

CHAPTER

1

1. SDF FOCUS & PROCESS

1.1. Introduction

The review of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) has been undertaken to align the Eden District SDF and Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and to ensure compliance of the SDF with the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013 (SPLUMA), the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act of 2014 (LUPA) and the Western Cape Provincial SDF.

A Spatial Development Framework is the 20-year development plan for a municipality and is a core component of the municipality's 5-year IDP. The SDF must be reviewed every 5 years in order to align with the IDP, relevant national and provincial policies and local municipal SDFs.

The fourth and final 2016/17 review of the 2012/13 to 2016/17 5-year IDP was adopted by Council in May 2017. The final IDP and SDF alignment will commence during the first review of the 2017/18 – 2021/22 IDP in May 2018.

1.2. Purpose of the SDF

The revision and amendment of the Eden District SDF has been guided by the following aims:

1. Producing a spatial perspective that provides direction and a basis for early engagement on the key spatial issues and linkages to other sector plans;
2. Establishing a strong strategic direction and vision, towards increasing levels of detail in the spatial recommendations that is directive rather than prescriptive;
3. Collaborative engagement with all key stakeholders to build capacity, alignment and common purpose between government and external stakeholders;
4. Co-ordinating District departments involved with planning, land use management, infrastructure, economic and social development to identify and provide guidance to effectively initiate and implement

regional projects and provide a framework for public investment priorities; and

5. Providing guidance to local municipalities in the District regarding future spatial planning, strategic decision-making and regional integration.

1.2.1. District Municipality Mandate

The legislation describing the responsibilities and powers of a District Municipality is contained in the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998, 84 (1). It defines the following mandate:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT 117 OF 1998

84 Division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities:

(1) A district municipality has the following functions and powers:

- Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans of all municipalities in the area of the district municipality.
- Potable water supply systems.
- Bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity.
- Domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems.
- Solid waste disposal sites, in so far as it relates to-
 - The determination of a waste disposal strategy;
 - The regulation of waste disposal;
 - The establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district.

- Municipal roads which form an integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole.
- Regulation of passenger transport services.
- Municipal airports serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.
- Municipal health services.
- Fire fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole, which includes-
 - Planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services;
 - Specialised fire fighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services;
 - Co-ordination of the standardisation of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures;
 - Training of fire officers.
- The establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs serving the area of a major proportion of the municipalities in the district.
- The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district.
- Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality.
- Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality.
- The receipt, allocation and, if applicable, the distribution of grants made to the district municipality.
- The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 6 (a) of Act 33 of 2000.]

