



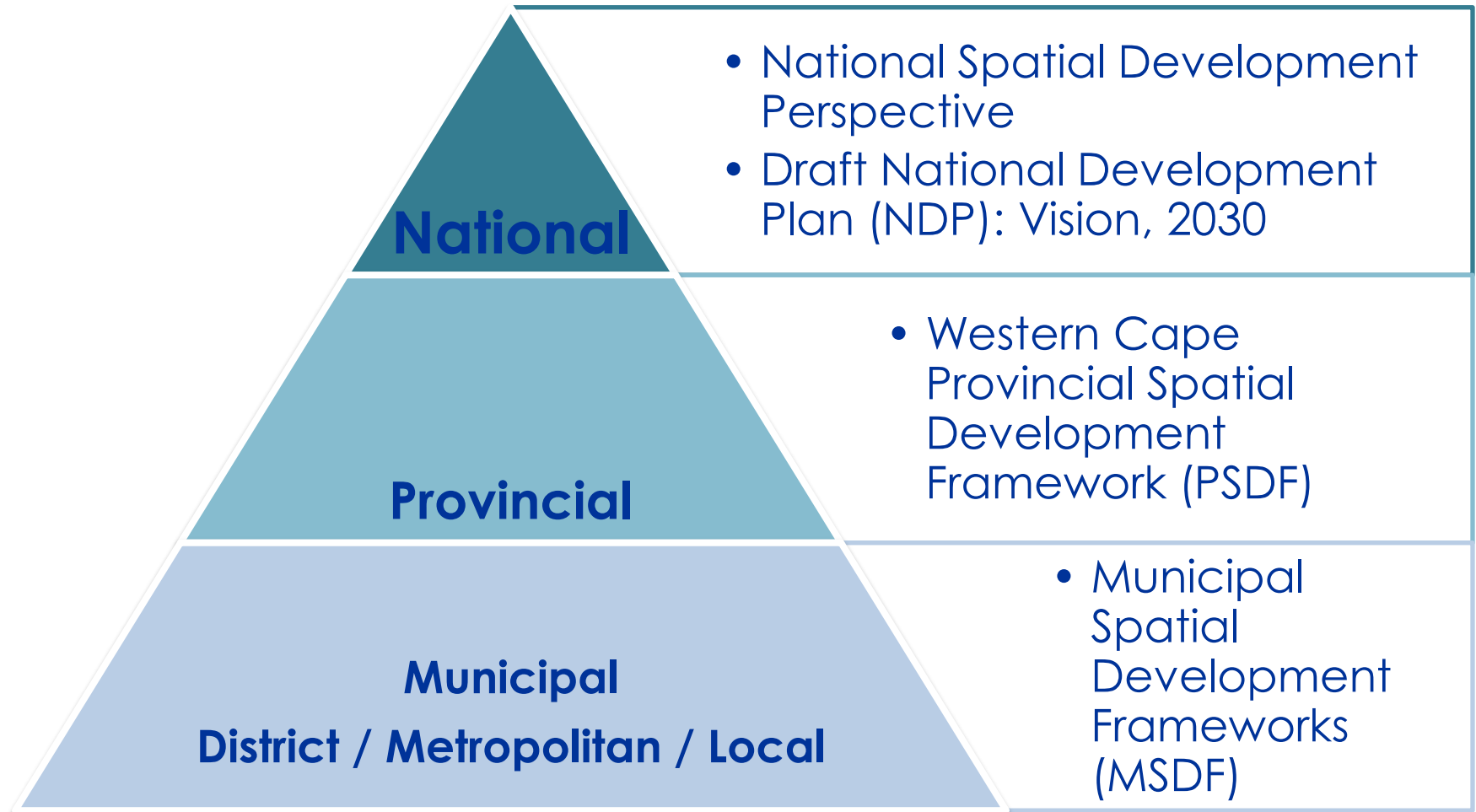
**Western Cape
Government**

Environmental Affairs &
Development Planning

PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Western Cape Spatial Information Forum
Directorate: Environmental & Spatial Planning
15 June 2012

Hierarchy of Frameworks



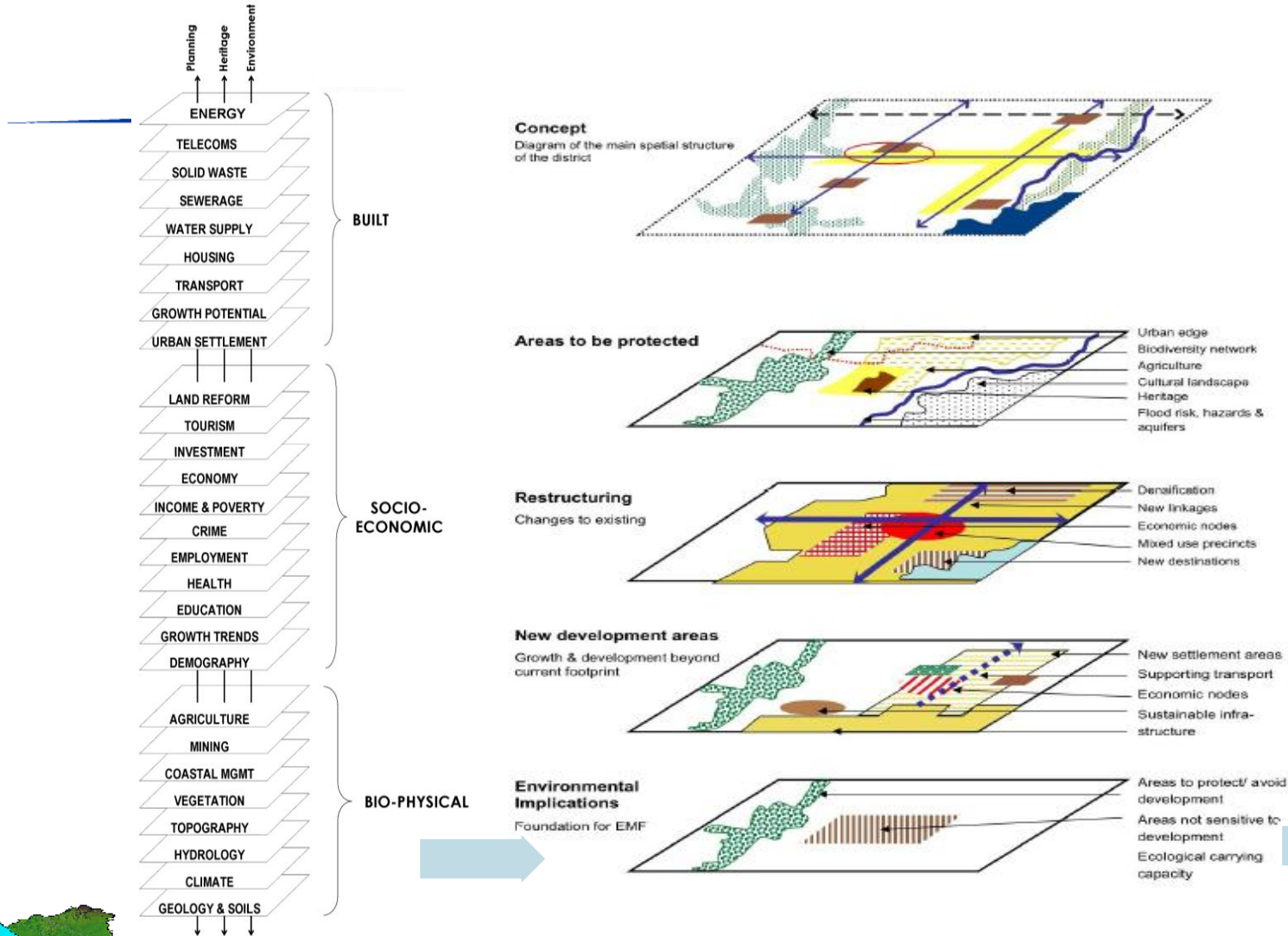
What is a SDF?

