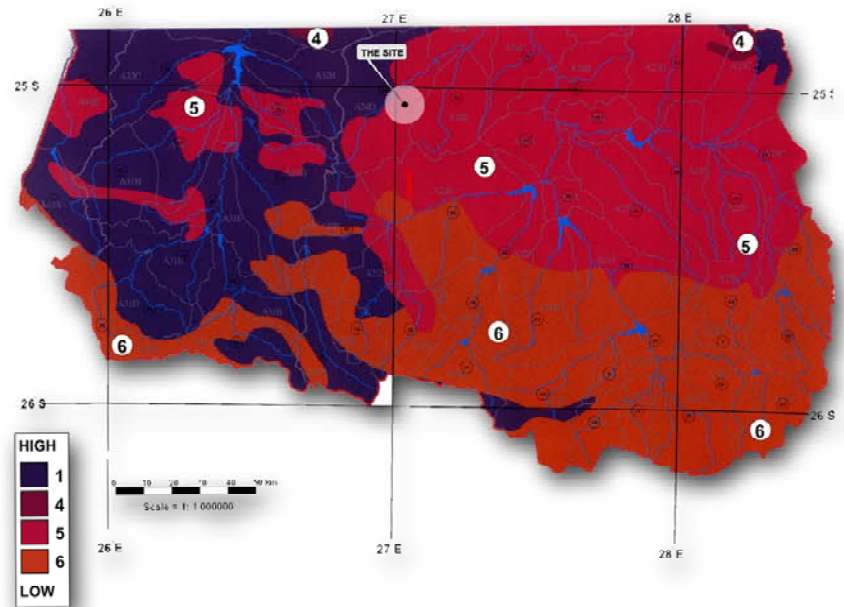
Mean annual precipitation

Figure B.7 Mean annual precipitation



Erodability index

Figure B.8 Erodability index



B. 5.1. Land capability

Three classes of land capability have been identified:

- Medium to low potential arable land For the purpose of the Kruidfontein project, arable land is described as medium potential agricultural land used for dry land crop cultivation.
- Grazing land The Veld is capable of supporting a stand of indigenous grass species and is utilized by domesticated livestock.
- Wilderness land/open savanna patches; and watercourses

(S.E.F. 2001:64)

B. 5.2 Land use

The current use of the land of the Kruidfontein Project study area is mainly for grazing and some agricultural purposes. The land uses in the study areas as follows:

Agriculture – not a predominant land use per say but to some extent a part of the economic generation in the region.

Mining – is to date a prominent activity in the regional context with platinum, chrome, gold and diamonds mines in the region.

Urban development and settlement – economic opportunities created by mining development in the region has encouraged to a large extent the growth of villages, towns and settlements in the region.

Mine related industry – secondary and tertiary industries have developed to support the mining industry.
(S.E.F. 2001:64)

B. 6 Vegetation and animals

The Kruidfontein Project study area is located within the savanna biome, which consists of scattered trees and shrubs and a continuous ground layer dominated by

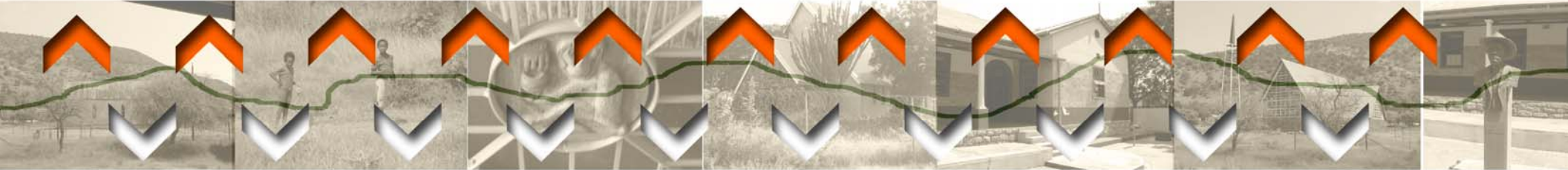
grass species. According to Van Wyk & Malan (1997), fire plays an important role in this environment as it aids in the regulation of the density of the woody component. The black turf soils of the area are rich in clay and plant nutrients and support a dense bushveld, which is dominated by *Acacia* species such as *A. mellifera* (Black Thorn), *A. tortillis* (Umbrella Thorn), *A. niJotica* (Scented Thorn) and *A. caffra* (Common Hook-thorn). Large stands of *Dichorstachys cinerea* (Sickle bush) occur and are indicative of over-grazing. Grasses are 'soft' and fibrous and retain much of their nutritive value and palatability after flowering and through the dry season. Grass species include *Ischaemum afrum* (Turf Grass), *Setaria galpinii*, (Deck Grass) and *Setaria incrassata* (Canary Millet). (S.E.F. 2001:69)