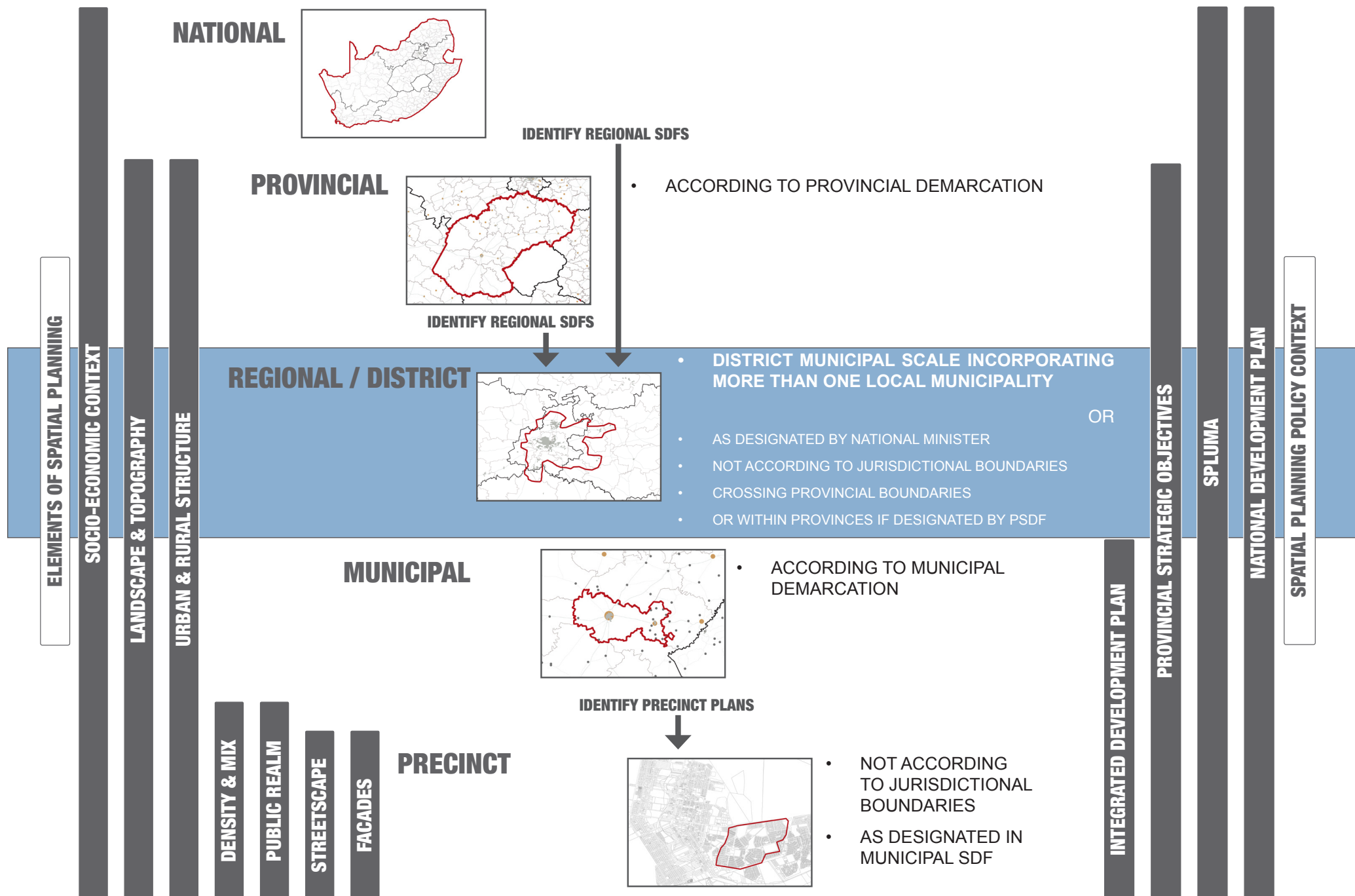


Figure 1. The Relationship Between Spatial Frameworks and Implementation Plans at Various Scales of Planning

(2) A local municipality has the functions and powers referred to in section 83 (1), excluding those functions and powers vested in terms of subsection (1) of this section in the district municipality in whose area it falls.

