



# DR. NKOSAZANA DLAMINI- ZUMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

## DRAFT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

*31 MARCH 2020*

## MUNICIPAL VISION

‘DNDZ strives to be a responsive, democratic and accountable Local Government by: creating vibrant communities through delivering sustainable basic services with a strong focus on Socio Economic Development and protecting the environment.’

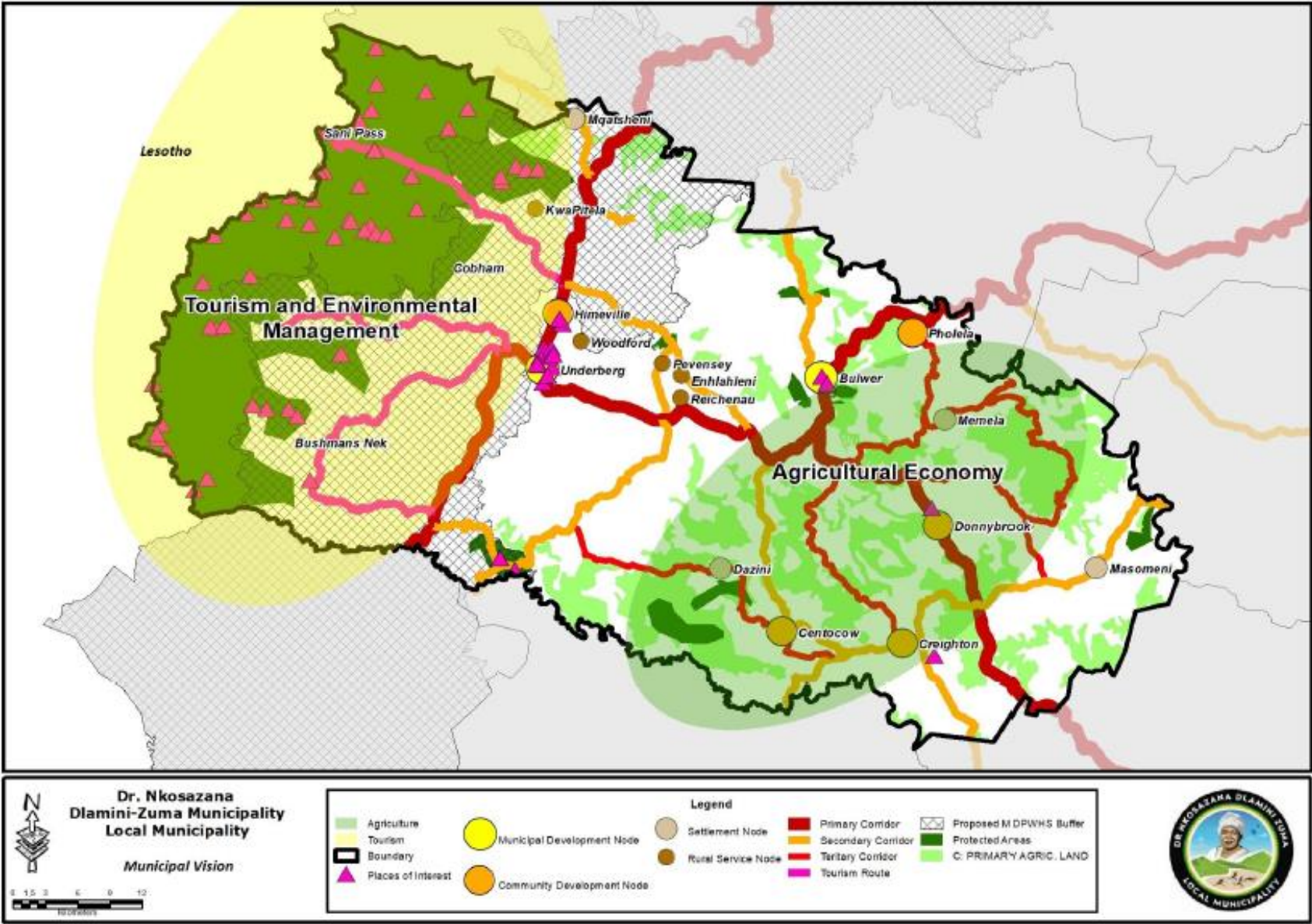
## SPATIAL VISION

An equitable, sustainable municipality with vibrant communities, well managed environment and growing tourism and agricultural economy by 2040.