- Long-term, **forward planning** document
- **Spatially indicates** the long-term growth & development path of the municipality
- **Co-ordinates** the spatial implications of all strategic **sector plans** (engineering, housing, community services etc.) of a municipality
- Gives **physical effect** to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP
- **Informs** land use management

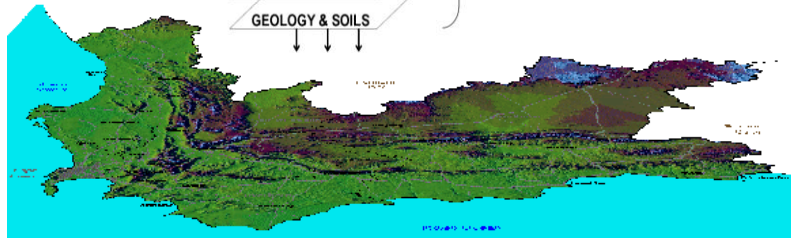
The SDF indicates:

which type of development should be allowed,
where it should take place, and
how such development should be undertaken to
ensure the **best possible outcomes** for it's people

Basic elements of a SDF



Spatial Development Framework
Report & Plans



What is the link between a SDF and an IDP?

Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

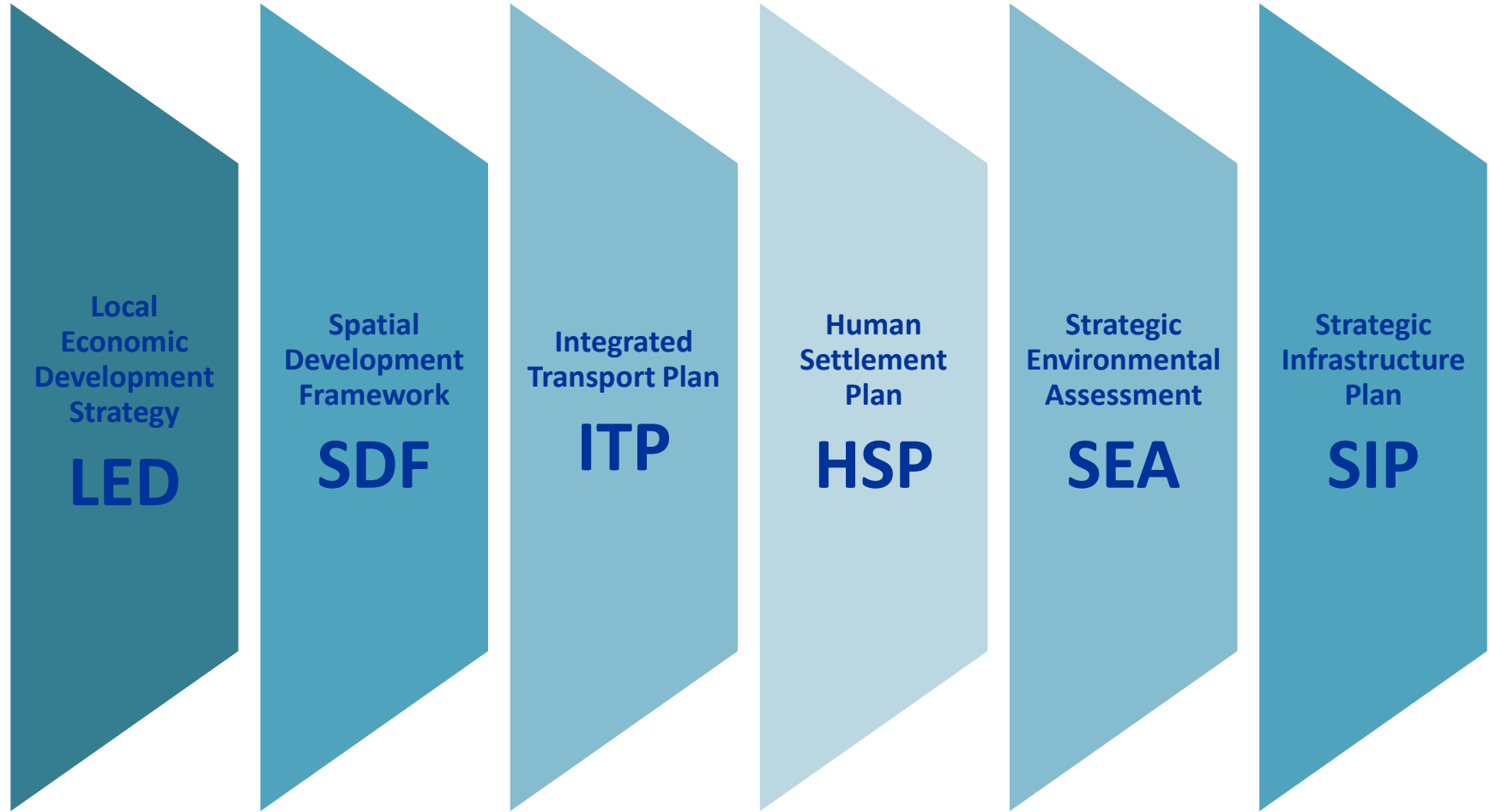
In support of the SDF, the IDP needs to:

- Provide a clear strategic **vision**, set of **goals** and **objectives** of the municipality
- Identify the **challenges** currently facing the municipality that can be tackled in the long-term spatial plan of the municipality
- Give an indication of the **priority funding allocation**

In support of the IDP, the SDF needs to:

- Give **physical effect** to the vision, goals & objectives of the municipal IDP
- **Visually** indicate and **co-ordinate** the spatial implications of the municipal sector plans contained in the IDP
- **Spatially reflect** the strategies proposed in the IDP
- **Assist** with prioritisation, and alignment, of municipal and other provincial departments spending

Integrated Development Plan(ning)



Local Economic Development (LED)

In support of the SDF, the **LED needs to:**

- Identify the key economic growth sectors
- Identify the locational requirements of these economic sectors
- Identify the resource requirements of these economic sectors
- Identify the infrastructural requirements of these economic sectors

In support of the LED, the **SDF needs to:**

- Identify & spatially locate available resources
- Identify & spatially locate existing & planned infrastructural provision
- Spatially identify where the key economic sectors will be best placed given their requirements

Human Settlement Plan (HSP)

In support of the SDF, the **HSP needs to:**

- Quantify the demand for housing opportunities across the various income groups in the municipal area
- Quantify the demand for each housing typology in the municipal area
- Clarify housing delivery mechanisms and associated timeframes (housing pipeline) within the municipality

In support of the HSP, the **SDF needs to:**

- Spatially indicate proposed locations which will accommodate the demand for housing opportunities over time
- Spatially indicate the most appropriate location(s) for each housing typology
- Spatially indicate the most appropriate location(s) for the phased development of the housing pipeline

Strategic Infrastructure Plan (SIP)

In support of the SDF, the **SIP needs to:**

- Identify current capacity infrastructural shortfalls
- Identify current areas with underutilised infrastructural capacity
- Identify proposed infrastructural projects
- Identify proposed phasing and associated budgets of infrastructural projects

In support of the SIP, the **SDF needs to:**

- Identify & spatially locate existing infrastructure provision
- Identify & spatially locate planned infrastructural provision
- Identify & spatially locate the proposed long-term future growth direction of the municipality

What is the purpose of the PSDF?