B. 7 Animal life

The occurrence of flora in any area depends on habitat. Since the area has already been altered by human activities, most natural wildlife habitats have been disturbed. The only animal in the study area is common birds reptiles and small rodents. (S.E.F. 2001:76)

Timeline

B. 8 Timeline of the Bakgatla-Baga-Kgafela settlement and events in the Pilanesberg



1441-1560

Masiloand son Malope (mythical ancestors of the Bakgatla)

1600-1650

Chief Mokgatla dies, Bakgatla split into Bakgatla of Kgafela, Mmanaana and Mosetha

Early 19th century

Bakgatla-Baga-Kgafela under Pheto are strongest power in Pilanesberg by incorporating other tribes. Pheto's capital is at Sefikile (Spitzkop, west of Northam)

1824-1825

Motile is assassinated and is succeeded by Pilane (senior surviving son of Pheto's second hut)

1835

Pilane goes into exile in the Zoutpansberg when he suspects Mzilikazi plotting against him. Molefi becomes acting chief again.

1837

Voortrekkers arrive in the Pilanesberg area

1860's

Increasing Boer pressure on the BBB to pay for taxes and land rights and to provide land and labour for Boer farmers.

1866

Saulspoot becomes the DRC mission centre at Pilanesberg. Satellite stations managed by black teacher-evangelists are established.

26 April 1870

Chief Kgamanyane and half the Bakgatla-Baga-Kgafela leave Pilanesberg.

1890

ZAR government requests British government to incorporate the Kgatla country in Bechuanaland into the ZAR but this is refused

1895

ZAR Plakkerswet restricts number of Africans living on Boer farms to five families. Many Bakgatla-Baga-Kgafela are scattered all over Pilanesberg as a result of this. At least 2000 go to Bechuanaland where Linchwe resettles them into the Kgatleng (land of the Bakgatla)

17th century

Bakgatla enter the Pilanes district

1780-1790

Armed conflict between Bakgatla-Baga-Kgafela (under Mogotsjo) and Batiokwa against Batokeng, Batiako, Bakubung and Bapo

1805-1823

Internal strife after Pheto's death: Letsebe, Senwelo and Motilele succeed each other as chiefs. Motilele rules from Magakwe or Dithubaruba on the farm Kruidfontein

1825-1830

Pilane conspired with the Griqua against Mzilikazi. Mzilikazi punishes the Bakgatla-Baga-Kgafela by destroying their villages, taking their cattle and drafting young men into his regiments. Pilane goes into exile in the Soutpansberg. His half-brother Molefi acts as chief.

1837

Pilane returns when Mzilikazi is expelled from the Transvaal by the Voortrekkers. Settles on the Kgetleng River at Mmasebudule (Rhenosterfontein)

1850

Death of Pilane. He is succeeded by Kgamanyane who settles at Moruleng (Saulspoot)

1863

The DRC missionary HL Gonin visits the Pilanesberg. Kgamanyane requests Commandant Paul Kruger to allow Gonin to settle at Saulspoot to teach and preach the gospel

April 1870

Commandant SJP (Paul) Kruger flogs Chief Kgamanyane at Saulspoot because the Bakgatla-Baga-Kgafela refuse to work on a Boer wheat-irrigation project.