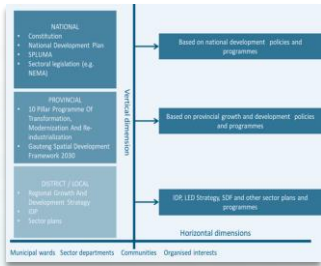
## LONG-TERM VISION

*“By the year 2023, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma Municipality will be an environmental resilient, educationally progressive, well serviced and self -sustaining community through the adequate access to equitable bulk infrastructure, government and social facilities as well as increased access to conservation tourism opportunities”.*

- Desired future spatial situation
- Outlines strategic interventions for its attainment
- Serves as platform from which the desired spatial pattern will be developed



**Good Administration**  
Spheres of government  
complying with the  
requirements of any law that  
relates to land development  
and land use.

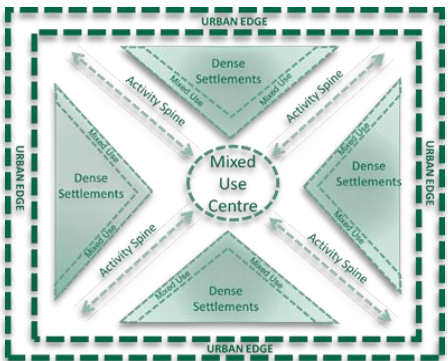


**Spatial Justice**  
Redressing spatial and  
developmental imbalances  
through the improvement of land  
accessibility.



**Spatial Sustainability**  
Land development that  
is socio-economically  
and environmentally  
feasible

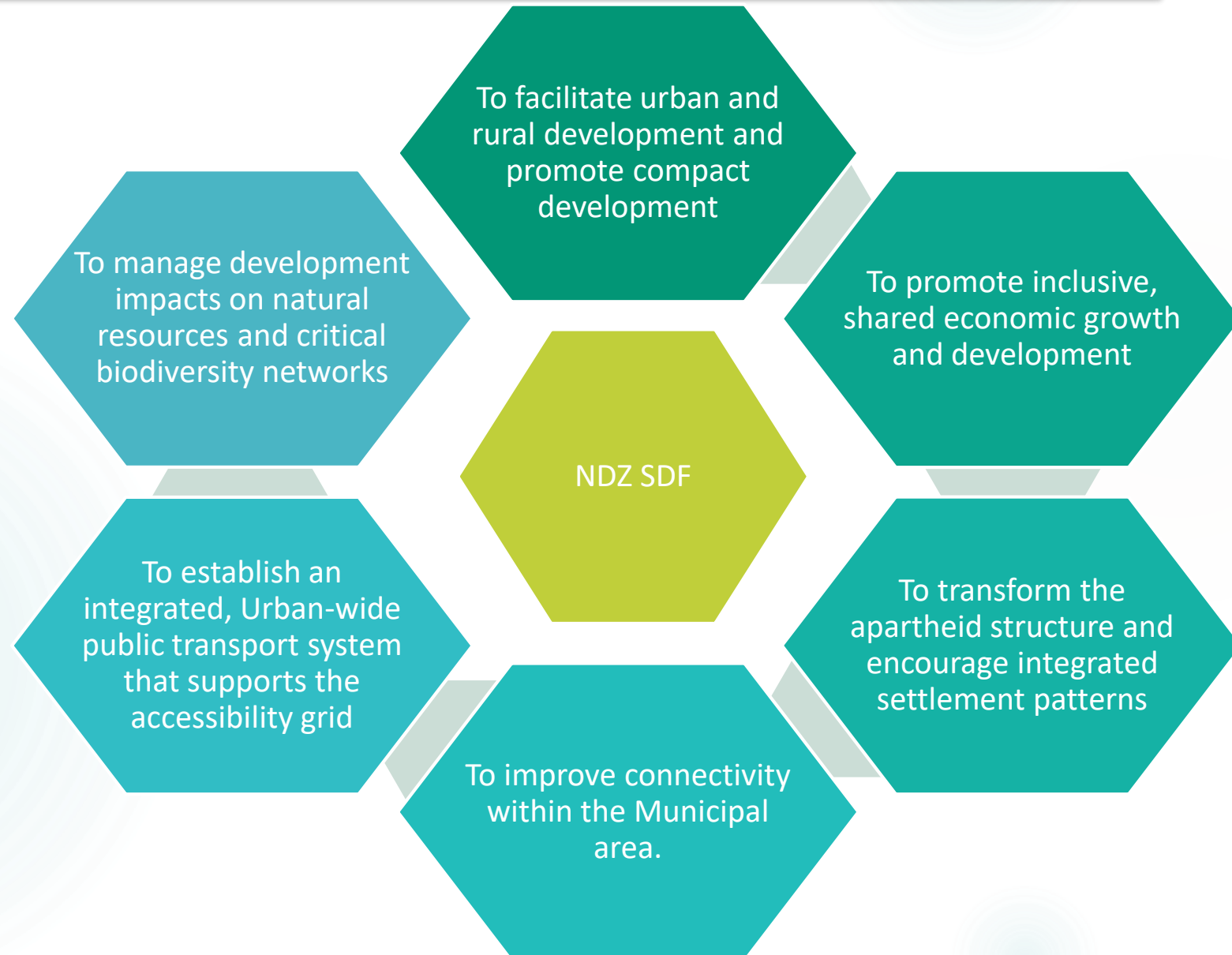
**Spatial Resilience**  
Importance of developing flexible  
spatial plans, policies and land use  
systems that are able to  
accommodate changes brought on  
by economic and environmental  
shocks.

