



FRANCES BAARD DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Review of The Frances Baard District
Municipality Spatial Development Framework

Brochure

June 2021

CONTACT US

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INTRODUCTION

As outlined by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, “a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of a municipal IDP”.

The Frances Baard District Municipality has embarked on a Review of their Spatial Development Framework in the 2020/2021; previously approved in 2014. A purpose of the review was to ensure alignment to the various legislative requirements that have been approved since 2014 and to take into account changes that have occurred in the district since the approval of the previous SDF, the projects that have been implemented, and to identify where challenges remain.

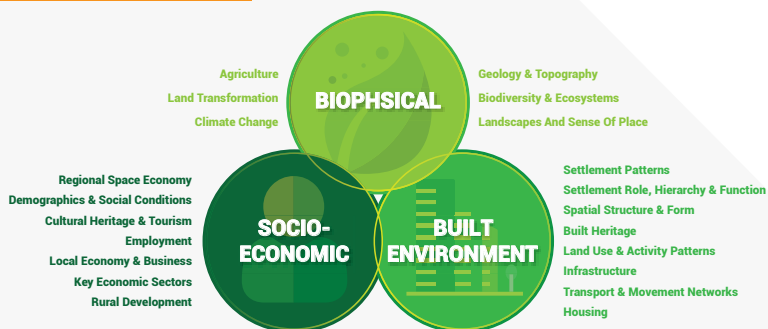
Requirements for the development of an SDF is set out in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) outlines the process required for developing an SDF, including ensuring alignment to National, Provincial and Regional policy directives and legislation.

This document thus serves as a Brochure which gives an Executive Summary of the Frances Baard District Spatial Development Framework.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

An overarching framework is required within which the evaluation and development of proposal can take place. This framework has 3 substantive spatial themes, biophysical, socio-economic and built environments and the proposed review of the Frances Baard District Municipality SDF must address these 3 themes.

SPLUMA PILLARS



DISTRICT LOCALITY

The Frances Baard District is located within the Northern Cape Province, the following five (5) district municipalities are located within the Northern Cape Province:-

- Frances Baard District Municipality
- John Taolo District Municipality
- ZF Mgcawu District Municipality
- Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality
- Namakwa District Municipality

MUNICIPAL LOCALITY

The following four (4) local municipalities are located within the Frances Baard District:-

- Sol Plaatjes Local Municipality
- Phokwane Local Municipality
- Dikgatlong Local Municipality
- Magareng Local Municipality

Municipality	Main Towns	% of the District	No. of Wards	Area (km ²)
Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kimberly Ritchie 	24.5%	31	3 145
Phokwane Local Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hartswater Jan Kempdorp Delpportshoop 	6.5%	10	828
Dikgatlong Local Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barkley West Windsorton 	57%	7	7 316
Magareng Local Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warrenton 	12%	5	1 546
Frances Baard District Municipality	-	100%	53	12 836



Stakeholder Consultation of the Review Process

The success of a project of this nature and magnitude relies heavily on a well-balanced process involving technical analysis and evaluation, supported, and informed by a focused participation and consultative process. The following consultation has been held for the review of the SDF: -

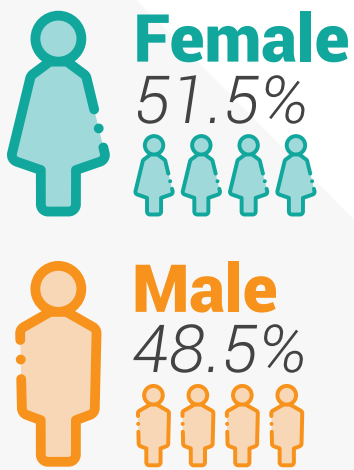
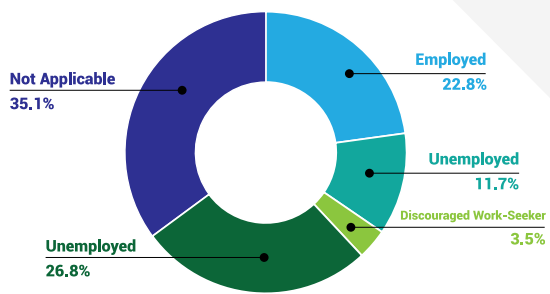
Date	Consultation Type
15 June 2020	Introductory Technical Task Team Inception Meeting
16 June 2020	DFA Advert in English and Afrikaans notifying Stakeholders of the Review process and that they can register as an interested and affected member
27 August 2020	Technical Working Committee Meeting 2: Presentation on Phase 2: Issues and Spatial vision and Initial findings of Phase 3: Spatial Analysis and Synthesis
15 September 2020	Stakeholder Presentation on the Spatial Analysis and Workshop: Sol Plaatje and Dikgatlong Local Municipalities
15 September 2020	Stakeholder Presentation on the Spatial Analysis and Workshop: FBDM Internal and External Municipal Departments
16 September 2020	Stakeholder Presentation on the Spatial Analysis and Workshop: Magareng and Phokwane Local Municipalities
30 September 2020	Project Steering Committee Meeting 2 to present the outcomes of the Workshop session
12 October 2020	Gazette Notice notifying Stakeholders of the Review process and that they can register as an interested and affected member
04 December 2020	Technical Team Meeting 3 to present the Draft SDF
08 February 2021	Project Steering Committee Meeting 3 to present the Draft SDF
09 March 2021	Meeting to present to the Local Municipalities
29 March 2021	Technical Team Meeting 4 to present 2nd Draft SDF
31 March 2021	Project Steering Committee Meeting 4 to present 2nd Draft SDF
06 April 2021	Presentation to the Committee + Councillors to present the Draft SDF
12 April 2021	Gazette Notice Published for 60 days for comment
14 June 2021	Technical Team Meeting 5 + PSC Meeting 5

STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

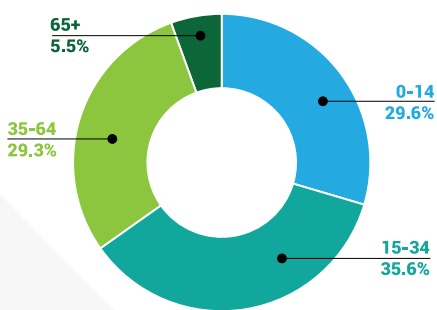
The status quo assessment has been summarized and info graphics prepared of the most pertinent points.