1.3. The Eden District Jurisdiction

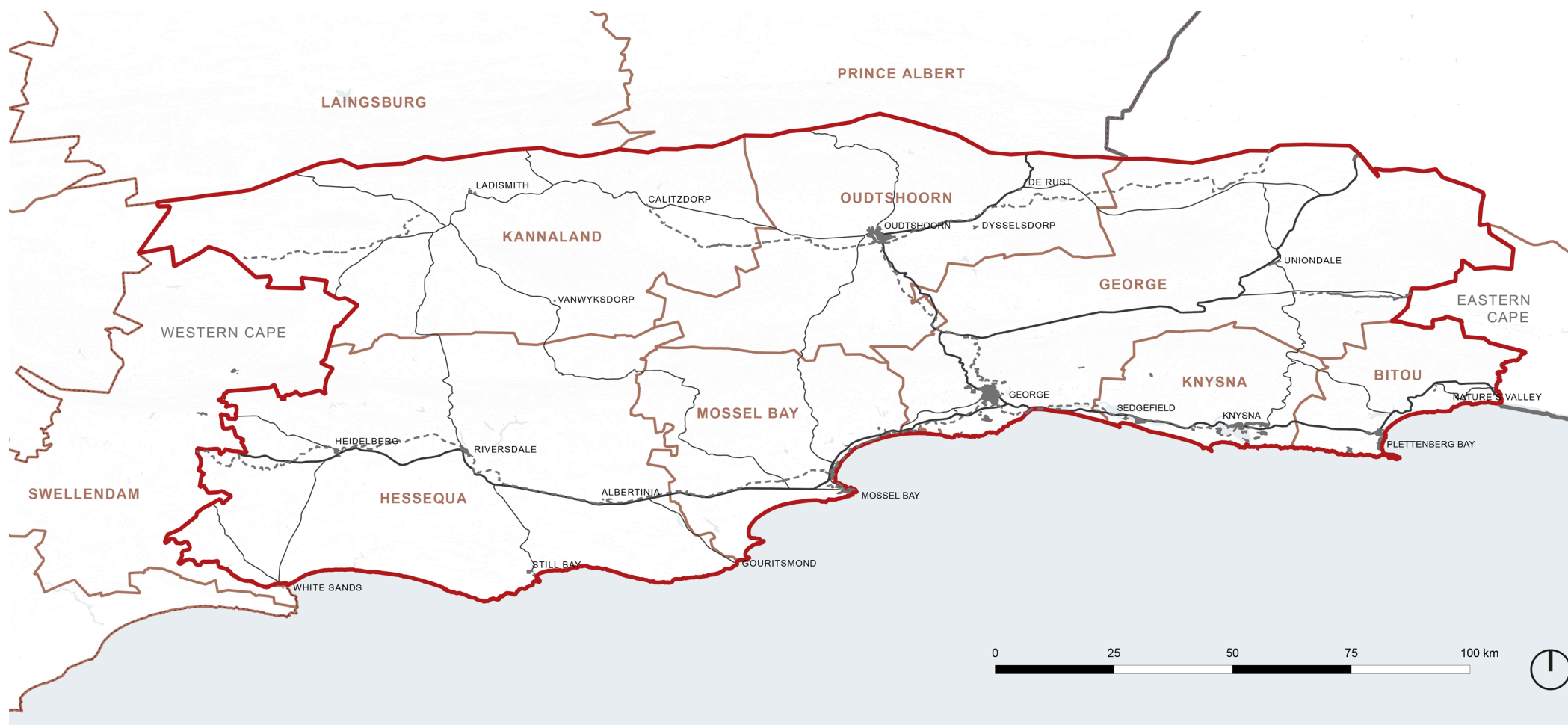
The Eden District spans 23 331 km² (18% of the Western Cape's land area) and is home to a total of 606 892 people (as of 2016) that are unevenly situated across seven local municipalities and 26 dispersed urban nodes.

In order of population size in 2016, the municipalities that make up Eden District are:

1. George (206 999),
2. Mossel Bay (96 615)
3. Oudtshoorn (95 926),
4. Knysna (73 002),
5. Hessequa (54 761),
6. Bitou (54 413) and
7. Kannaland (25 176).

The District is bounded by the Western Cape's Central Karoo District to the north, the Overberg District to the West and the Cacadu District in the Eastern Cape to the East.

Eden District's landscape is diverse consisting of distinct geophysical zones with prominent features such as the coastal platform, stretching approximately 336km. The upper plateaus form the Klein Karoo; the Outeniqua, Kouga, Kammanassie, Tsitsikamma and Swartberg mountains.