1887

Some small villages in the Pilanesberg district are relocated to the centre of the tribal area at Saulspoot

1892

Linchwe converts to Christianity and many Bakatla-Baga-Kgafela follow his example. T Phiri returns to Saulspoot after training at Morija (Lesotho)



16 February 1900
Battle at Kayaseput (between Derdepoort and Dwersberg) between Bakgatla-Baga-Kgafela and Boers

1903
Seven schools in the Pilanesberg with a total pupil population of 560

1910
Death of Gonin. Stegman becomes head of the DRC mission at Saulspoord

1921
Isang (oldest son of Linchwe) becomes acting paramount chief of the Bakgatla-Baga-Kgafela at Mochudi because of ill health of Linchwe. Dialwa resigns.

1929
Death of Isang. He is succeeded by Molefi (son of Linchwe's oldest son Kgafela who died in 1914)

1937
First borehole sunk for BBK on Saulspoord to alleviate water shortage. T Phiri leaves Saulspoord and Malolwane as evangelist where he has been stationed since 1883.

1942
Death of Ofentse.

1961
Tswana Territorial Authority established in terms of Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act (1959)

1971
The Tswana homeland becomes a self-governing territory and changes its name to Bophuthatswana

1979
Pilanesberg National Park established

1899
BBK own portions of farms Saulspoord, Modderkuil, Knuidfontein, Halffontein. Only Saulspoord is fully residential farm.

Middle 1900
Bakgatla-Baga-Kgafela are effective military force in the ZAR and also serve as scouts, guides, and drivers. Large-scale looting of Boer cattle and property in Pilanesberg begins.

1906
G Stegman joins Gonin as his assistant. T Phiri becomes the first Mokgatla to become a DRC minister.

1914
Outbreak of World War I: Three Bakgatla-Baga-Kgafela regiments from Mochudi and Pilanesberg serve on British side in German South-West Africa. Another Pilanesberg regiment under Ramatlari serves in France.

1924
Death of Linchwe. Isang succeeds him.

1937
First properly built government school opened at Saulspoord

1937
First farms bought by SA Native Trust

1951
Tswana homeland established in terms of Bantu Authorities Act of 1951: Tribal and regional councils established

1963-1965
Farms bought by SA Bantu Development Trust

1977
Tswana homeland becomes "independent"

1994
End of Bophuthatswana and incorporation into North-West Province

(Archival 2001)



1: Shell filling station



2: Primary school



3: Museum



4: Old NG Church



5: New NG Church



6: Tribal office



7: General dealer and taxi rank



8: General dealer



9: Open field used for very large gatherings



10: Rain Praying site

Saulspoor

Figure B.9

Context Analysis

Saulspoort and community

B. 9 Saulspoort

Saulspoort/Moruleng is a small rural settlement situated on the north eastern foot slopes of the Pilanesberg, 30 km from Sun City. Due to mining activities dominating the economical scene in Northam and Amandebult, the town grew rapidly over the past few years, resulting in a number of settlements conglomerated around the small town.

B. 9.1 Architectural facilities

The town resembles a low-density cell-like structure with a one plot/one house development bordered by pedestrian and vehicular dirt roads. A few informal structures are found scattered about town. Most of the infrastructure is brick-built with low-pitch corrugated iron roofs and parapet walls. Brightly painted facades of general dealer depot's and taverns are a common trend. Although tradition and culture are paramount to the Bakgatla people, very little of this is evident in the architecture, with mostly western-influenced design, and very little traditional Tswana architecture in the surround. Agricultural practices in town are limited to vegetable gardens of corn and sorghum in back yards, and cattle, goats and chickens walk freely amongst the buildings.

B. 9.2 School and recreational facilities

46 Primary and Secondary schools are located in and around Saulspoort. These buildings are characteristically robust, well-built structures with steel windows and pitched roofs. A point of concern, however, is the underdeveloped sport- and recreational facilities of these schools, where children tend to play on make-shift soccer fields and open areas next to busy streets.

In the early 90's a recreational area, the Rasparane Park, was created for the community at the Bakgatla gate of the PNP. Due to noise disturbance and complaints from visitors to the camp, the Park was moved to Raserpane in Moruleng, which included a swimming pool, stage, performing area, soccer field and picnic area. The relocation was decided by the tribal authority and the PNP without consulting the local community, resulting in much resistance and dissatisfaction amongst the community. The project was never completed. To date, Rasparane has been under utilized and is falling under disrepair.

