Hierarchy of Frameworks

- National Spatial Development Perspective
- Draft National Development Plan (NDP): Vision, 2030

- Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)

- Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks (MSDF)

- District / Metropolitan / Local
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

- Concept
  - Diagram of the main spatial structure of the district

- Areas to be protected
  - Urban edge
  - Biodiversity network
  - Agriculture
  - Cultural landscape
  - Heritage
  - Flood risk, hazards & aquifers

- Restructuring
  - Changes to existing
  - Densification
  - New linkages
  - Economic nodes
  - Mixed use precincts
  - New destinations

- New development areas
  - Growth & development beyond current footprint
  - New settlement areas
  - Supporting transport
  - Economic nodes
  - Sustainable infrastructure

- Environmental Implications
  - Foundation for EMF
  - Areas to protect/avoid development
  - Areas not sensitive to development
  - Ecological carrying capacity

- Built
  - Planning
  - Heritage
  - Environmental
  - Energy
  - Telecoms
  - Solid Waste
  - Sewerage
  - Water Supply
  - Housing
  - Transport
  - Growth Potential
  - Urban Settlement
  - Land Reform
  - Tourism
  - Investment
  - Economy
  - Income & Poverty
  - Crime
  - Employment
  - Health
  - Education
  - Growth Trends
  - Demography
  - Agriculture
  - Mining
  - Coastal Mgmt
  - Vegetation
  - Topography
  - Hydrology
  - Climate
  - Geology & Soils

- Socio-Economic
  - Employment
  - Education
  - Health

- Bio-Physical
  - Geology & Soils
  - Vegetation
  - Topography
  - Hydrology
  - Climate
What is the link between a SDF and an IDP?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integrated Development Plan (IDP)</th>
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</table>

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 Strategy (LED)
- Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
- Integrated Transport Plan (ITP)
- Human Settlement Plan (HSP)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- Strategic Infrastructure Plan (SIP)

Western Cape Government
Environmental Affairs & Development Planning
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
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
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
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

Drakenstein Municipality SDF, 2008
1. The fact that the PSDF was showing signs of being outdated. (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

PHASE 2
- Amended PSDF, 2009
- Status Quo Review
- Additional Themes / New Objectives
- Growth Potential Study of Towns
- Spatial Component & GIS Website

PHASE 3
- STATUS QUO REPORT
- December 2012
- FIRST DRAFT
- April 2013

MAY - JUNE
- PUBLIC ROADSHOWS

PHASE 4
- PSDF 2013
- December

Amended PSDF, 2009
Status Quo Review
Additional Themes / New Objectives
Growth Potential Study of Towns
Spatial Component & GIS Website

STATUS QUO REPORT
December 2012
FIRST DRAFT
April 2013
PUBLIC ROADSHOWS
PSDF 2013
December

January 2012
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: Urbanisation Strategy, 2009

**Potential Industrial Development Nodes**
1. Kudu pipeline and downstream petrochemicals
2. Agriculture and food processing
3. Agri-industry
4. Downstream Metals Processing
5. Boat building and ship Repair
6. High Value Clothing and Jewellery
7. Furniture
8. ICT

**Tourism Development Areas**
1. Cape Town Foreshore
2. Cape Flats
3. Winelands Triangle
4. Langebaan-Velddrif
5. Overstrand
6. Cape Agulhas
7. George-Mossel Bay-Oudtshoorn
8. Eastern Gateway
9. Northern Gateway
10. Cederberg Gateway
11. Route 62

**Tourism Routes**
1. Lamberts Bay - Elandsbaai
2. Hermanus - Caledon
3. Gansbaai - Bredasdorp

**Map Information**
- Source: ENPAT 2001
- PAWC
- Scale 1:9000000
- 1:5000000 for inset
- 1:800000 for inset
- 1:2000000 for inset
- 1:3000000 for inset
- 1:4000000 for inset
- 1:6000000 for inset
- 1:12000000 for inset
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

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

Phase 2: Status Quo
Phase 3: First Draft
The Spatial Component is based on 3 themes:

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<th>BUILT ENVIRONMENT</th>
<th>SOCIO ECONOMIC</th>
<th>BIO PHYSICAL</th>
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Remember the basics of a SDF?

Spatial Development Framework

Report & Plans
PSDF: Spatial Plan – layer 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