- Be the **spatial expression** of the Provincial Strategic Plan (Provincial Strategic Objectives)
- **Guide** municipal IDPs and SDFs
- **Help prioritise and align investment** and infrastructure plans of other provincial Departments, as well as national Departments' and parastatals' plans and programmes in the Province
- **Increase predictability** in the development environment, for example by establishing “no go”, “maybe” and “go” areas for development
- **Redress** the spatial legacy of apartheid

Provincial Strategic Plan

→ Delivering the open opportunity society for all

→ 12 Provincial Strategic Objectives (PSOs)

→ Provide planning principles and informs the PSDF

1: Creating opportunities for growth and jobs

2: Improving Education Outcomes

3: Increasing access to safe and efficient Transport

4: Increasing Wellness

5: Increasing Safety

6: **Developing integrated and sustainable Human Settlements (example)**

PSO6: Developing integrated and sustainable Human Settlements - example

Improve the current spatial structure of settlements and facilitate restructuring and improved access to opportunities through integration



Image © 2012 DigitalGlobe
© 2012 Google

Provincial Strategic Plan

→ Delivering the open opportunity society for all

→ 12 Provincial Strategic Objectives (PSOs)

→ Provide planning principles and informs the PSDF

7: **Mainstreaming sustainability and efficiency (example)**

8 & 9: Promoting Social inclusion and reducing Poverty

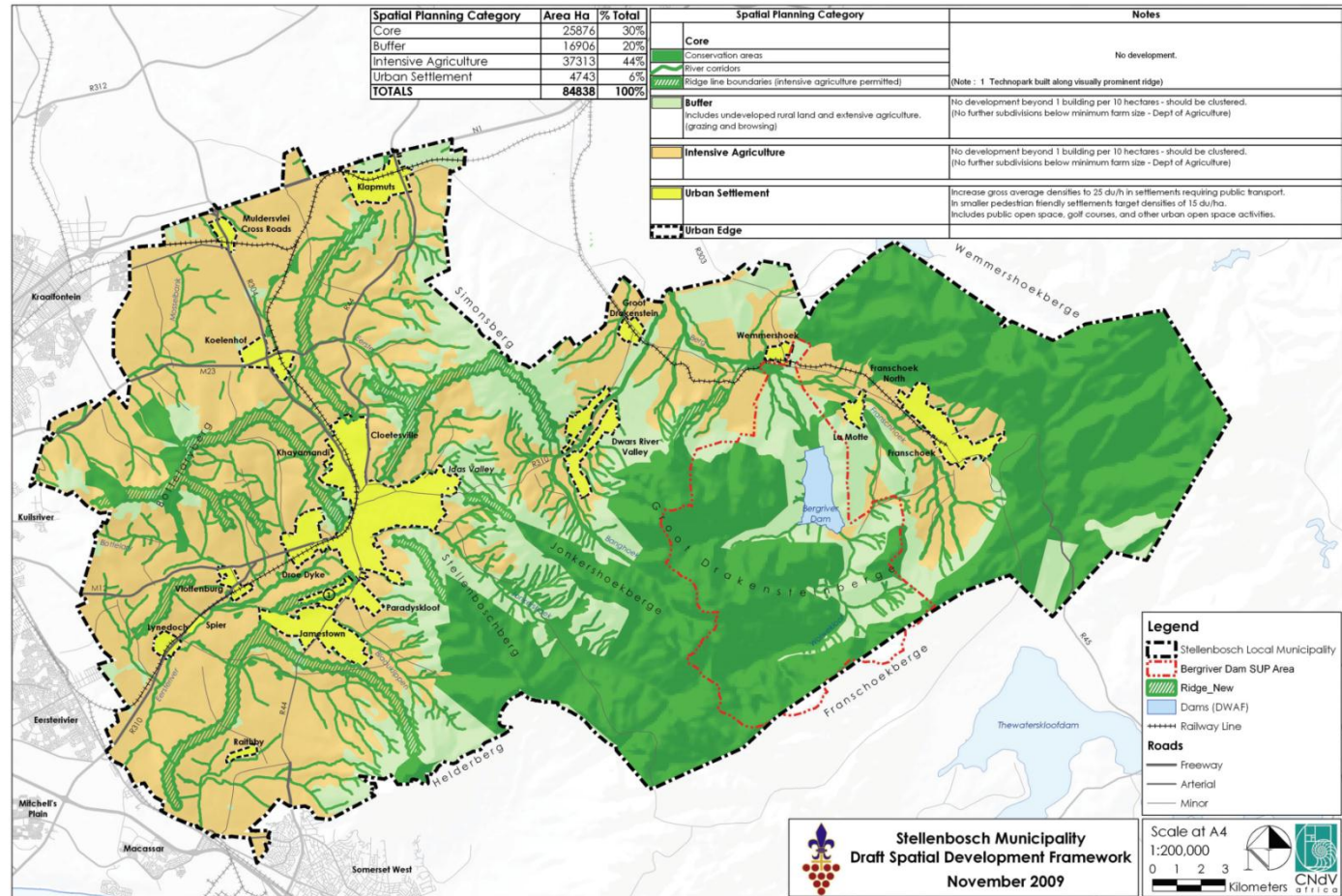
10: Integrating service delivery for maximum impact

11: Increasing opportunities for growth and development in rural areas

12: Building the best-run regional government in the world

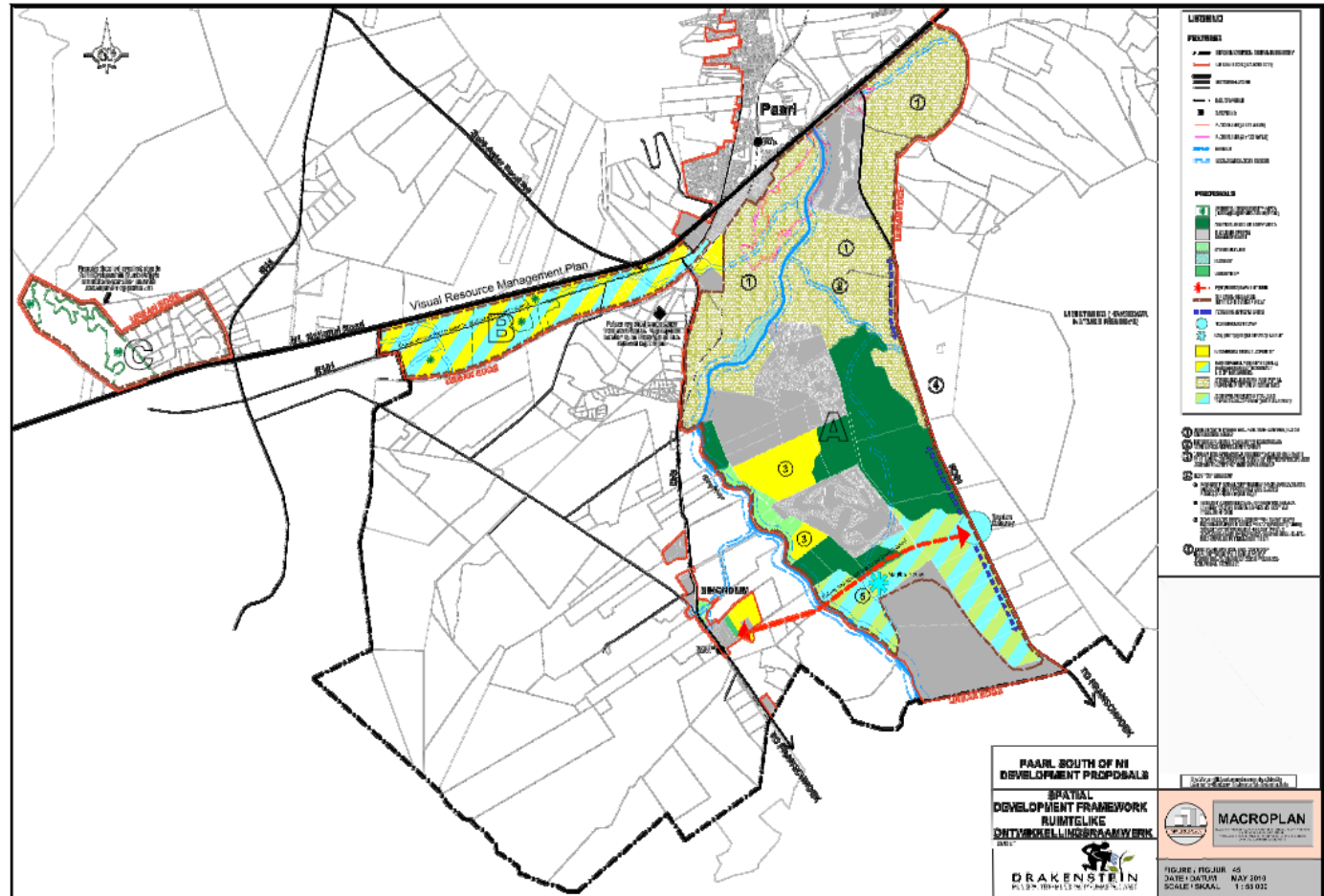
PSO7: Mainstreaming sustainability and efficiency - example