It is important to understand the concept of community participation regarding the planning and facilitation of any intervention that may directly or indirectly impact on the town. Success relies on the participation of the community in the decision-making, implementation- and management process of any project. This in turn promotes empowerment of the people, resulting in the community having a sense of ownership over the project, and by doing so, avoiding the risk of interventions becoming white elephants, as in the case of Raserpane.

B. 9.3 Hospitals

The George Stegman Hospital, approximately 3km from the Bakgatla Gate, is the only formalized hospital in the area. A few doctor's consulting rooms are located along the main road, although a large part of the community still prefer traditional medicine and methods of healing over modern practices.

B. 9.4 Activity from main road

A series of small businesses, taverns, general dealers and offices are situated next to the main road. The Bakgatla ba Kgafela Tribal Office, the Mphe batho Cultural Museum, two Dutch Reformed Churches and the Moruleng Primary School form part of the central assembly district on the main road. The tribal office is the authoritative headquarters of the Bakgatla ba Kgafela tribal leaders, addressing the social, economical and infrastructural needs and issues of the community. The leaders are frequently in negotiations

with mining companies over leases on tribal lands in the area. These mining companies provide the greatest sector of employment for the people living in and around Saulspoort.

Housed in a renovated school, the Mphe batho Cultural Museum was launched in 1999 by the Bakgatla Tribal Authority in response to the communal idea to restore and collect artifacts and history of the Bakgatla tribe. All artifacts have been donated by members of the community. The purpose of the centre is to not only serve as a recollection of the Bakgatla history and culture, but also as a traditional and cultural knowledge learning centre for children in the surrounding villages. It also serves as a base for traditional conservation clubs and for an adult training centre in indigenous knowledge. Apart from the very strong community focus on the Centre, it also targets the tourist with the provision of a traditional café, medicinal herb garden, internet café and curio shop, supplied with locally produced crafts.

B. 9.5 Religion

Only one of the two Dutch Reformed churches is in use. The community is predominantly Christian, although many still believe in traditional healers and ancestral spirits. Some consider the Pilanesberg as a symbol of superior power, with a mystic serpent living in the hills. This serpent, according to some, comes down from the mountain on special occasions, surrounded with a bright light, to drink water from the Moruleng dam. A designated layer of exposed bedrock across the road from the museum serves as a place where only men, traditional healers and tribal leaders are allowed to pray for rain. Women aren't allowed, apparently, because they gossip too much and can't keep a secret!

B. 9.6 Transportation

The main transport interchange in Saulspoort is situated across the only petrol station on the main road. Taxi's and cars park haphazardly on the dusty road reserve where people stand waiting in front of an old rundown tuck shop. No shade or seating has been provided for taxi passengers up to date, leaving them to face whatever the elements has to offer. Other main



Museum

Hosts activities such as an Internet café, traditional food kitchen and a cultural tour. It also provides additional information on crafts and activities in the area.



New NG Church





The church is built next to the old NG Church, a historical landmark. The Sunday services are relatively small. There are no other functions accommodated by this building



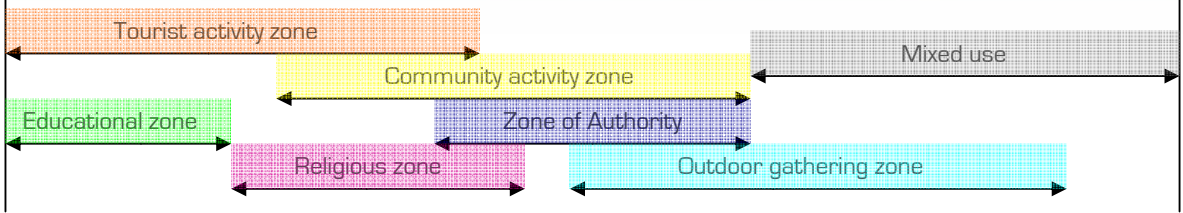
Tribal office and cultural arena

This is the communities' heart. The building is too small to accommodate all of its functions. It accommodates daily and weekly activities inside the building and monthly and annual activities outside.