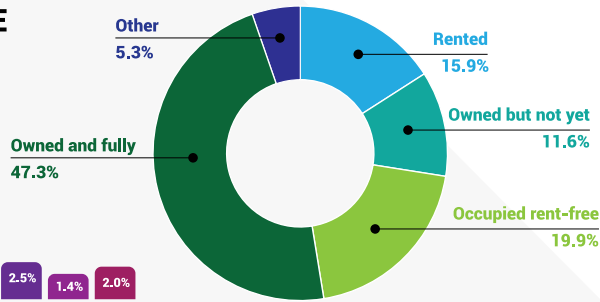
EMPLOYMENT STATUS



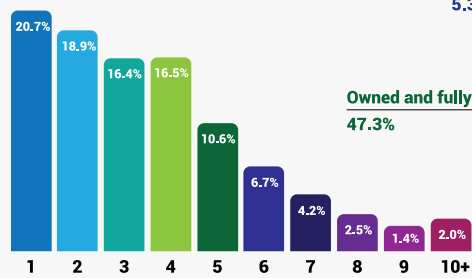
AGE DISTRIBUTION



TENURE STATUS



HOUSEHOLD SIZE



SWOT ANALYSIS

A detailed SWOT analysis was undertaken for the Frances Baard District Municipality, as illustrated below:

STRENGTHS

- Provincial seat located in this district
- Diamond Mining and agriculture are 2 of the major economic contributors
- Finance and trade are key economic sectors
- **District is the biggest economic contributor within the province**
- **Tourism within Sol Plaatjes adds to the economy of the district**
- Mining is another key economic driver of the district
- **Two major National Roads traverses the district – N12 and N18**
- Orange and Vaal River are tourist attractions

WEAKNESSES

- Construction is a weak economic contributor
- Not advancing on the second economy of value add
- Predominantly rural population of low-income earners
- Lack of formalised public transportation within the district to support the people
- **Lack of maintenance of Infrastructure –roads treatment facilities, etc**
- Provision of social amenities to keeping up with population increase.
- **High unemployment rate due to lack of job opportunities available to working age**

OPPORTUNITIES

- Value add industries related to mining
- Untapped tourism opportunities
- Agricultural opportunities at a large scale or small scale to support communities
- Need for skills transfer programmes and training facilities
- Potential to expand the Airpark in Kimberley
- The potentials of the North-western Corridor as outlined in the NSDF
- Kimberley seen as an emerging Smart City

THREATS

- Old mining sites
- Minimal rainfall
- High percentage of unskilled labour force.
- High illiteracy rates.
- Dispersed settlements which would require more social amenities or better transportation linkages
- Airport in Kimberley only fly between Johannesburg and Cape Town
- The effects of the COVID 19 Pandemic on the economy and other sectors



KEY ISSUES

The following key issues have been outlined for the general FBDM, including the consideration of the Local Municipalities. It is these defines Key Issues that would need to be aggressed when developing a vision and spatial plan for the district.



STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The "Strategic Framework" in relation to a Spatial Development Framework refers to the strategic background and guidelines which will underpin the development of the Spatial proposals. It aims to identify the strategic spatial focus of and the municipality. The development strategy includes meaningful target measures and objectives that help focus on the key efforts that implement the strategy.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES



1. Ensuring Sustainable Human Settlements
2. Ensuring a Sustainable and Functioning Environment
3. Access to and Affordable Public Transportation and Accessible Linkages Between Settlements.
4. Thriving economy which is well positioned within the province and within the country
5. Sustainable Rural Development
6. "Smart City" and Information Technology
7. Effective Governance

VISION

The following vision has been developed for the district, based on alignment to the National SDF.



OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES

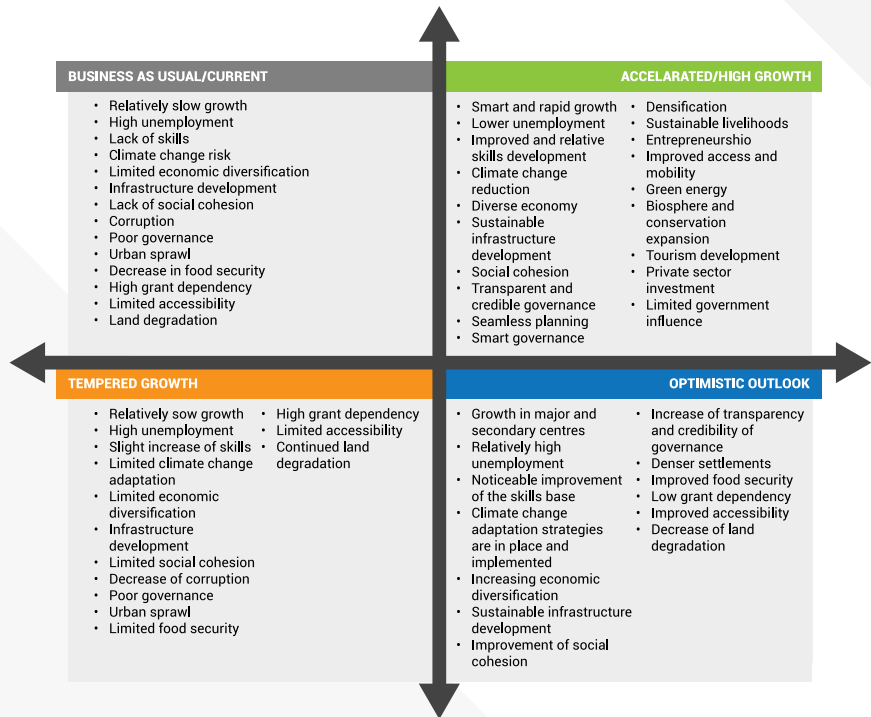
The following objectives of strats have been developed based on the vision.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<p>BASIC NEEDS:</p> <p>Ensuring availability-acceptable level of infrastructure and service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aiming to provide the necessary social amenities to serve the needs of locals; ▪ The development of Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements; ▪ Communication and connectivity - technological ▪ Develop smart strategies for the basic service delivery ▪ Prioritize areas of greatest need; ▪ Link services and service supply networks to optimize efficiency; ▪ Facilitation of integrated and inclusive planning.
<p>SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION:</p> <p>Creating an efficient and integrated Human Settlement patterns in the Frances Baard District Municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consolidate and densify settlements where appropriate; ▪ Promote the integration of sprawling settlements; ▪ Prioritize, maintain and upgrade strategic link routes ▪ Prioritize access to Social Amenities to support community livelihoods.
<p>LINKAGES AND ACCESS:</p> <p>Well-structured road and rail network system to ease movement; to create efficient and effective links between nodes, relevant products and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify nodes and products that require linkages; ▪ Identify and prioritize where the need is the greatest; ▪ Maintenance and upgrading of the road network to allow for smart growth linking to Kimberley; ▪ Provide access to tourist routes;
<p>LAND USE MANAGEMENT:</p> <p>An appropriate Land Use Management Systems in operation across the District Municipality; and security of access to land for development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support and implement a programme to develop appropriate new Zoning Scheme for urban and rural areas in line with the direction of new legislation; ▪ Promote integrated ward-based plans. Support Land Reform and Settlement upgrade initiatives by identifying areas of opportunities.
<p>ENVIRONMENT:</p> <p>Adhering to sound environmental practices in line with legislation; and protecting environmentally sensitive areas while considering climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support and implement a programme to develop appropriate new Zoning Scheme for urban and rural areas in line with the direction of new legislation;