Align with the SDFs of neighbouring municipalities



PSO7: Mainstreaming sustainability and efficiency - example

Align with the SDFs of neighbouring municipalities



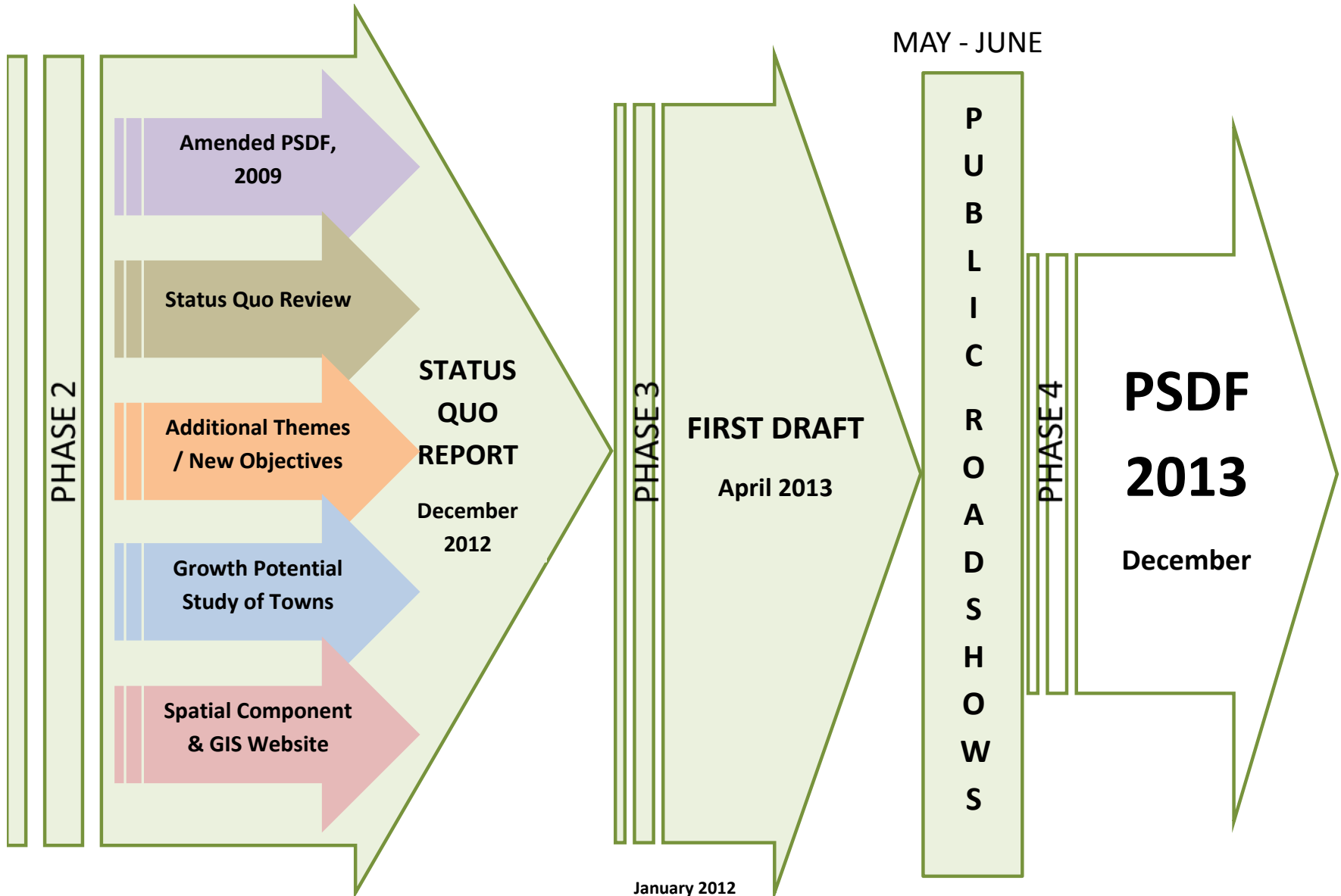
Reasons for review of the PSDF

1. The fact that the PSDF was showing signs of being **out-dated**. (Status quo baseline studies dated from 2003-5)
2. A growing understanding of the constitutional scheme for planning, emanating from a number of legal opinions, particularly the **division of powers** between provincial and municipal planning.
3. A number of court judgments provided better insight into the division between **municipal and provincial planning functions**. Some aspects of the PSDF (2009) were found to be inconsistent with the constitutional scheme for planning and required revision.

What are the components of the PSDF Review Process?

1. Review of the **status quo** baseline information
2. Incorporate results of the Growth Potential Study (**GPS**)
3. **Introduce** newly developed policies / objectives
4. Compile **spatial plans** and create a **web based** provincial spatial information portal & Idiots Guide
5. **Integrate** the above components into a First Draft PSDF
6. Public Participation / **Road show**
7. **Final** PSDF approved by MEC

INTEGRATED PSDF REVIEW PROCESS



What are the goals of the Spatial Component?

- **Build on the composite plan** contained in the PSDF in that there shall be one provincial map with different layers as well as six regional maps
- **Spatially indicate capital investment** of other Provincial and National Departments with regional offices in the Western Cape
- Be an instrument for the WCG to ensure **co-ordinated** and sustainable investment
- **Add value to local planning processes** as all GIS data will be available on the website

PSDF: Composite Map, 2009

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE
PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
Preliminary Spatial Guide to Implementation