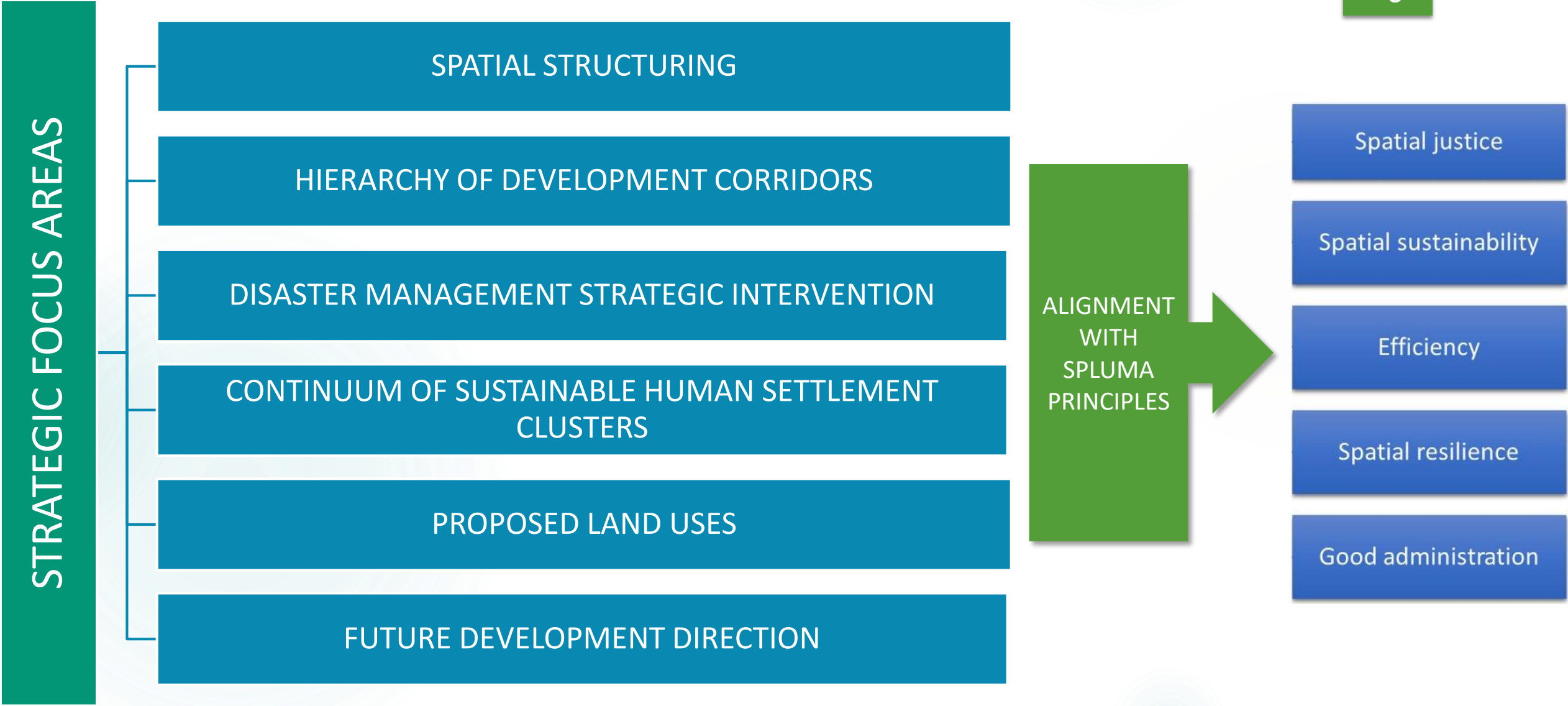


**Spatial Efficiency**  
Optimal use of resources and  
infrastructure in a manner that  
minimises negative financial,  
socioeconomic and  
environmental impacts.

The primary aim of the SDF is to facilitate the transformation of NDZ Municipality into an integrated and sustainable spatial system.

The SDF will influence directly the substantive outcomes of planning decisions towards the attainment of the following strategic objectives.





## Primary Corridors

- **R617:** links the municipality with major urban centres such as Pietermaritzburg and centres such as Underberg and Kokstad.
- **R612:** It connects the municipality with towns such as Ixopo, Highflats and Umzinto.