SPATIAL SCENARIOS

The following scenarios have been developed based on the NCPSDF 2019



PREFERRED SCENARIO

The preferred scenario is based on a consolidation of various aspects of all three (3) scenarios. It aims to look at managed growth to ensure that consideration is taken to sustainable development, as well as high-priority growth sectors which require urgent attention.

The aspects of the preferred growth scenario are as follows:

- Long term infrastructure projects aligning to the growth projections of the district
- Focus on the natural environment for economic growth
- Broad based government expenditure aimed at addressing social need in poverty-stricken areas;
- More tax revenue is generated – creating more scope for social investment in low growth areas
- Addressing tourism potentials



GROWTH PROJECTIONS

The following population is thus projected for the year 2050, using an average growth rate of 1.47% p/a for the Local Municipalities of the Frances Baard District (NC SDF, 2019).

Municipality	2016	2050
Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	255 909	420 306
Dikgatlong Local Municipality	46 529	76 419
Magareng Local Municipality	23 264	38 209
Phokwane Local Municipality	62 039	101 893
Frances Baard District Municipality	387 741	636 828

CONCEPT PLAN



SPATIAL STRUCTURING ELEMENTS

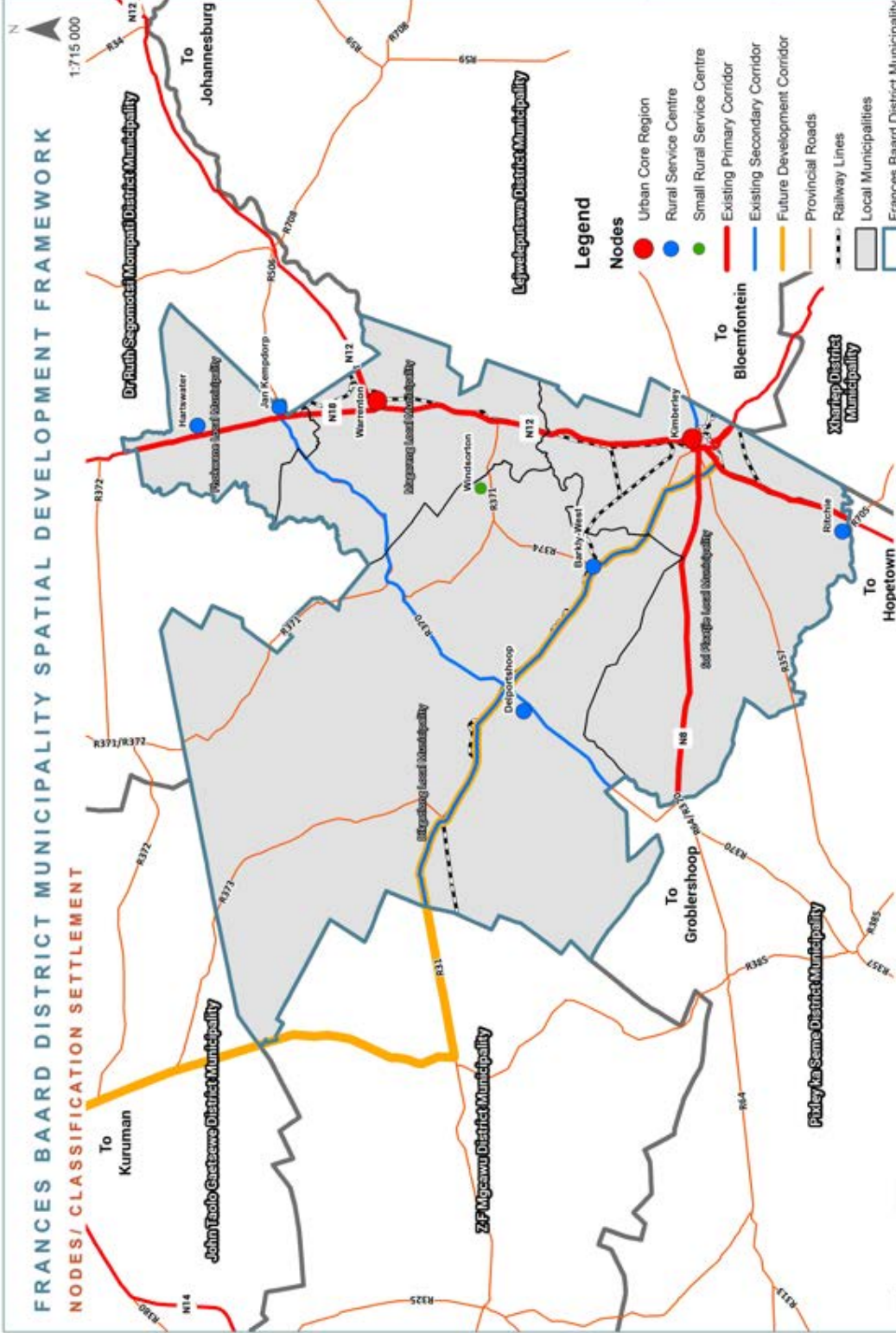
- Nodes,
- Corridors
- Urban / Settlement Edge
- Waterbodies
- Gateways
- Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs)
- Urban Revitalisation Areas Marginalized Townships

