8. Access to services infrastructure

Providing access to services to households is one of the major driving forces behind government’s service delivery initiatives. In this sense the level of access to services is a performance measure. Access to infrastructure enhances opportunities for development; however, a lack of access to basic services is also a measure of deprivation.

8.1 Access to water services

The map shows that the municipal area is relatively well serviced with a lack of some basic water services in the Magaliesburg area, south of Kagiso and in certain areas of Muldersdrift. This may be associated with the extent of informal settlement in the area. In 2001 less than 7% of all households did not have access to basic water services.
8.2 Access to sanitation services

The greater part of the non-urban areas does not have access to basic sanitation services. However, in the light of the growth expectations, this is a health threat rather than a spatial planning issue.

Access to basic services varies and there is no specific profile that emerges in the rural areas. Service levels and access to services is closely linked with income profiles. This is in line with national policy.

All urban areas are well serviced. A lack of access to sanitation at acceptable levels also seems to be an issue on farms and agricultural holdings. The issue is noted but it does not have a significant impact on spatial planning at this level.
8.3 Electricity services

Both Eskom and the council provide electricity in the area. The council is generally responsible for electricity provision in the urban cores and some commercial farming areas.
8.4 Access to refuse removal services

Only the formal areas in the urban centres have access to conventional refuse removal services. The lack of refuse services and a strategy to address this problem have a clear environmental impact but should not impede on the spatial planning process.