## Secondary Corridors

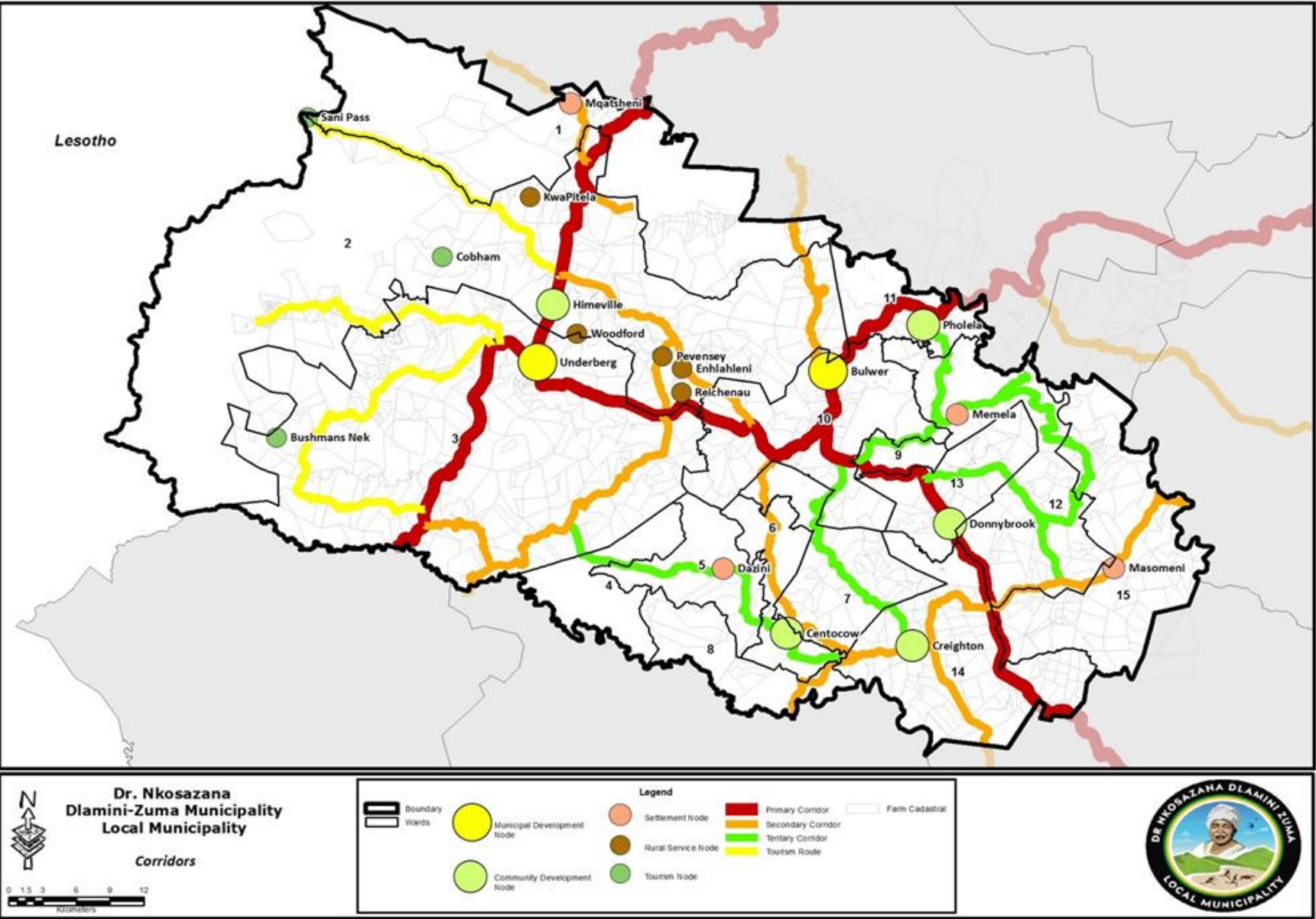
- P121 links Ncwadi,
- P246 provides a linkage between Creighton and UBuhlebezwe.,
- P422 provides a linkage between Creighton and Centocow.
- P128,
- P8 provides a linkage between Creighton and Masomeni,
- P317,
- P125 on the western side leading of the R617,
- The P265, P320 and P27-1 serving as an access route to local farmers,
- P252

## Tertiary Corridors

- P429, which links Centocow with other areas in Amakuze and Isibonelo Esihle TCs,
- P299,
- P419, which traverses Bhidla traditional council,
- P282,
- D818