NODE CLASSIFICATION AND FUNCTION

Settlement	Primary Function	Secondary Function	Economic Base
Kimberley	Urban Core Region	Administrative Centre	Regional Centre
Ritchie	Rural Service Centre	Agro-processing	Agriculture
Delportshoop	Rural Service Centre		Mining
Windsorton	Small Rural Service Centre		Agriculture
Barkley-West	Rural Service Centre		Mining
Warrenton	Rural Service Centre	Agri-hub	Agriculture
Jan Kempdorp	Rural Service Centre		Agriculture
Hartswater	Rural Service Centre		Agriculture

FRANCES BAARD DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

NODES / CLASSIFICATION SETTLEMENT



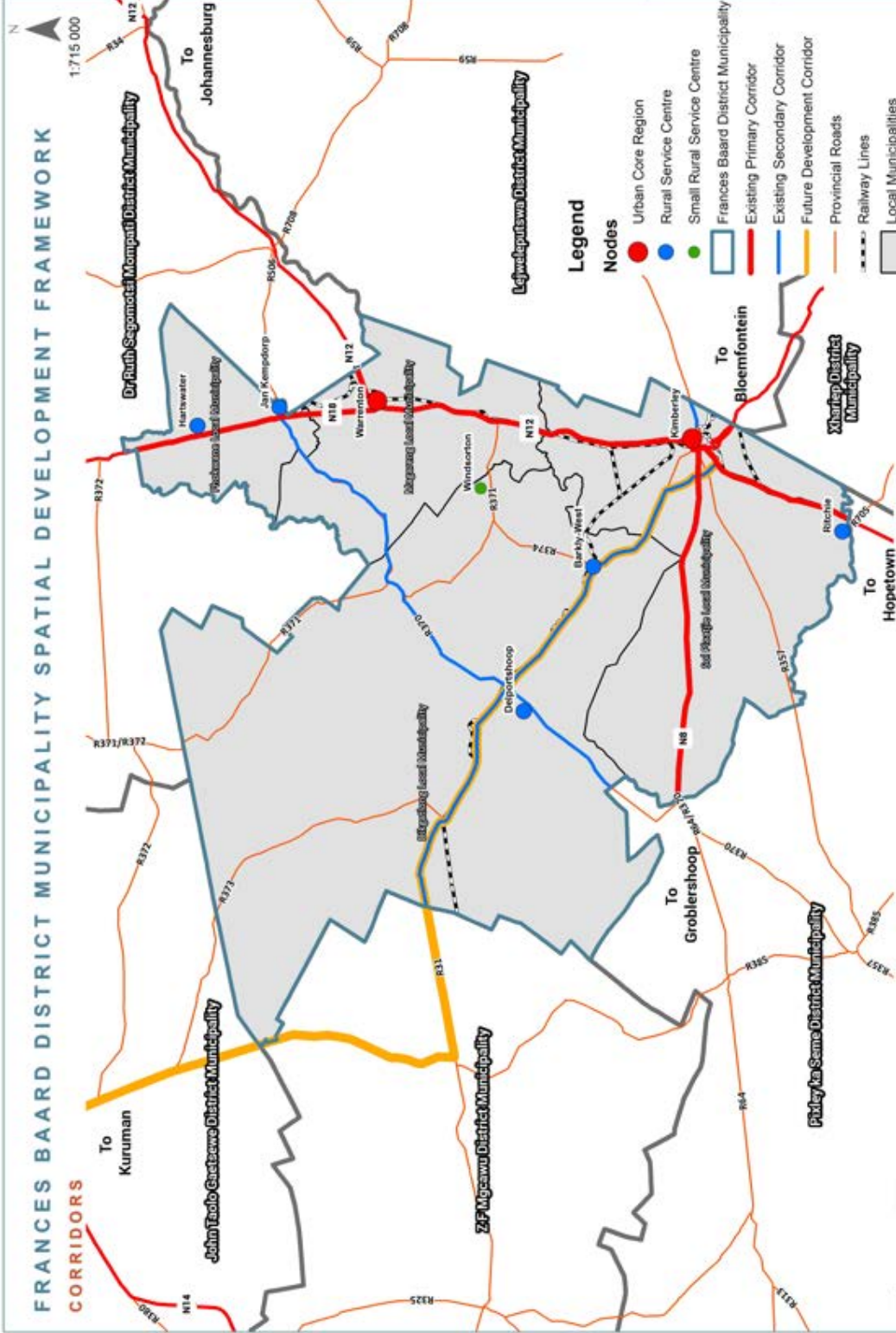
Legend

Nodes

- Urban Core Region
- Rural Service Centre
- Small Rural Service Centre
- Existing Primary Corridor
- Existing Secondary Corridor
- Future Development Corridor
- Provincial Roads
- - - Railway Lines
- Local Municipalities
- Frances Baard District Municipality

FRANCES BAARD DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CORRIDORS



SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

A Spatial Development Framework is a framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality, in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP. The development of the Spatial Development Framework is derived from the outcome of the Spatial Analysis and the feedback from the workshoping sessions regarding the key issues faced by various departments who operate within the space.

The following frameworks have been developed:



**BUILT
ENVIRONMENT**



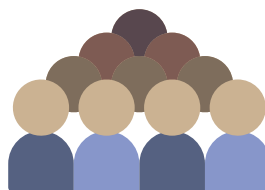
TOURISM



ECONOMIC



**BIO
PHYSICAL**



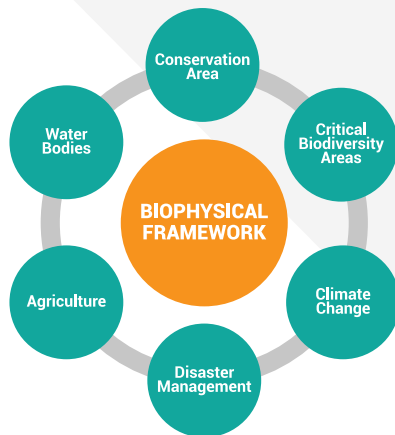
**SOCIO
ECONOMIC**



GOVERNANCE

BIOPHYSICAL FRAMEWORK

The Biophysical Framework is aimed at proposing sustainable development in the natural environment, further addressing the impacts of climate change. The components of the Biophysical Framework are as follows:



Climate Change

The growing awareness of climate change and the crucial role played by the natural environment in providing the essential ecosystem goods and services upon which all life on earth depends is the context for this theme.

