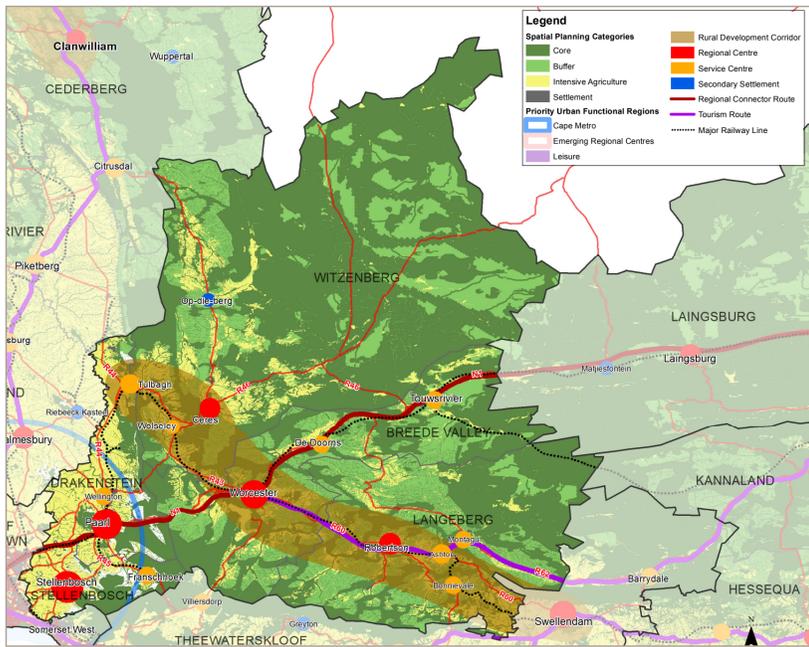
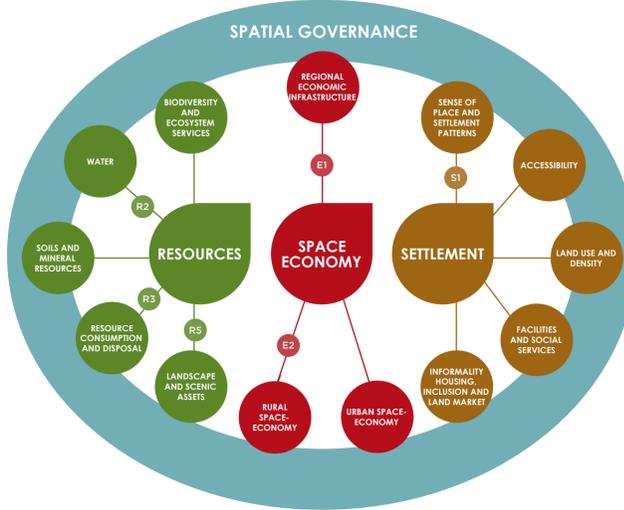


# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PSDF IN THE CAPE WINELANDS

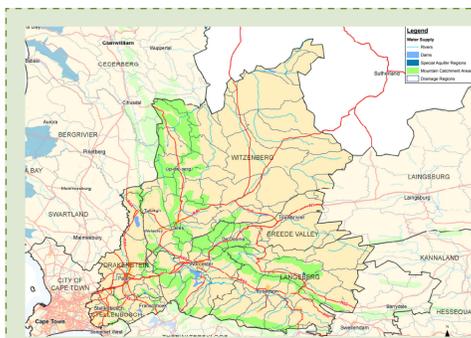
The **PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK, 2014 (PSDF)** is the common spatial reference framework for delivering on the Province's strategic development priorities, individually and collectively. It guides the location and form of public investment of national and provincial departments as well as municipalities in the natural and built environment, ensuring that the returns on these investments are consistent with the Province's development objectives.



The Cape Winelands District consists of Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, Witzenberg, Breede Valley, and Langeberg Municipalities. Situated between the rugged sandstone peaks of the Cape Fold Mountains, the District is an area of high scenic and heritage significance. Its fertile valleys are home to some of the world's famous vineyards which have been earmarked for declaration as a World Heritage Site.



The diagram to the left depicts the three spatial themes underlying the PSDF and their associated elements, supported by spatial governance. Although many of the policy statements are interrelated, the statements reflected on this poster are deemed to be the most relevant to the **Cape Winelands District**.



## THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE PROVINCE'S ASSETS

Water is a key determinant of future Provincial economic growth. Yet escalating demand and finite supply means that protection and rehabilitation of river systems and ground water recharge areas is required.