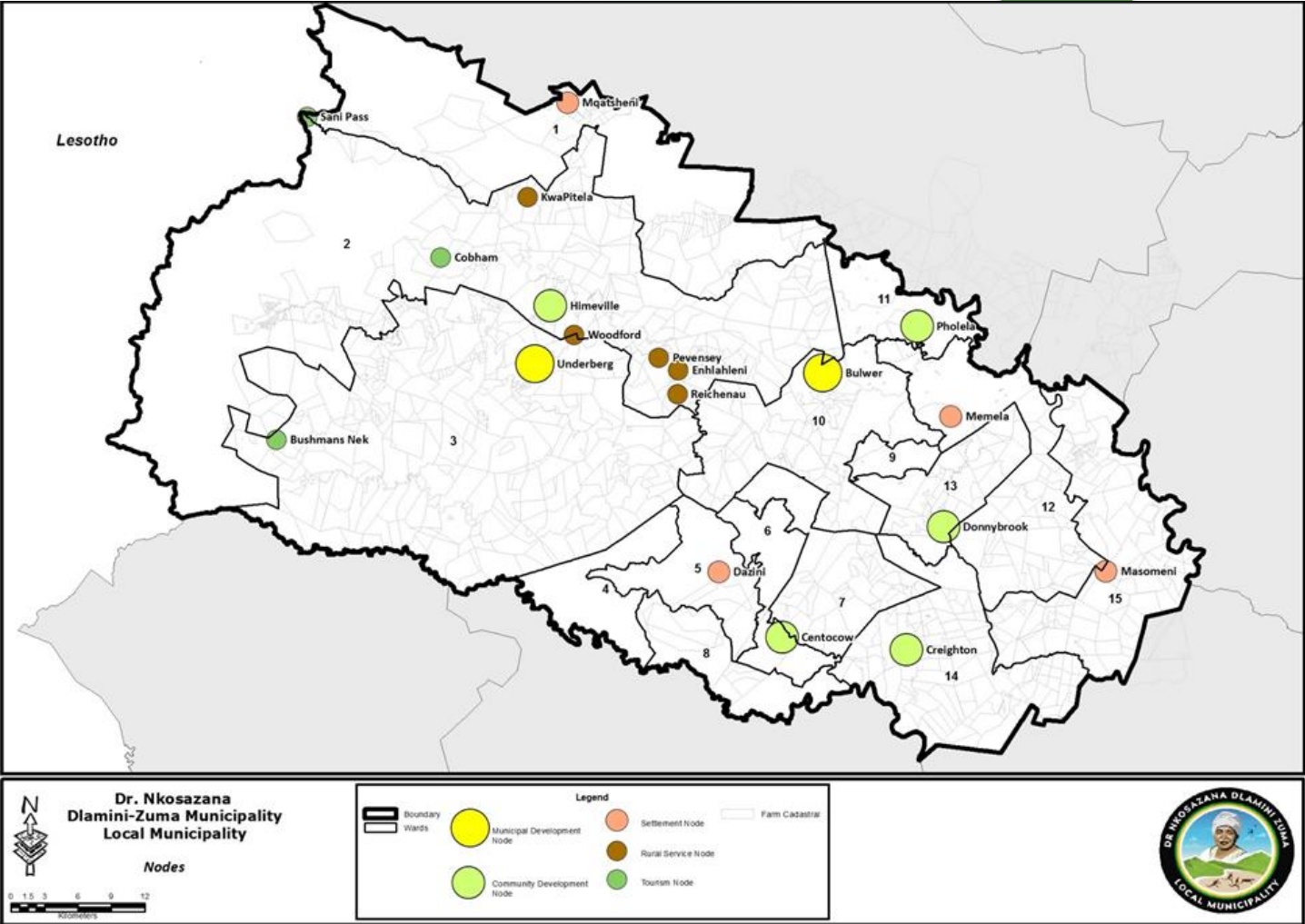