Biodiversity Conservation

The following points are measures for Managing and Conserving Biodiversity (FBDM Environmental Management Framework, 2019):

- Conserve long-term viable and representatives of habitats of critically endangered species or any species of conservation importance, as well as sensitive and threatened vegetation types.
- Promote formal protection of areas that need to be managed for the purpose of biodiversity conservation.
- Protection of Nature Reserves (i.e. De Beers owned Benfontein, Dronfield and Rooipoort).
- Conservation of the Important Bird Areas such as Kamfers Dam, Dronfield Nature Reserve, Benfontein Nature Reserve, and Spitskop Dam (as well as Ganspan).
- Protect environmental corridors and promotes connectivity. Ecological linkages (including the Ghaap Plateau and rivers) identified on the interface between the district and the bordering municipalities must be taken into account in conservation planning.
- Support species-led programmes to protect threatened species (e.g. Black-Footed Cat and Lesser Flamingos).
- Game farming to remain within the carrying capacity of existing veld resources .
- Monitoring programmes for rare and endangered species (GPS) (especially vegetation) and follow up its existence in following years.
- Where land uses conflict with areas earmarked for development, ensure adequate habitat and faunal impact assessments.

ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK

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AGRICULTURAL FRAMEWORK

Two defined agricultural zones have been established over the years:

- To the west of the Harts- and Vaal River Valley, the geology comprises of an uplifted hard dolomite plateau over lain by sand. In this area extensive grazing, livestock and game farming have developed over the years.
- The area to the east of the service area consists of softer sedimentary areas of the Harts-, Vaal-, and Modder Rivers. The availability of water and the deeper more fertile soil conditions introduced intensive irrigation activities.

The locality of specific agricultural activities is therefore determined by natural elements and in addition the associated surrounding economic activities in the area.

- Prime or unique agricultural land should remain, as far possible, available for production. Land uses for agricultural purposes may only be re-allocated to another use where a real need exists.

Promoting Agriculture as an economic sector within FBDM

It has been seen through the SDF that FBDM has the opportunity to promote the advancement of the Agriculture sector and further promote jobs in this sector on order to ensure that the district does not only play the role in supplying the agricultural demand within the country but also promoting job creation for the locals, thus ensuring that they are able to benefit by this sector and essentially become in a situation where they are less grant dependent and are able to live more sustainable lives.

In order to achieve this, emphasis needs to be placed on skills training and skills development in agriculture to equip the locals to be able to gain jobs in this sector and for the district to essentially thrive through this sector.

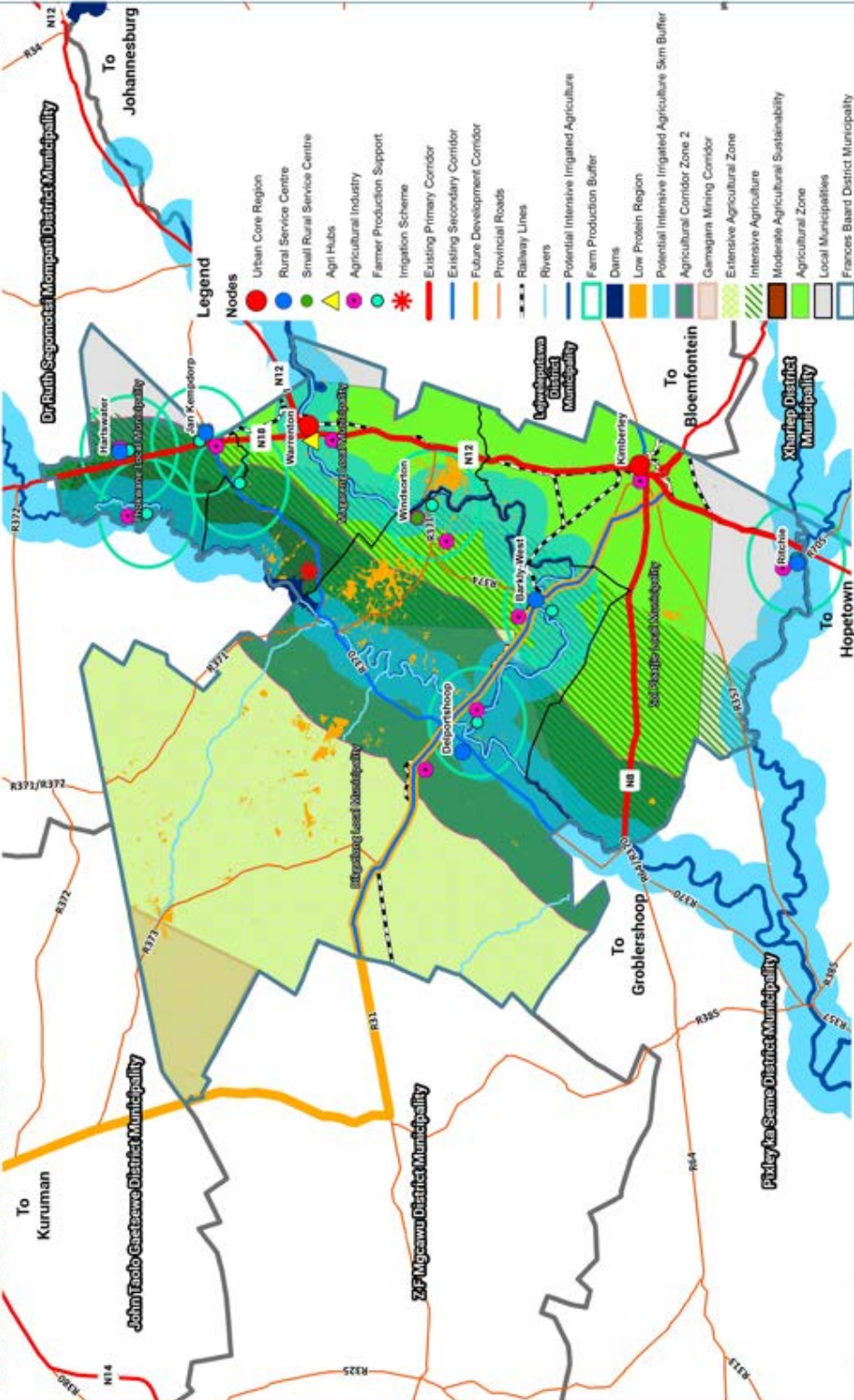
Other sectors which would thrive through this would be the industrial / agro-processing sector as well as the logistics sector to allow for the movement of the produce.