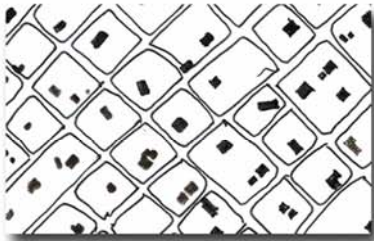
-  Building entrances
-  Main vehicular route
-  Secondary vehicular routes
-  Main pedestrian routes

B20



Saulspoor

Figure B.10



Right:
In this one can see how the character of Saulspoor is expressed in the way in which the roads are of unequal width and organic.

Left:
This is the newer settling patterns in the Saulspoor area.



1. View towards the South



2. View into the settlement towards the east



3. View towards the West From the settlement



4. View of the road reserve looking North East

Cell structure of Saulspoor

Figure B.11

transport interchanges occur next to the busy streets in and around town, also with no provision for shelter or basic infrastructure. Still, the predominant means of transport is by foot.

B. 9.7 Culture

Pottery is an integral part of the area's culture and tradition, and also a significant export product to the Pilanesberg National Park and Sun City. Women and young girls craft pots of various sizes as wedding gifts, for the brewing of beer, storage and even burial caskets. Pots resemble the cycle of life and even pieces of broken pots are used in healing ceremonies and passed on from one generation to another. These pots and other curios provide a substantial income to some, and is a good example of empowerment of women in these communities.

B. 9.8 Criticism of Saulspoor

Positive:

- Saulspoor is set in a perfect location to benefit from tourism initiatives derived from the PNP and Sun City.
- Friendly hospitable community.
- Rich Cultural Heritage Preservation value
- The town centre has a vibrant dynamic character.
- The Museum and local kitchen is an important tourism node in the area.

Negative:

- The settlements are characterized by low-density, fragmentation and sprawl.
- Poor preservation and maintenance of buildings in town.
- Inadequate facilities and services for tourists.
- The transportation interchanges around town are poorly designed with little or no provision of basic infrastructure and shelter.
- Littering in some streets, and in open spaces and riverbeds.

Context Analysis

Socio-economic analysis

B. 10 North West Province in a National Context

During the past 10 years North West's contribution to the Gross Demographic Product (GDP) consistently ranked as the third lowest of all provinces. North West's contribution to the GDP dropped from 5,6% in 1991 to 4,9% in 1996.

Whereas North West's mining industry's contribution to GDP on a sectoral basis outperformed the other provinces since 1991. During 1996 this situation was reversed, with Gauteng contributing 21,8%, closely followed by North West 21,6%; Mpumalanga 20,8%; and, the free State with 13,8%. It can, however, be expected that the steep rise in platinum prices during recent times increased the relative importance of North West's mining industry.

On a national basis, North West represents 28,4% of total employment in the mining sector. The average establishment of businesses in North West is smaller than the national average. Establishments in the province employ an average of 50 people (national average 64), produce R1,9 million of net output (national average R 3,3 million) and utilize R 1,6 million of fixed assets (national average R 2,2 million). (S.E.F. 2001: 125)

B. 11 Vision and key leverage areas for the Rural Areas of the Moses Kotane Local Municipality

According to Plan Associates (2001) the vision for the MKLM in terms of the key leverage areas concerning social facilities and economic development reads as follows:

"Sufficient social facilities such as clinics, community centers, police stations and training centers will be provided to achieve a balanced social structure and create a safe and secure environment". (Plan Associates. 2001)

This vision will be pursued through specific focus on the following Key Leverage Areas:

- Health clinics.
- Streetlight to reduce crime.
- Multi-purpose community centers.
- Mini police stations.
- Training centers.

(S.E.F. 2001: 126)

and to

"Promote economic development in the rural areas by supporting the potential of economic activities such as agriculture, mining, tourism and industrial and commercial development to maximize job creation for local communities". (Plan Associates. 2001)

This vision will be pursued with specific focus on the following Key Leverage Areas:

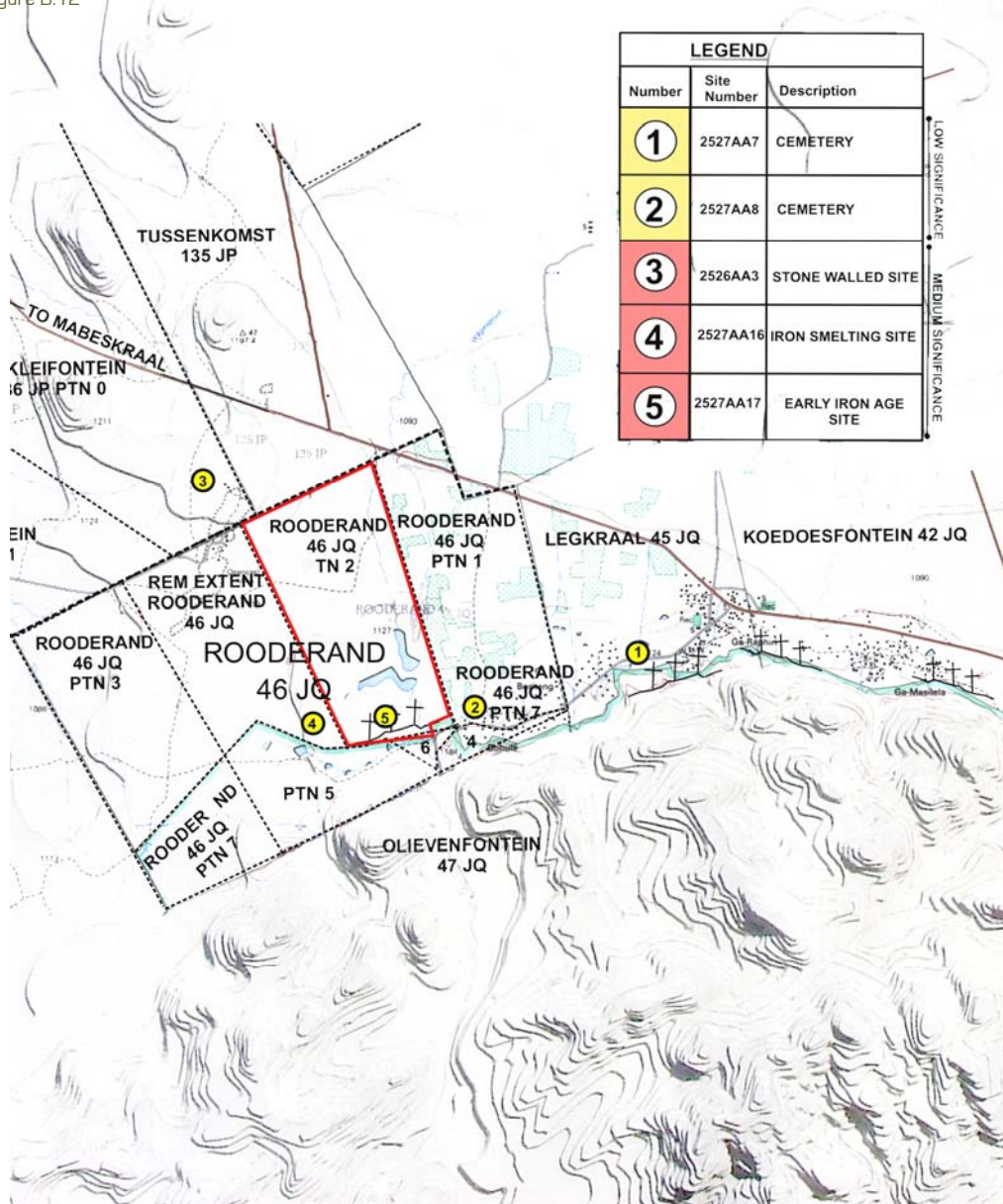
- Support for projects/strategies to optimize job creation opportunities.
- Promote industrial/commercial development.