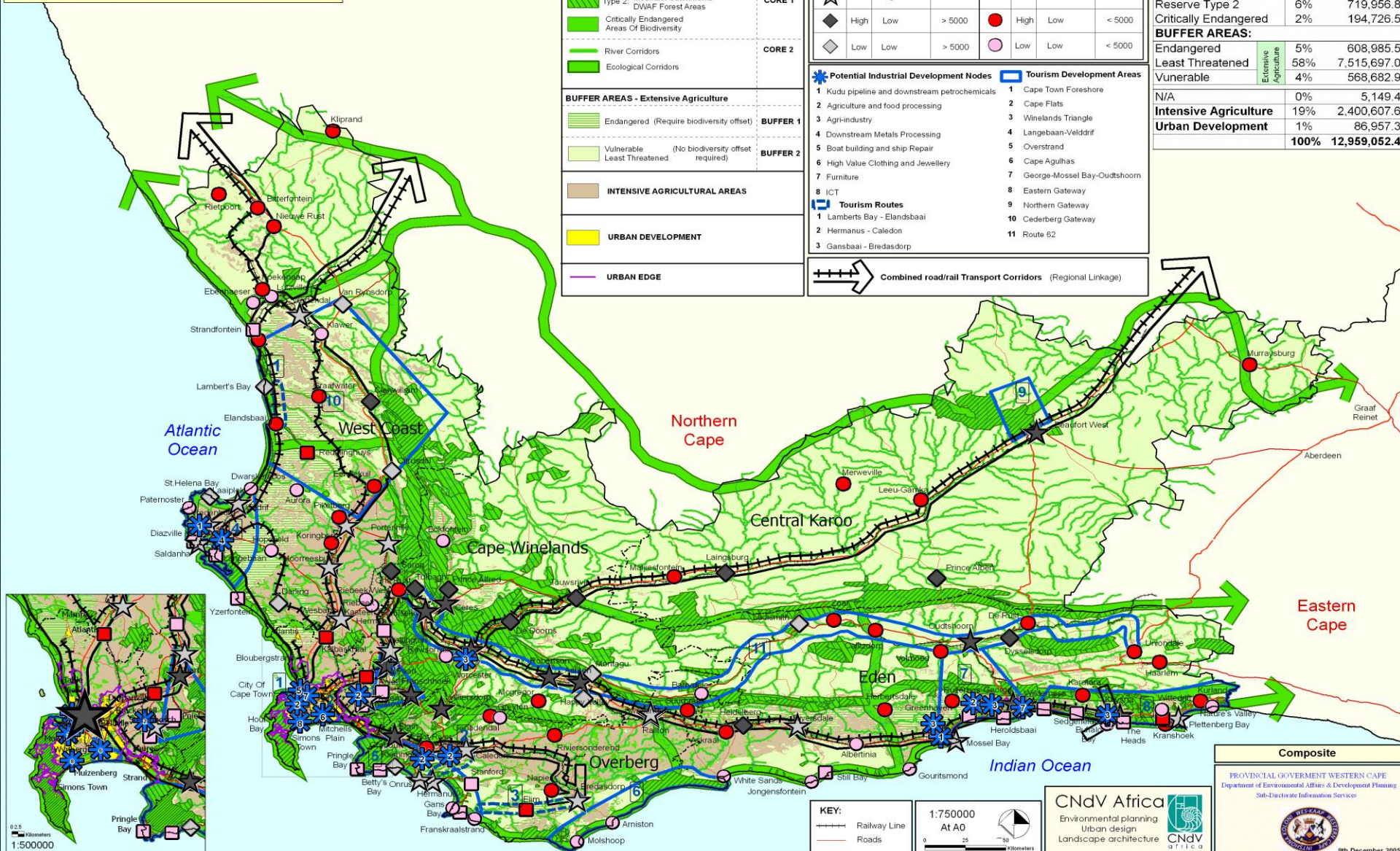
PROVINCIAL BROAD SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES	
CORE AREAS	
Type 1: National Parks Provincial Nature Reserves	CORE 1
Type 2: Mountain Catchments DWAFF Forest Areas	
Critically Endangered Areas Of Biodiversity	
River Corridors	CORE 2
Ecological Corridors	
BUFFER AREAS - Extensive Agriculture	
Endangered (Require biodiversity offset)	BUFFER 1
Vulnerable (No biodiversity offset required) Least Threatened	BUFFER 2
INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL AREAS	
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
URBAN EDGE	

Economic Potential and Human Need - Source: J van der Merwe (U.S.)							
Priority	Need	Potential	Population	Priority	Need	Potential	Population
★	High	High	> 5000	■	High	High	< 5000
☆	Low	High	> 5000	□	Low	High	< 5000
◆	High	Low	> 5000	●	High	Low	< 5000
◇	Low	Low	> 5000	○	Low	Low	< 5000

Potential Industrial Development Nodes		Tourism Development Areas	
1 Kudu pipeline and downstream petrochemicals	1 Cape Town Foreshore	1 Cape Town Foreshore	
2 Agriculture and food processing	2 Cape Flats	2 Cape Flats	
3 Agri-Industry	3 Winelands Triangle	3 Winelands Triangle	
4 Downstream Metals Processing	4 Langebaan-Veldrif	4 Langebaan-Veldrif	
5 Boat building and ship Repair	5 Overstrand	5 Overstrand	
6 High Value Clothing and Jewellery	6 Cape Agulhas	6 Cape Agulhas	
7 Furniture	7 George-Mossel Bay-Oudstroom	7 George-Mossel Bay-Oudstroom	
8 ICT	8 Eastern Gateway	8 Eastern Gateway	
9 Tourism Routes	9 Northern Gateway	9 Northern Gateway	
1 Lamberts Bay - Elandsbaai	10 Cederberg Gateway	10 Cederberg Gateway	
2 Hermanus - Caledon	11 Route 62	11 Route 62	
3 Gansbaai - Bredasdorp			

Combined road/rail Transport Corridors (Regional Linkage)	
	Combined road/rail Transport Corridors (Regional Linkage)

Broad Spatial Planning Categories Analysis		
TYPE	%	AREA Ha
CORE AREAS:		
Reserve Type 1	7%	858,289.5
Reserve Type 2	6%	719,956.8
Critically Endangered	2%	194,726.5
BUFFER AREAS:		
Endangered	5%	608,985.5
Least Threatened	58%	7,515,697.0
Vulnerable	4%	568,682.9
N/A	0%	5,149.4
Intensive Agriculture	19%	2,400,607.6
Urban Development	1%	86,957.3
	100%	12,959,052.4