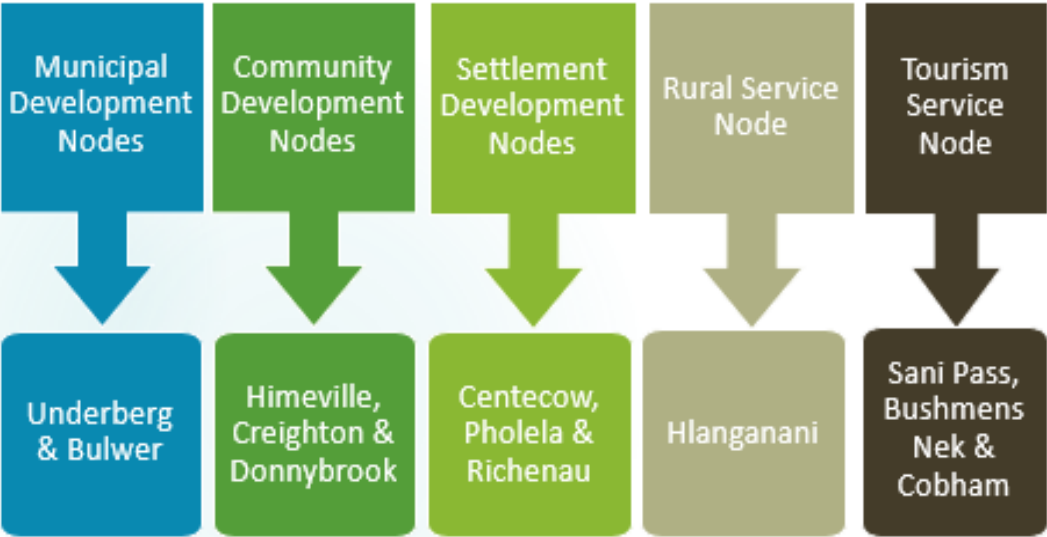
## Tourism Corridors