B. 12 Guiding principles/policies and standards

In terms of Section 21 and 26 of the Environment Conservation Act of 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989) (Government Gazette No 5999 of 5 September 1997)

Sites of archeological importance

Figure B.12



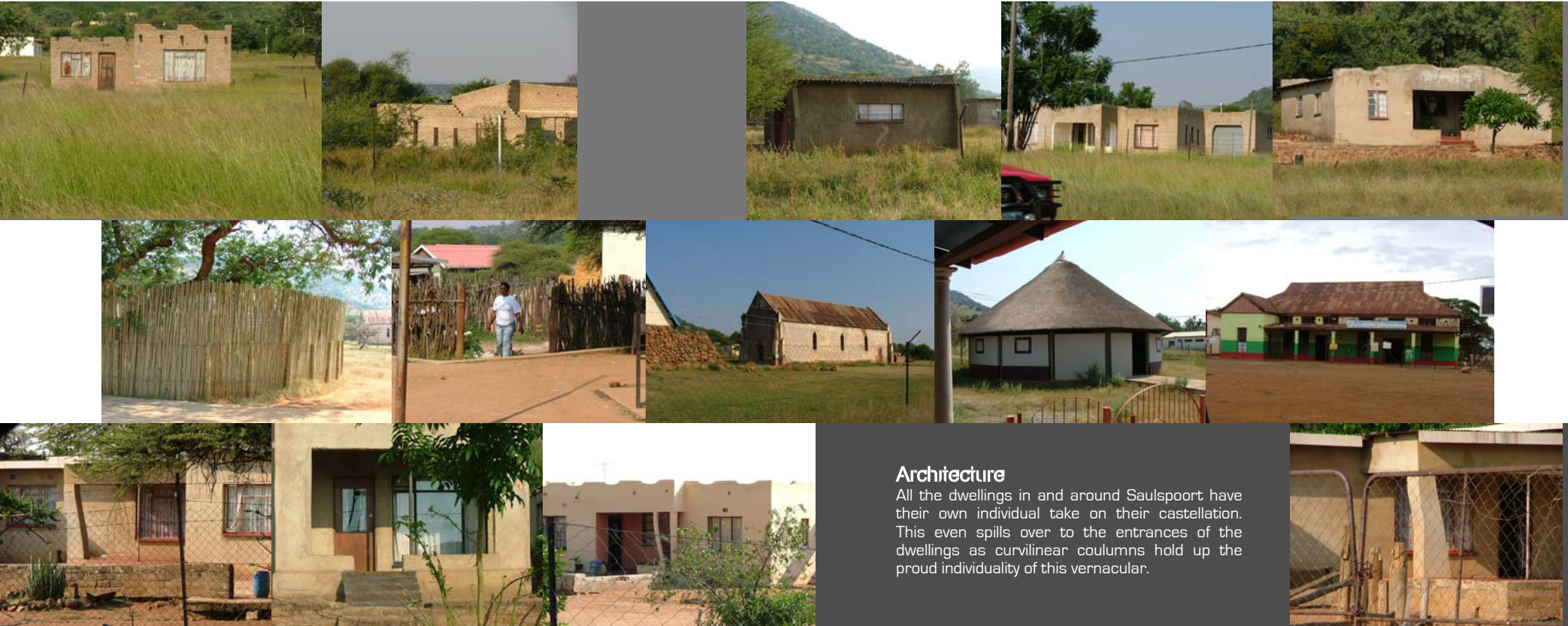
developers have to submit Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to the relevant authority for consideration in order to undertake an activity, as identified in Section 22(i) of the Act, which could have a substantial detrimental effect on the environment.

An environmental management policy was promulgated in Government Notice 51 in Government Gazette No 15428 of 21 January 1994. This policy is based on a number of strategic premises and principles covering Environmental Management Systems, Environmental Education, Land Uses, Nature Conservation of Natural Resources, Economic Measures, Environmental Research and International Co-operation. In line with the basic requirements of the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) the foundation of the above policy declaration is the following:

"Every inhabitant of the Republic of South Africa has the right to live, work and relax in a safe, productive, healthy and aesthetically and culturally acceptable environment and therefore also has a personal responsibility to respect the same right of his fellow man".

Furthermore, one of the most important requirements under the above policy is the demand for a "planned analysis", an EIA, within the framework of the Integrated Environment Management (IEM) procedure published by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. Within a rural development context, environmental policies should lead to:

1. Greater equity in access to resources, through the land reform programmes that widen access to education and successful entrepreneurial development;
2. The development of appropriate economic instruments to ensure sustainable natural resource use (including drought years);
3. Institutional support for environmental management and sanitation;
4. Institutional support for appropriate land use planning, water use, and marine and mining development (of which the first two are the responsibility of local government);



Architecture

All the dwellings in and around Saulspoort have their own individual take on their castellation. This even spills over to the entrances of the dwellings as curvilinear columns hold up the proud individuality of this vernacular.