KEY:
 Railway Line
 Roads

1:750000
At A0

0 25 50 Kilometers

CNdV Africa
 Environmental planning
 Urban design
 Landscape architecture

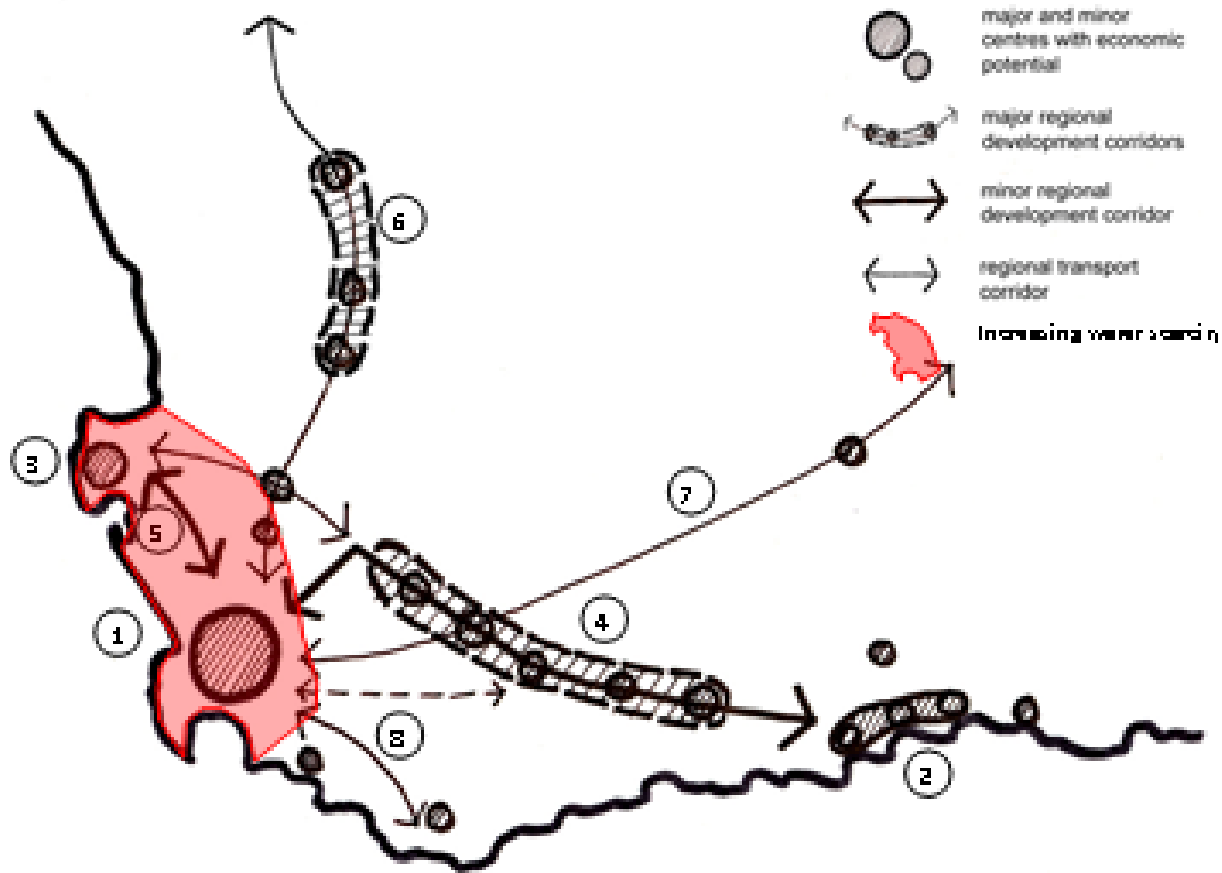
CNGV
 a t r i c a

Composite




PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WESTERN CAPE
 Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning
 Sub-Districts Information Service

9th December 2009

PSDF: Urbanisation Strategy, 2009



PSDF: Micro-economic Development Strategy, 2009

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Potential Industrial Development Nodes |  Tourism Development Areas |
| 1 Kudu pipeline and downstream petrochemicals | 1 Cape Town Foreshore |
| 2 Agriculture and food processing | 2 Cape Flats |
| 3 Agri-industry | 3 Winelands Triangle |
| 4 Downstream Metals Processing | 4 Langebaan-Velddrif |
| 5 Boat building and ship Repair | 5 Overstrand |
| 6 High Value Clothing and Jewellery | 6 Cape Agulhas |
| 7 Furniture | 7 George-Mossel Bay-Oudtshoorn |
| 8 ICT | 8 Eastern Gateway |
| | 9 Northern Gateway |
| | 10 Cederberg Gateway |
| | 11 Route 62 |
|  Tourism Routes | |
| 1 Lamberts Bay - Elandsbaai | |
| 2 Hermanus - Caledon | |
| 3 Gansbaai - Bredasdorp | |



What are the steps to be undertaken wrt the Spatial Component?

1. Capture GIS data
2. Interpretation of data
3. Identify and fill gaps
4. Analysis of datasets

Phase 2: Status Quo

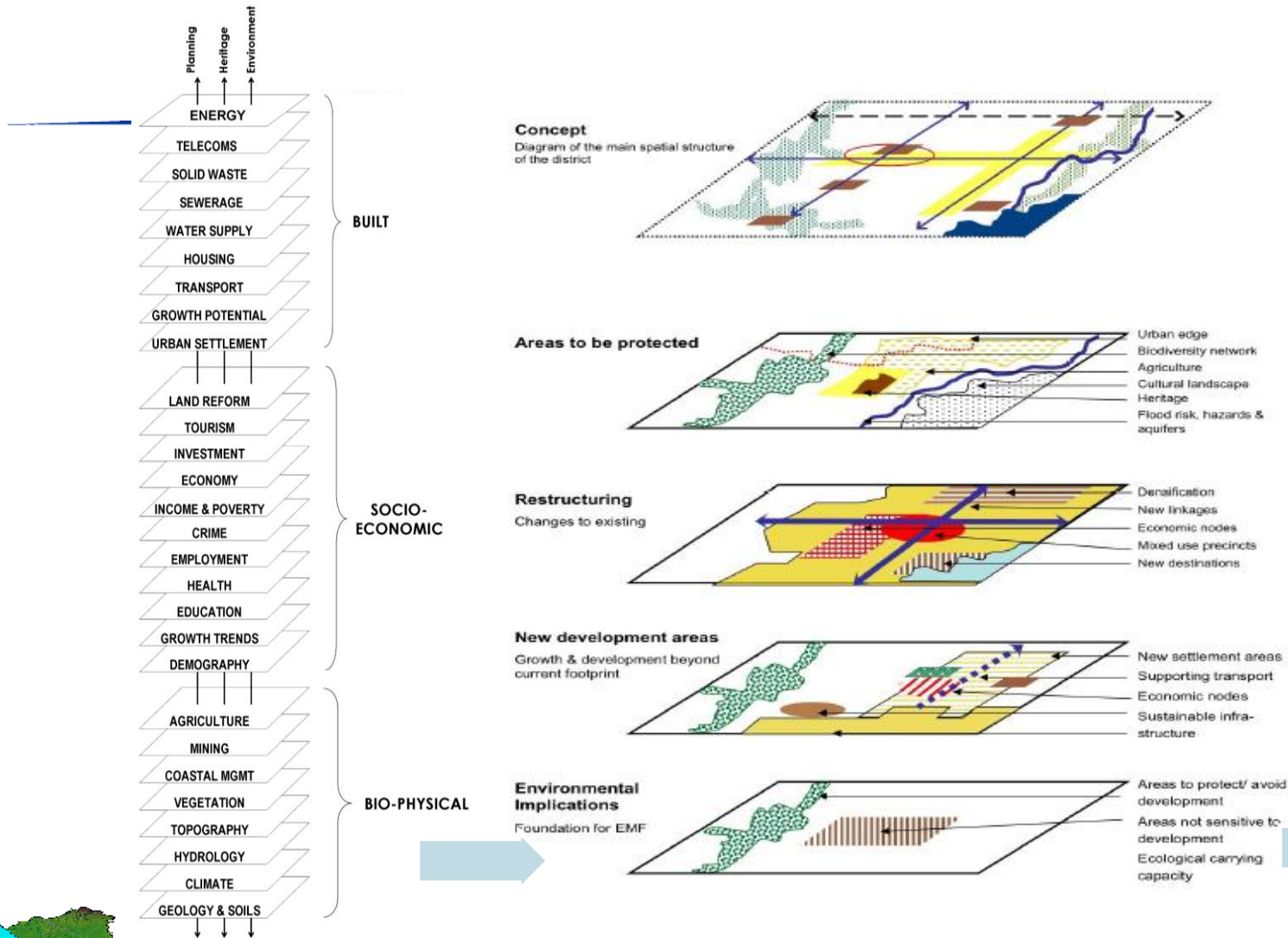
5. Define layers and scale
6. Mapping of each theme
7. Composite maps

Phase 3: First Draft

The Spatial Component is based on 3 themes:

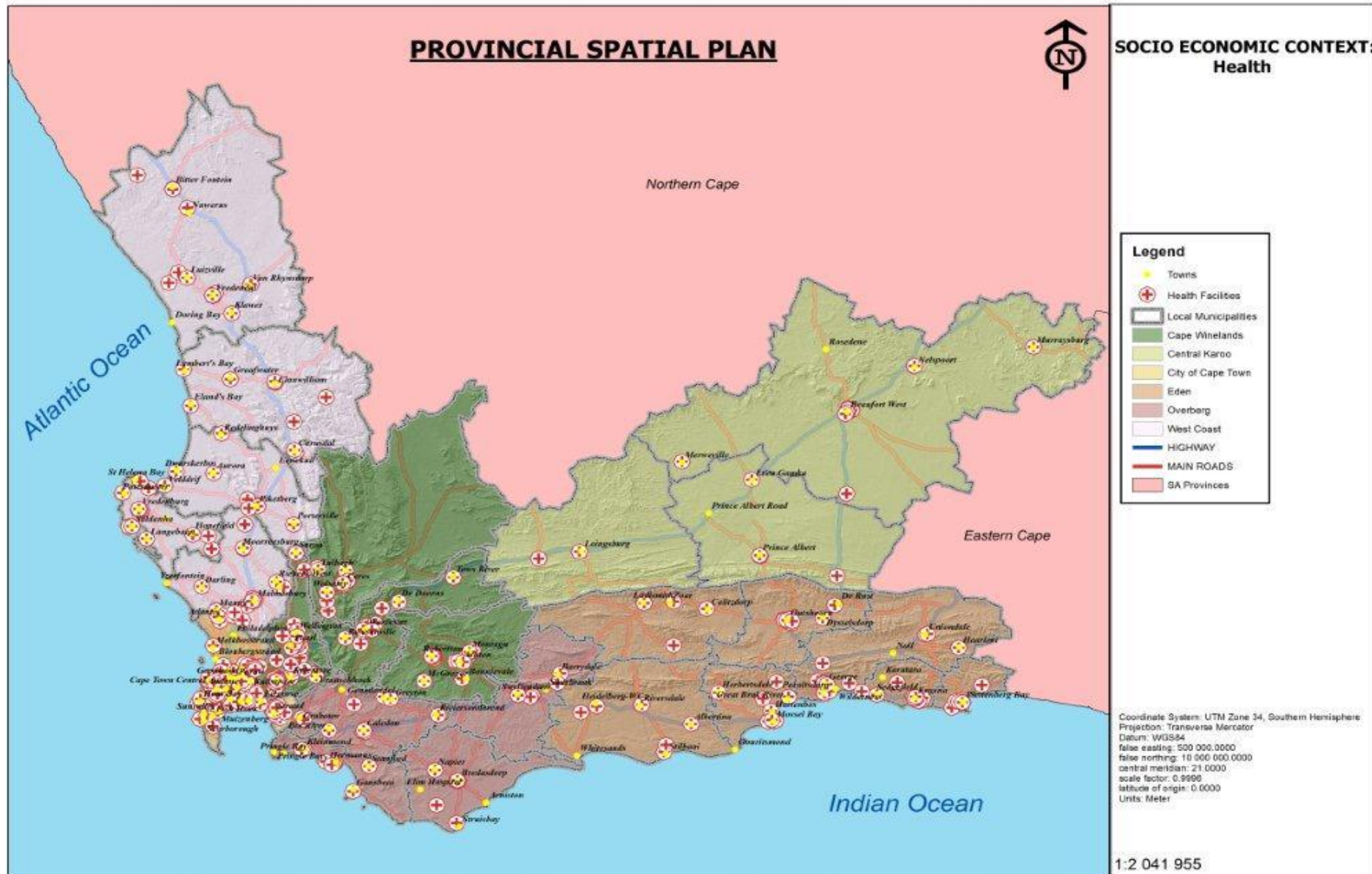
BUILT ENVIRONMENT	SOCIO ECONOMIC	BIO PHYSICAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy• Telecoms• Pollution Management• Hydrology / Water Supply• Transport• Growth potential• Urban Settlements & Rural Development• Urban Heritage & Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demography• Tourism• Public Investment• Industrial sectors• Community Safety and Security• Health• Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture & Forestry• Rural Conservation & Heritage• Mining, Geology• Coastal Management• Biodiversity• Topography / Topology• Climate

Remember the basics of a SDF?