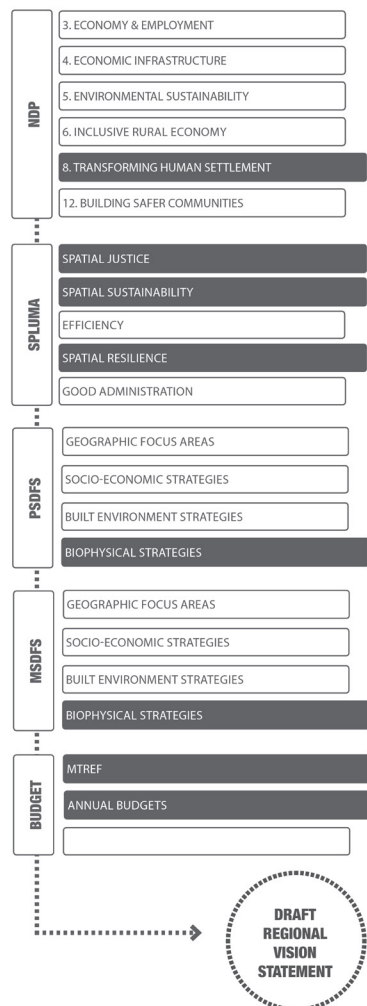


DSDF ELEMENTS

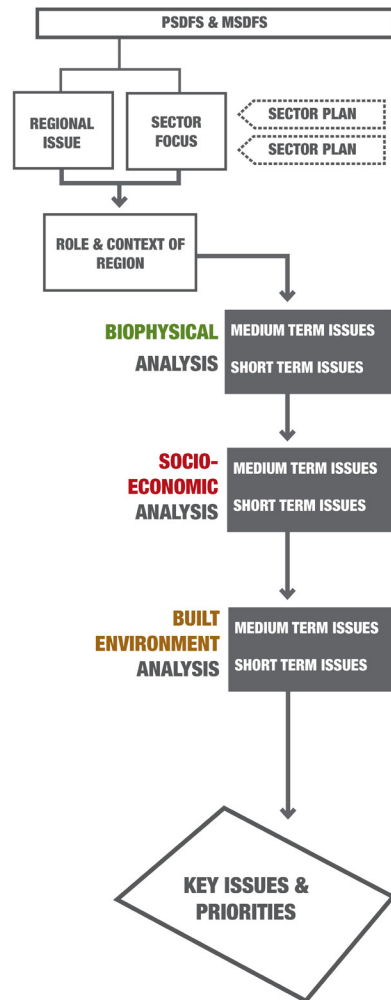
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. SDF FOCUS & PROCESS

