Sharpeville Dam, once the planned Sedibeng regional waste water treatment works is operational, should significantly contribute to the rehabilitation of the Sharpeville Dam in future. In addition to the aforementioned, the dam provides significant recreational opportunities within the heart of the Emfuleni urban complex. It also provides aesthetic gateway conditions on the R59 freeway; approaching Vanderbijlpark.

Apart from the ‘Irreplaceable Sites’ found within Emfuleni, a number of ‘Important Sites’ are also found within Emfuleni, as defined by C-Plan2. Two important sites in particular need mentioned. The first site is located to the east of Sebokeng and basically covers Falcon Ridge, which is found in these parts of Emfuleni. This ‘Important Site’ also contains a tributary of the Vaal River. The significance of this site is pronounced by the fact that it is located within the path of eastward expansion of Sebokeng. For example, Lethabong is a planned township that borders the western edge of this site. This eastward advance of Sebokeng, as well as the westward advance of Sonlandpark, will increasingly place pressure on this environmental site; requiring the protection of the environmental site for urban expansion.

The second ‘Important Site’ worth mentioning is the mountain range situated on the southwestern boundary of Emfuleni, next to the Vaal Oewer settlement. This environmental site provides a scenic quality to Emfuleni, which in turn benefits the tourism industry within Emfuleni. This site requires protection from settlement development and agricultural practices that will destroy the scenic qualities of this mountain range.

The ‘Irreplaceable Sites’ and the ‘Important Site’ of C-Plan2 need to be included in the proposed open space lattice of Emfuleni. These sites can be linked to the open space lattice by utilizing rivers and tributaries as corridors linking these environmental sites. For example, a tributary of the Vaal River runs along the foot of Falcon Ridge and this tributary can therefore be used to link this site to the large Emfuleni open space lattice. This will help maintain specie migration corridors within Emfuleni.

2.7. LAND USE

Taken geographically, Emfuleni is still largely rural in character. However, Emfuleni contains a significant urbanized component. This urbanized component houses more that 80% of Emfuleni’s population, making Emfuleni an urban area in this respect. In addition, Emfuleni is increasingly under pressure for further urban development and expansion, as is evident from the many township establishment applications that were submitted in recent years.
FIGURE 13: EXISTING LAND USE

- Municipal Node (CBD)
- Regional Node
- District Node
- Urban Residential
- Hostel
- Industrial and Commercial
- Existing Open Space
- Agriculture Holding
- Intensive Agriculture
- Extensive Agriculture
- Study Area

EMFULeni SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2017

[Map of Emfuleni Local Municipality with various land use categories and study area highlighted]

- Westonia Local Municipality
- City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
- Midvaal Local Municipality
- Motsamaholo Local Municipality
- Vaalpark
- Vaalpark Local Municipality
- Sasolburg
- Patriotsfontein
- Kluitfontein
- Potchefstroom Local Municipality
- Witbank Local Municipality
- Delmas Local Municipality
- Heidelberg
- Pretoria
- Johannesburg
- Emfuleni Local Municipality
- Vanderbijlpark
- Midvaal
- Moremela
- Meyerton
- Highveld
- Evaton
- Sebokone
- De Deur
- Walkerville
- Grasmere
- Connerdale
- Hermina
- Losberg
- Linequeiros
- Ngezonde
- Ngwatho Local Municipality
- Vaalpark Local Municipality
- Sasolburg
- Meyerton
- Highveld
- Evaton
- Sebokone
- De Deur
- Walkerville
- Grasmere
- Connerdale
- Hermina
- Losberg
- Linequeiros
- Ngezonde
- Ngwatho Local Municipality
FIGURE 14: EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- Combined School
- Library
- Post Office
- Primary School
- Clinic
- Hospital
- Police Station
- Secondary School
- Tertiary Education
- Study Area
FIGURE 15: EXISTING RETAIL FACILITIES
FIGURE 16: MINERALS AND MINING
FIGURE 17: TOURISM FACILITIES
FIGURE 18: FARM PORTION SIZES