Game farming industry is expanding at a rapid pace within the FBDM. A number of farms in the commercial farming sector have been game fenced and game species introduced. This is an attractive industry, as income is not only derived from trophy and meat hunting, but also through the provision of accommodation to overseas visitors.

The following plans highlight the agricultural framework, where the second plan shows the agricultural regions within the district.

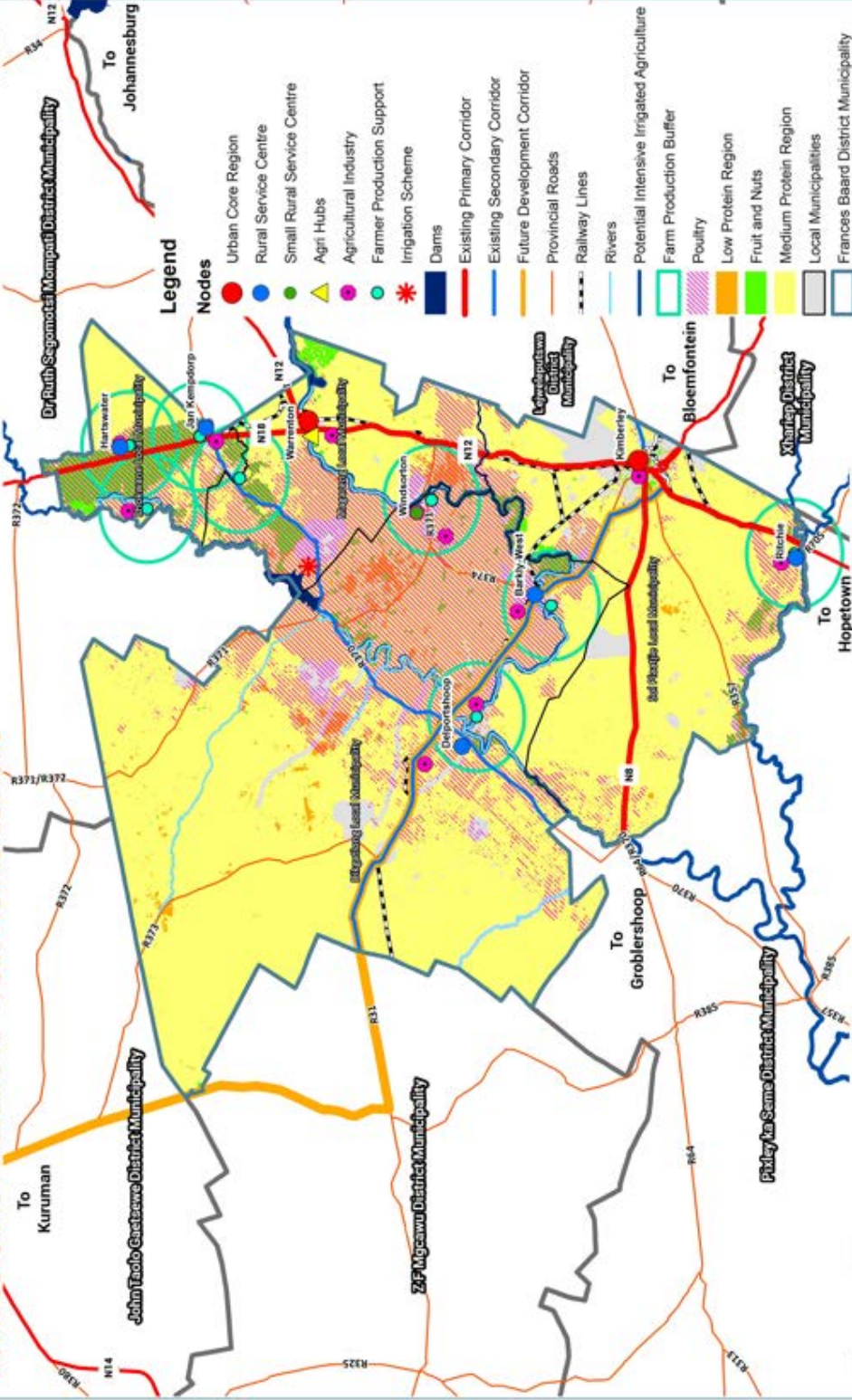
FRANCES BAARD DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

AGRICULTURAL FRAMEWORK



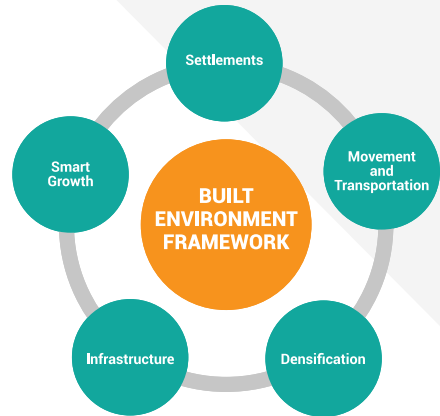
FRANCES BAARD DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

AGRICULTURAL FRAMEWORK - FUNCTIONAL REGIONS



BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The Built Environment Framework aims to look at the Built aspect with regards to proposals for the FBDM. The following are components of the Built Environment Framework:



Movement & Transportation

The Northern Cape SDF identifies a proposed roadway linking Kimberley to Kuruman, the current R31. This would be a key linkage which would have the potential to unlock many economic and tourism opportunities.

Other key movement linkages which would require further upgrades include the N8 and N12 linkages which would ensure safe interprovincial movement.