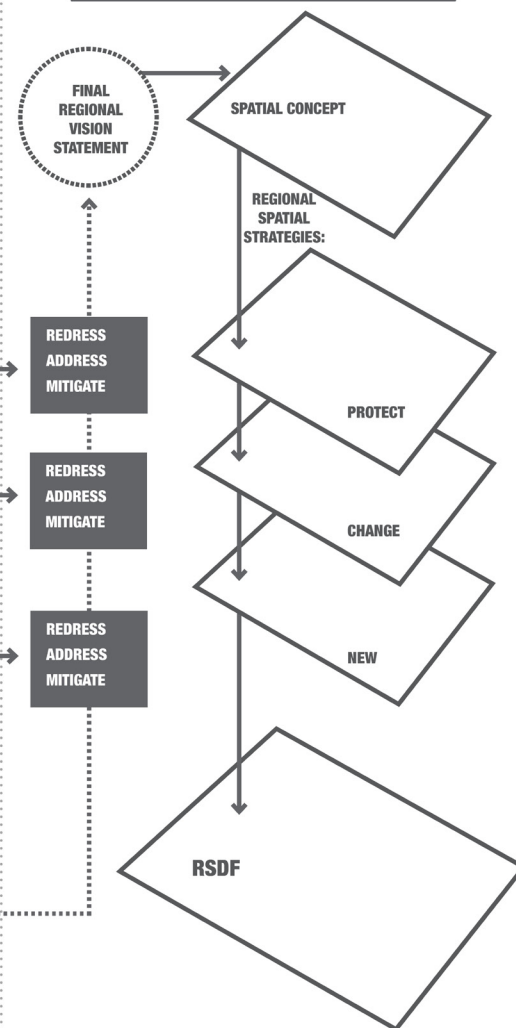
2. POLICY CONTEXT & VISION DIRECTIVES



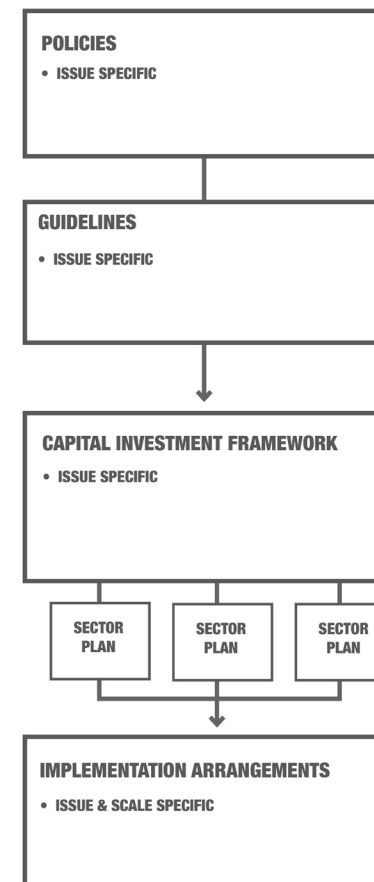
3. CONTEXT, ROLE & ISSUES



4. SPATIAL PROPOSALS



5. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



MONITORING & EVALUATION:

BASELINE TARGETS VS. SPATIAL PPLANNING OUTCOMES

2. UPDATED CENSUS DATA & MEASURABLE, RELEVANT INFORMATION

3. SPECIFIC INDICATORS & TARGETS ACCORDING TO STRATEGIES

4. TARGETS ALIGNED WITH POLICIES, GUIDELINES & INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1.4. SDF Process

The SDF process was initiated in October 2016 and the development and approval of the revised SDF has taken place over ten months. The SDF process has included the following phases and key milestones (Diagram 2):

- Phase 1A:** Policy Context and Vision Directives
- Phase 1B:** Status Quo Baseline - Context, Role and Issues
- Phase 2:** Draft Eden District SDF - Review and Update of Spatial Proposals
- Phase 3:** Final Eden District SDF - Amendment and Action Plan
- Phase 4 and 5:** Endorsement and Adoption of Final Eden District SDF and Action Plan