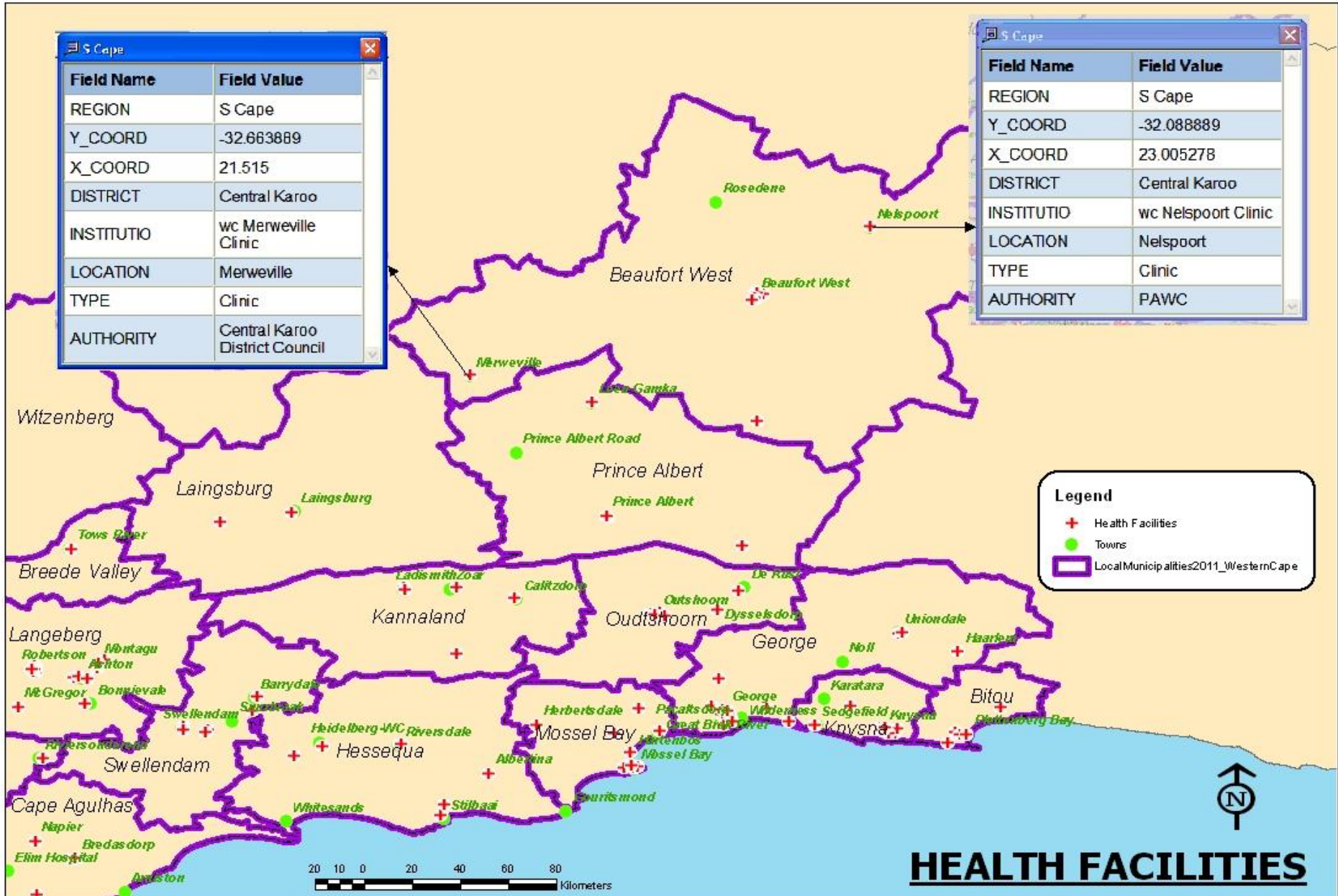


Spatial Development Framework
Report & Plans

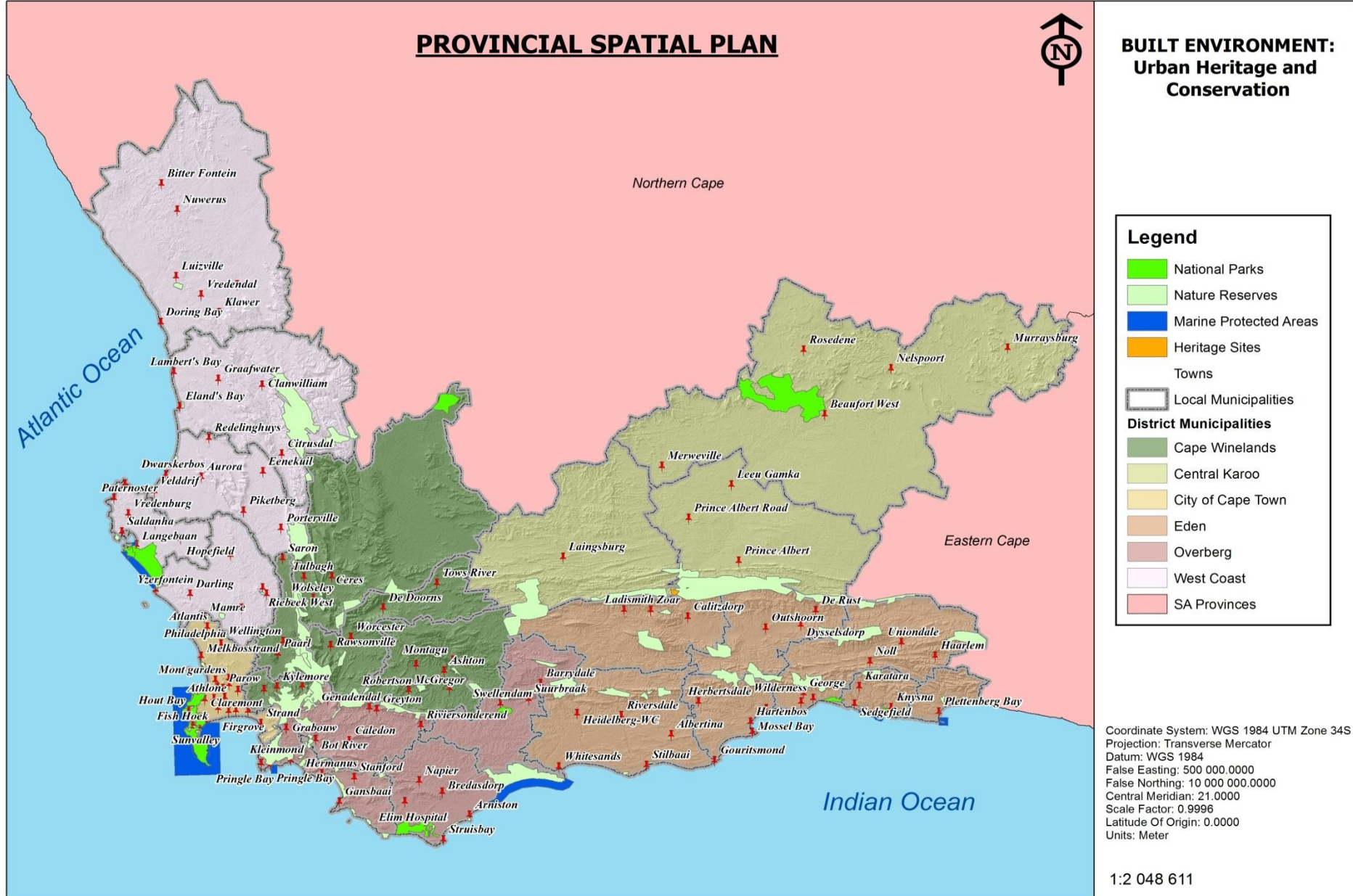
PSDF: Spatial Plan – layer example



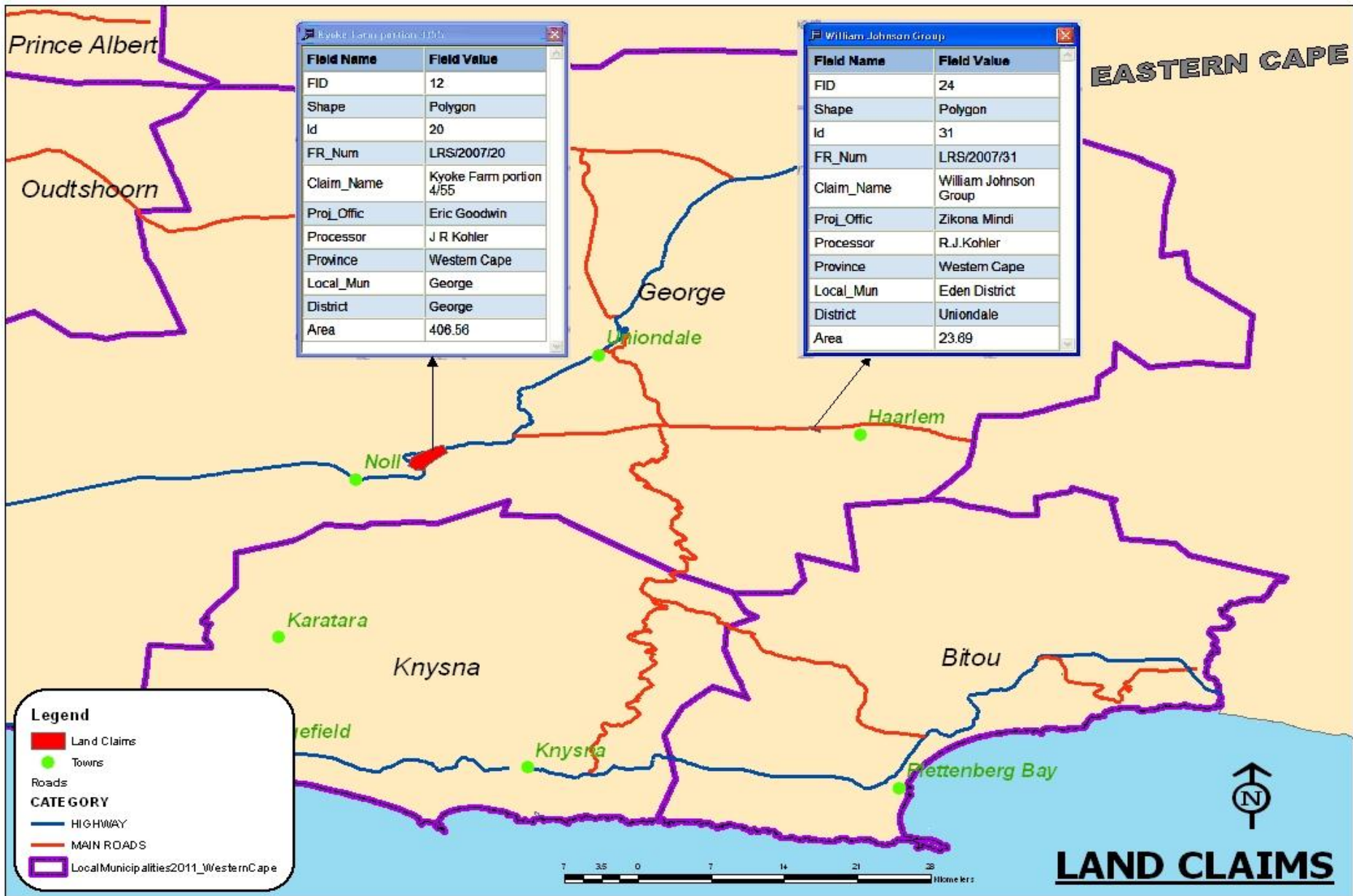
PSDF: Spatial Plan – GIS website example



PSDF: Spatial Plan – layer example



PSDF: Spatial Plan – GIS Website example



PSDF Spatial Info Contacts

DEA&DP

Andre van der Merwe

Andre.vanderMerwe@pgwc.gov.za

Consultants – SETPLAN

Carel Olivier

carel@setplanpe.co.za

Thank you

Directorate:
Environmental & Spatial Planning

(021) 483 0765

Kobus.Munro@pgwc.gov.za

Chrizelle.Kriel@pgc.gov.za