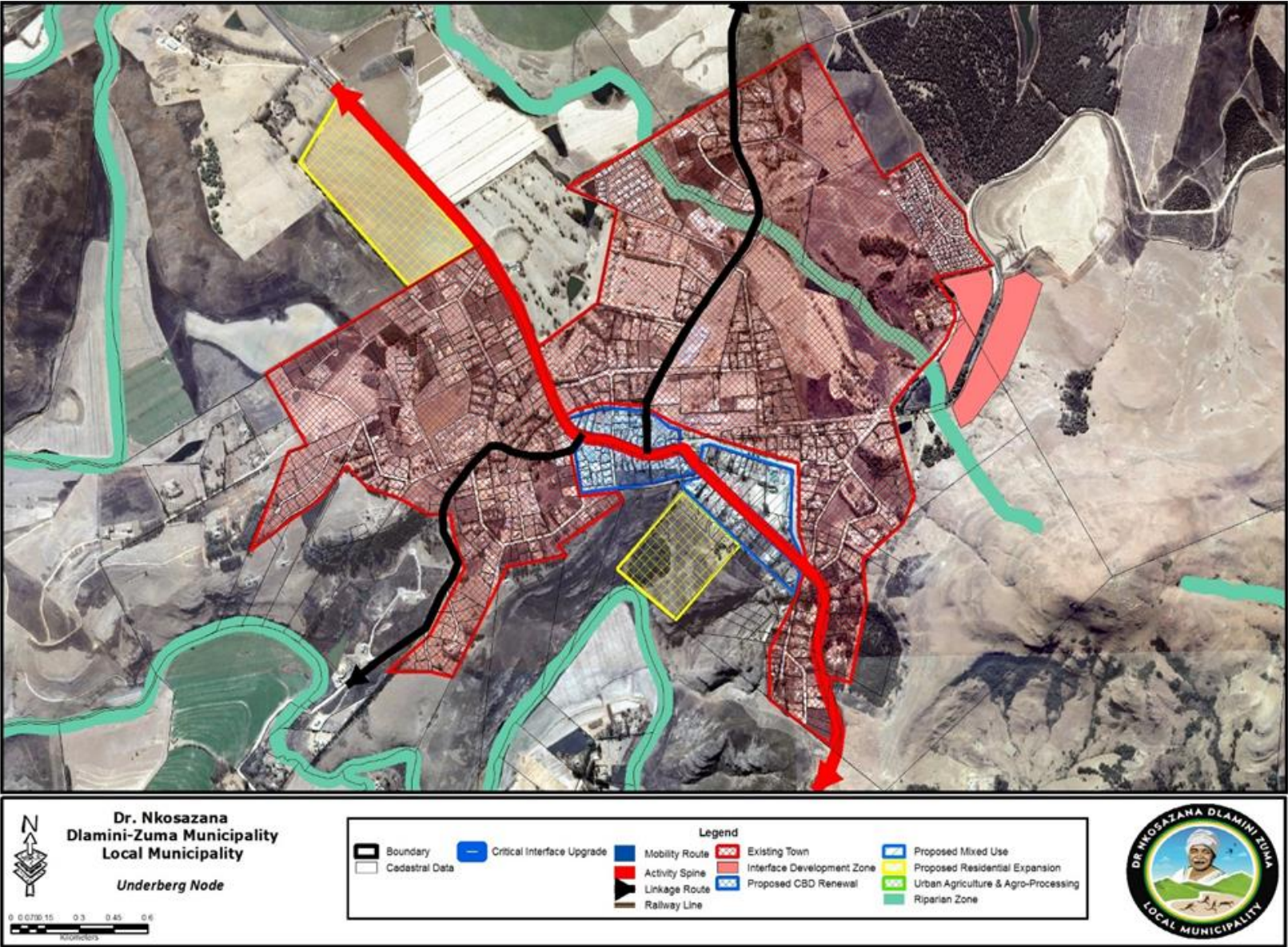
- P125, which detours to Bushmans Nek,
- P317, and
- P318-1 route to Sani Pass.D818