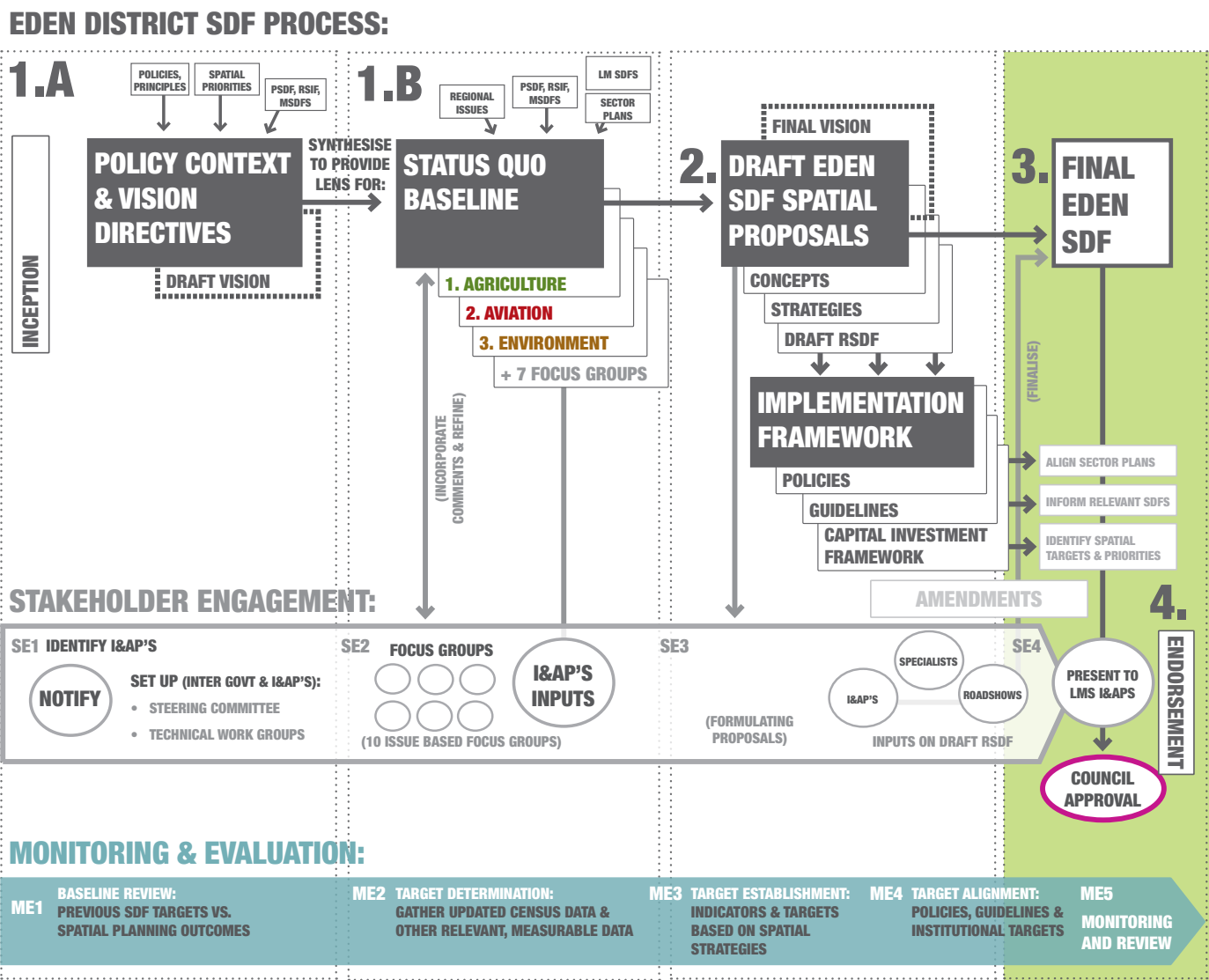


Diagram 2. The SDF Process for Eden District

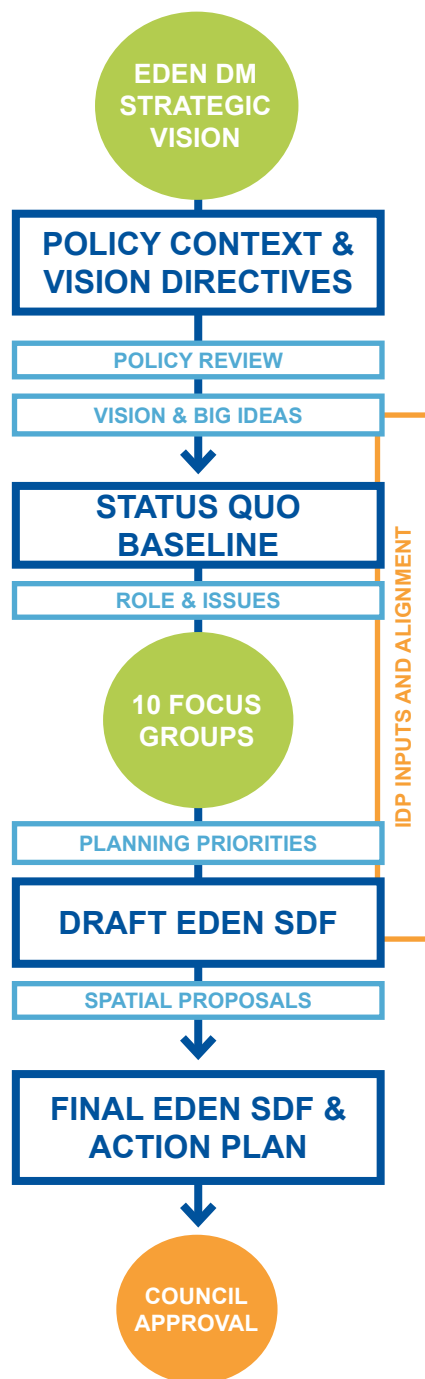


Diagram 3. Eden SDF Project Phases

1.4.1. Parallel Planning Processes

1.4.1.1 Intergovernmental Co-operation

The Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP), in partnership with key municipalities, stakeholder departments and the Southern Cape Economic Development Partnership (SCEDP) is in the process of developing a Regional Spatial Implementation Framework (RSIF) for the Southern Cape region.