There is growing competition for water between the agricultural and industrial sector and settlements. The main agricultural users are located in the Breede agricultural valley areas and the Oliphants/Doorn agricultural corridor. Key urban and industrial water users are located in the Cape Metro functional region.

### SAFEGUARD INLAND WATER AND COASTAL WATER RESOURCES AND MANAGE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF WATER

R2

- Develop agricultural water demand management programmes, focusing on the Breede Valley and Oliphants/Doorn agricultural areas.
- Develop water demand management programmes for the Province's main industrial/settlement nodes.

Agriculture output is the foundation of the Western Cape's rural economy and an important input to the urban economy. Yet there is limited suitable land available for extension of the Province's agricultural footprint, and water availability limits the use of cultivated soils.

Land transformation is the primary cause of biodiversity loss and deteriorating ecosystem health. The main threat is in the lowlands, particularly in areas intensively cultivated and subject to urban growth pressures.

### SAFEGUARD THE WESTERN CAPE'S AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES, AND MANAGE THEIR SUSTAINABLE USE

R3

- Record unique and high potential agricultural land in municipal SDFs, demarcate urban edges to protect these assets, and adopt and apply policies to protect this resource.
- Reconcile ecosystem requirements with conflicting land development pressures through proactive spatial planning, and application of a land use management system that safeguards biodiversity, protects resources and opens up opportunities for improved livelihoods and jobs.



## DEVELOPING INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS

The Western Cape's unique sense of place and identity underpins its economy in numerous ways.

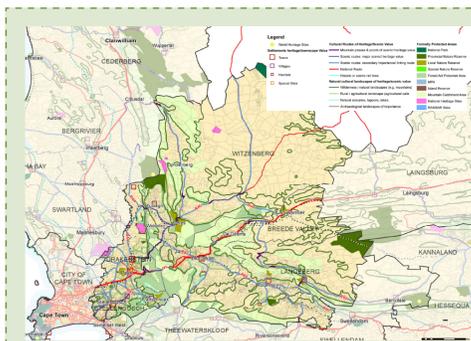
Scenic landscapes, historic settlements and the sense of place which underpins their quality are being eroded by inappropriate developments that detract from the unique identity of towns. Causes include a lack of adequate information and proactive management systems.



### PROTECT, MANAGE AND ENHANCE SENSE OF PLACE, CULTURAL AND SCENIC LANDSCAPES

S1

- Prevent settlement encroachment into agricultural areas, scenic landscapes and biodiversity priority areas, especially between settlements, and along river corridors.
- Conservation strategies, detailed place-specific guidelines and explicit development parameters must supplement urban edges to ensure the effective management of settlement and landscape quality and form.



The Western Cape's cultural and scenic landscapes are significant assets that underpin the tourism economy. Yet these resources are being incrementally eroded and fragmented. Agriculture is being reduced to 'islands', visual cluttering of the landscape by non-agricultural development is prevalent, and rural authenticity, character and scenic value is being eroded.

### SAFEGUARD CULTURAL AND SCENIC ASSETS

R5

- Ensure appropriate interface between urban development and significant landscapes. The delineation of urban edges have significant implications for the protection of natural and cultural landscapes from urban encroachment.
- Priority focus areas for conservation or protection includes rural landscapes of scenic and cultural significance situated on major urban edges and under increasing development pressures.

## OPENING UP OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SPACE ECONOMY

The demand for infrastructure in the Western Cape is determined by the rate of economic growth and the nature thereof.

### USE REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT TO LEVERAGE ECONOMIC GROWTH

E1

- Integrate the spatial component of bulk infrastructure master plans, public transport plans and housing/human settlement plans into a spatial development framework prepared at the appropriate scale.
- Prioritise developing the required bulk infrastructure capacity to serve the connection and compaction of existing human settlements, over developing bulk infrastructure to serve the outward growth of settlements.

Agriculture is going through a difficult transition period with its traditional export market in recession, escalating pressure on operating margins, more stringent international and national compliance requirements, and instability in the labour market.

The rural space-economy agenda is not only about agricultural development, it is also about broad based agrarian transformation, diversifying rural economic activities, tourism, government promotion of rural development and land reform programmes, and functional ecosystems.

### DIVERSIFY AND STRENGTHEN THE RURAL ECONOMY

E2

- Compatible and sustainable rural activities of an appropriate scale and form can be accommodated outside the urban edge.
- Commonages should be safeguarded for their original purpose, and municipal spatial development frameworks (SDFs) should give considerations to the establishment of new commonages.