Smart Growth

The Sol Plaatje LM has a vision to develop the town of Kimberly as a Smart City. The FBDM Needs to ensure that there are processed in place to realise this vision for Kimberley. Certain steps can be taken from a district perspective to realise this:

- To pursue inclusive and balanced growth for the Frances Baard District Municipality's geographical built environment;
- To promote and facilitate scientific and technological innovation as a path to smart district development;
- To build and enhance a smart and accessible information society;
- To foster an open and sharing multicultural society;
- To build friendly and livable communities with social cities/towns

Housing



45 772

FBDM Housing Demand



15 020

Current Housing Projects



30 752

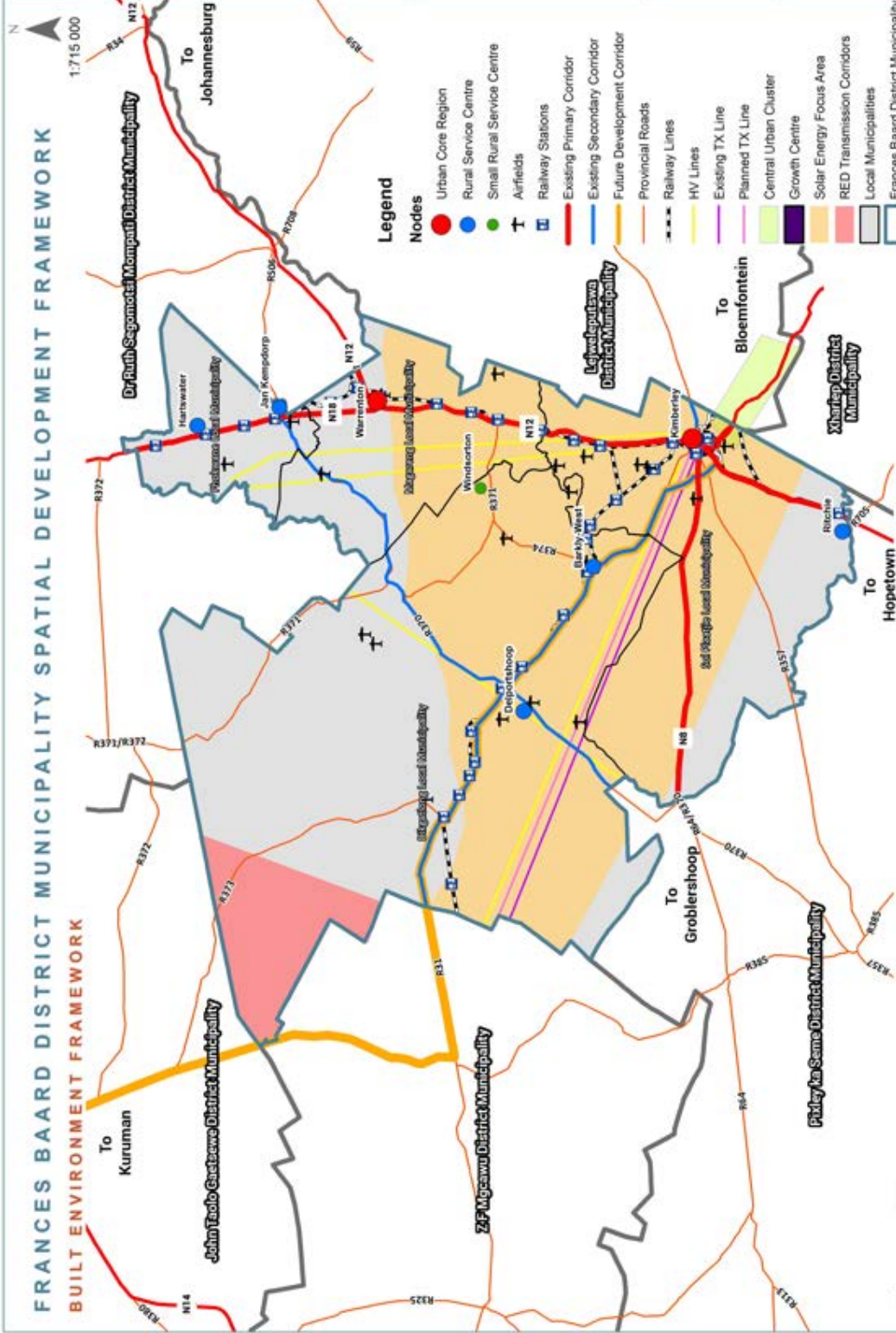
FBDM Future Housing Demand



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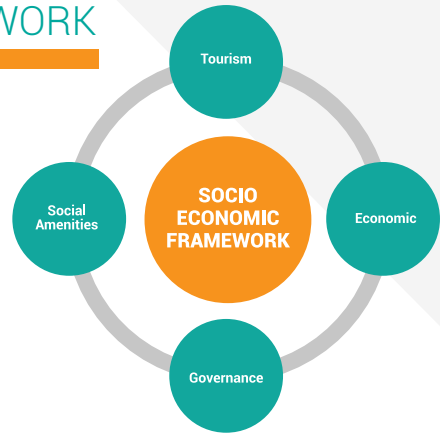
FRANCES BAARD DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

BUILT ENVIRONMENT FRAMEWORK



SOCIO ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

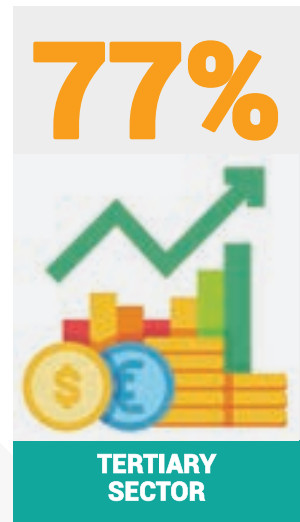
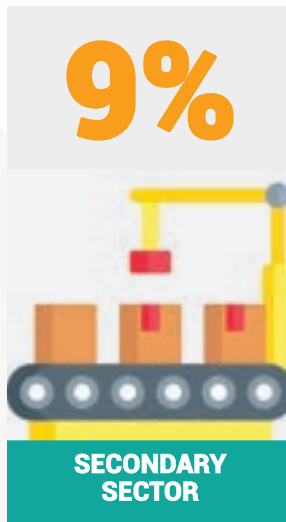
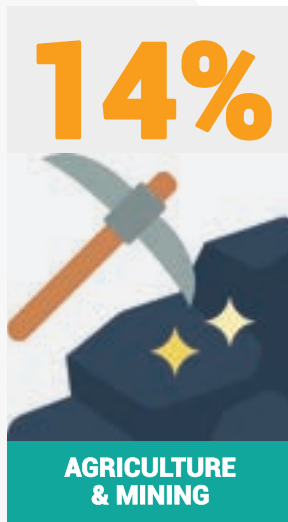
The Socio-Economic Framework aims to address the social and economic issues pertaining to the FBDM. This includes skills development in the District as well as social amenities that may be required. This framework also addresses the tourism aspects as it has been noted in the SWOT Analysis that the District has huge potential for tourism.



ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

FBDM has the strongest economic potential in the Northern Cape, accounting for 36% of the provincial GDP.

The key economic sectors within the FBDM (as also outlined in the Status Quo phase) is as follows:

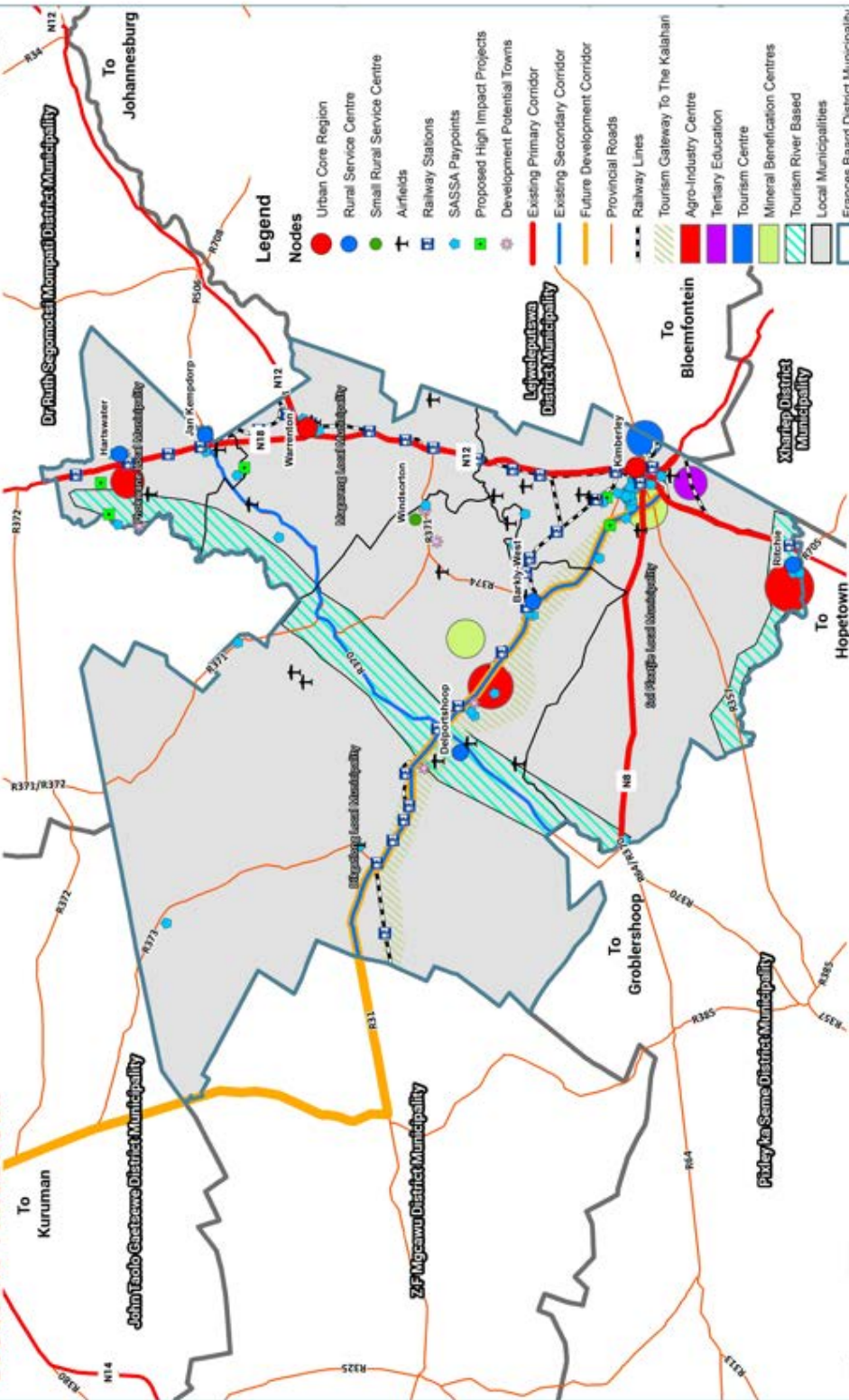


Other potential sectors include:

- Agroprocessing
- Renewable energy sources
- Knowledge economy
- Tourism

FRANCES BAARD DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK



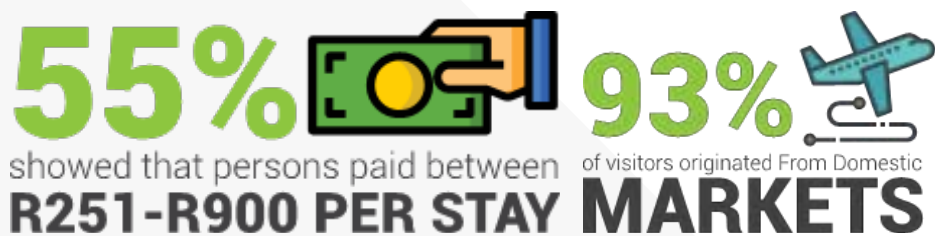
TOURISM FRAMEWORK

It has been seen through the Status Quo assessment that Tourism within the FBDM has been on the decline. This has been due to several reasons including the following;

- Decline in mining tourism
- Lack of promotion of emerging tourism opportunities
- The effects of the COVID 19 Pandemic

Ensuring that the district is able to be resilient in this sector is of key importance as the district boasts many tourism assets serving the local market from within the province, local market from within the country as well as international markets.

The district is one of the provinces in South Africa that is heavily impacted upon by exit migration of the population seeking opportunities elsewhere.



TOURISM FRAMEWORK



Date: March 2021

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