The Eden District SDF recognises the critical importance of co-operative government, common purpose and a shared vision between government, state agencies and the private sector in securing a more sustainable, economically robust and socially equitable future for the District.

To this end, a joint strategic engagement was undertaken to ensure the alignment of the SDF with the vision developed for the Southern Cape RSIF process, the work of the SCEDP, the Eden District Rural Development Plan and the Local Municipal SDFs and IDPs. The outcomes of this session and the key policy and vision informants from these processes are summarised in this report.

1.4.1.2 The Southern Cape RSIF

In response to the WCG Provincial Spatial Development Framework's (PSDF) agenda for the sustainable development and management of urban and rural areas in the province, and in particular in seeking to stimulate and accelerate the growth and development opportunities that exist in the three growth engines of the province, a Regional Spatial Implementation Framework has been developed for the Southern Cape Region (the Southern Cape RSIF), as well as the Greater Cape functional regions and the Greater Saldanha region, which are urban priority areas for the province.

The economically defined Southern Cape region covers the coastal corridor stretching between Mossel Bay, George, Knysna and Plettenberg Bay, and includes the greater Oudtshoorn area. It is predicted that this

area will contain 85% of the population and 90% of the economy of the Eden municipal area by 2040 (MERO, 2016). The Southern Cape region is identified as being a provincial leisure and tourism coastal belt and priority urban functional region, with the above-mentioned towns as regional centres (of different function and hierarchy) providing clustered facilities and services. The PSDF directs that these towns should be prioritised for growing the provincial economy through regionally planned and co-ordinated infrastructure investment.

The PSDF identifies the Southern Cape as an important emerging regional centre for the province and mandates the development of a regional planning framework for the region. The PSDF further identifies regional planning as a priority intervention in its implementation framework and as the tool through which the PSDF will be unpacked in support of implementing the PSDF policies on a regional scale. As such, this regional planning exercise seeks to unpack the PSDF in the context of the Southern Cape region whilst also drawing on the local and district scale planning intents, thereby setting in place a desired future as moulded by civil society, government, business and municipal role-players in the region. The intention is to ensure that the agreed spatial agenda of the province and region is implemented in the regional and local levels.

Based on the above, the Southern Cape Regional Spatial Implementation Framework will set out transversal and strategic proposals on how to deal with regionally specific issues. The Framework aims to provide strategic guidance for the overall future development of the region over a period of 20 years to guide investment and development decisions and to provide the framework through which municipal coordination will be facilitated in consolidating the region as a logical, clear, and sustainable system which fosters economic growth and development, values natural resource protection, and encourages sustainable development of urban areas.

1.4.1.3 Eden District Rural Development Plan

The primary objective of the Eden District Rural Development Plan (RDP) is to develop a departmental sector plan at a district level that will inform its rural development efforts in Eden District (Figure 3). The overall intention is to improve the material conditions and opportunities of people living in rural areas defined as “poverty pockets” (areas where peoples lives are presently defined by a state of impoverishment).The RDP focuses on the identification of poverty pockets within the Eden District and will formulate a plan to enable the integration of these areas into the value chains of the appropriate functional region/s.

1.4.1.4 Local Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks

Engagement with local municipalities has taken place throughout the preparation of the Eden District SDF in order to ensure that their spatial issues and priorities are aligned.

The current Local Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks (MSDF) have been reviewed and their key findings captured the Status Quo Baseline Report. These SDFs are in various states of readiness.

The local municipal planners are also members of the Intergovernmental Steering Committee (ISC) which plays an oversight role in the preparation and content of the SDF.