Figure B.13

5. Measures to maintain bio-diversity within management of the environment;
6. Support for the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded and over-exploited lands;
7. Continued and strengthened promulgation and monitoring of regulations on chemical use, chemical pollution and effluent, and other waste

B. 13 Demography

The 1996-Census results were used to compile the demographic profile of the population by magisterial district. (S.E.F. 2001:127)

B. 13.1 Population

The 1996 census reflected a total of 229 992 people in Moses Kotane Local Council of which 98.4% were of an African culture, 0.2% Coloured, 0.2% Asian/Indian, 0.7% were White and 0.5% unspecified population. The population of Moses Kotane Local Council constituted only 21.6% of the total population of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (BPDM).

According to (Plan Associates, 2001) the largest concentration of population in the MKLM is in:

- Tlokwen (12206)
- Pella (9 662)
- Ledig/Koedoesfontein/ Frischgewaagd (18 368)
- Mabele-a-PudilMogwase/Klipfontein (11 221)
- Manamakgotheng/Legogolwe/Koedoespruit (11 024)
- Mabeskraal (12 264)
- Mabodisa/Saulspoort (10 016)
- Makgawana/Mokgalwaneng (8 503)
- Batlhalerwa/Phalane (8 559)
- Doringpoort (7 140).

The above eleven villages in Moses Kotane Local Council are classified as small towns and constitute about 43% of the total population.

B. 13.2 Income Distribution

66,0% of the total population of the Local Municipality does not receive any income, with about 22,5% receiving a monthly income of less than R 3500. This implies the majority of the population falls in the low-income bracket. This could also be attributable to lack of job opportunities. (S.E.F. 2001:128)

B. 13.3 Work Status

The proportion of economically active people constituting 31,4% of the total population of Moses Kotane Local Council is lower as compared to Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (BPDM) which is 37,9%. In both Moses Kotane Local Council and Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (BPDM) people in the "not economically active category" constitute the largest proportion. The proportion of employed people in Moses Kotane Local Council is higher (51,7%) than that of the unemployed (48,3%).(S.E.F. 2001:128)

B. 13.4 Percentage and type of dwellings

More than half of the households live in formal dwellings (75,2%) comprising of houses on separate stands (66,7%) and traditional dwellings (8,5%). People living on informal settlements constitute 15,1%, which implies that although the proportion of people occupying informal dwellings is low, the need to give attention to addressing this problem is serious. Such informal settlements most exist near places of job opportunities, for instance mining areas, urban areas such as Madikwe, Mogwase and Sun City. (S.E.F. 2001:128-129)

B. 13.5 State of housing

Moses Kotane local Council comprises mainly of permanent structures on separate stand whether they are built from mud or cement brick and mortar. From a total of 49318 types of dwellings, about 38 036 are formal dwellings on separate stand, 7436 are informal dwellings either on separate stands or as backyard shacks constituting a large proportion of the housing backlog. In order to alleviate the housing backlog in the Rustenburg Local Municipality Area, several housing applications were submitted to the Provincial Housing

Board since September 1996 to date. (S.E.F. 2001:129)

B. 14 Economy

The community, social and personal services sector employs a comparatively large number of people (20,7%), followed by mining and quarrying (20,4%), and then wholesale and retail (18,9%). Retail outlets are the most dominant; followed by government departments, light industrial, beer halls, municipal services, business services and filling stations. The largest contributing sector to economy of Moses Kotane Local Council in 1994 was mining, followed by services, construction, trade and industry and agriculture.

The economy of Moses Kotane Local Council as compared to Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (BPDM) is underdeveloped. There is much focus on the primary sector (mining) with little contribution to the economy in its unprocessed form and very little secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities contributing little to the GDP. There is a need for diversification of the economy by improving all the sectors and not growth in one sector in order to make it less vulnerable to external pressure.

Mining activities dominate the economy in the area where agriculture was part of the region's income, which has dropped off dramatically due to climatic conditions. (S.E.F. 2001:129)