Diagram 4. Parallel Planning Processes for Eden District

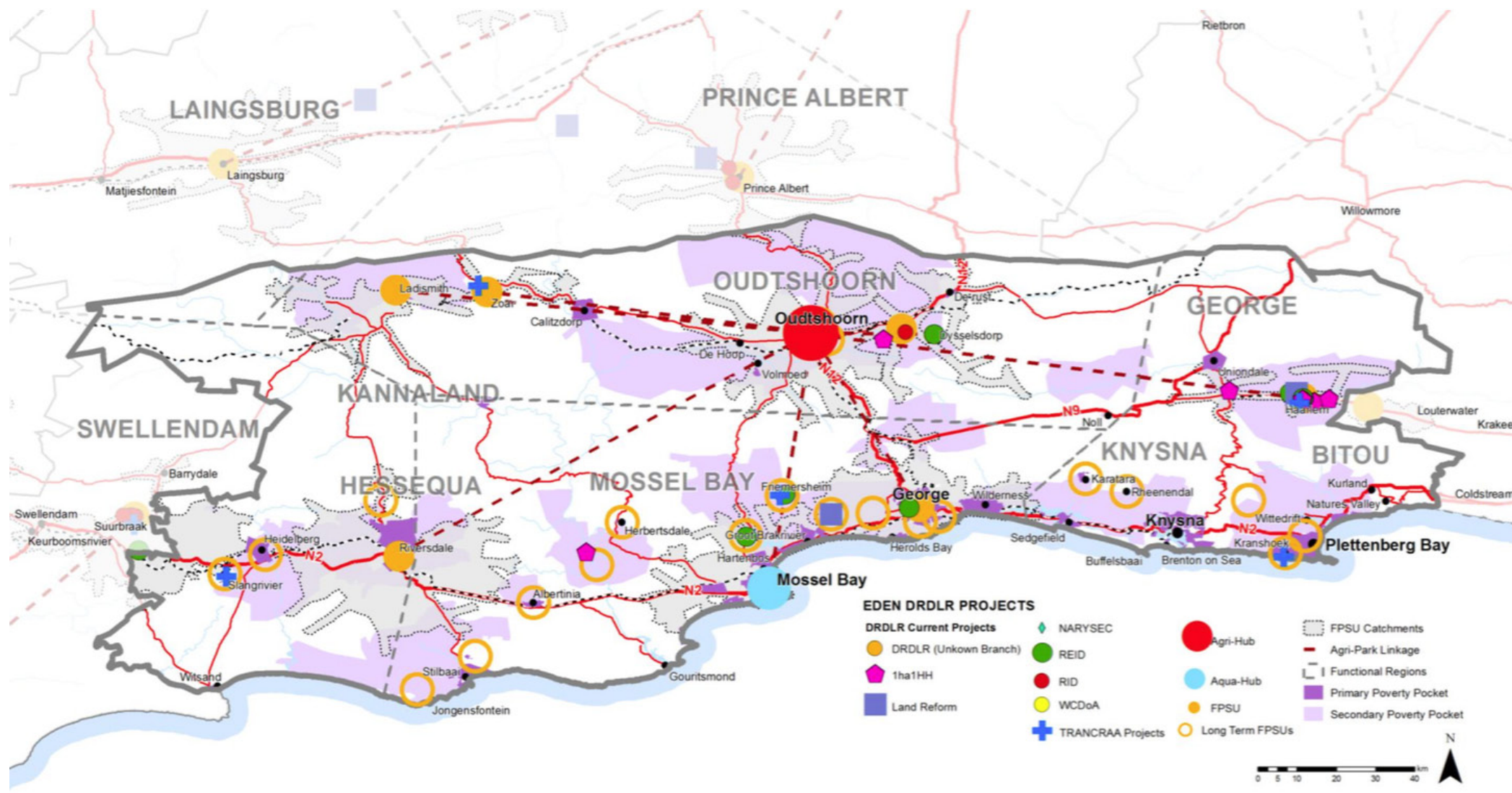


Figure 3. Eden District Rural Development Plan Projects (DRDLR, 2017)