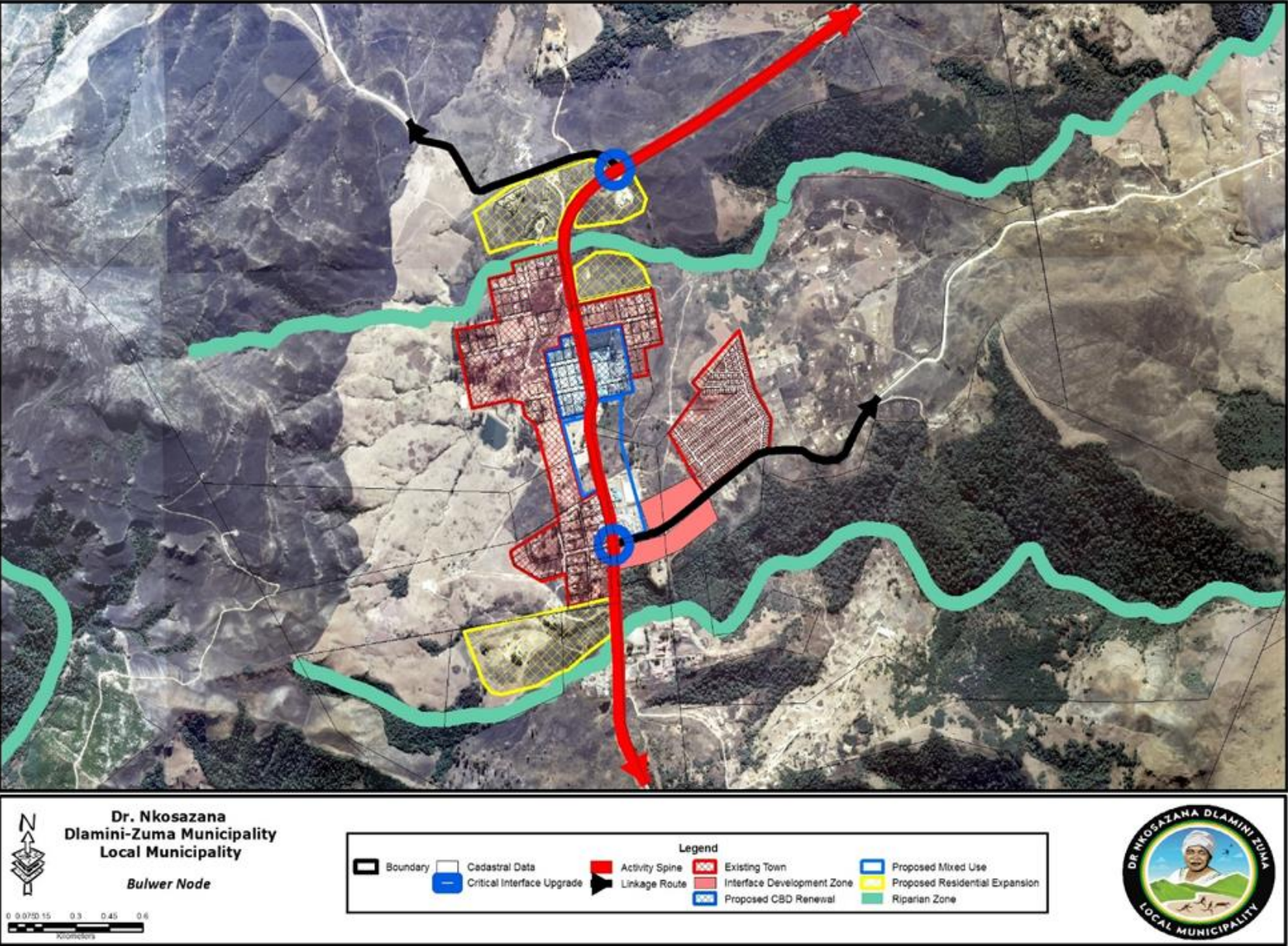


# SYSTEM OF ACTIVITY NODES

Opportunity areas for the location of a range of activities, from small to large enterprises, administrative services, public facilities and transportation infrastructure



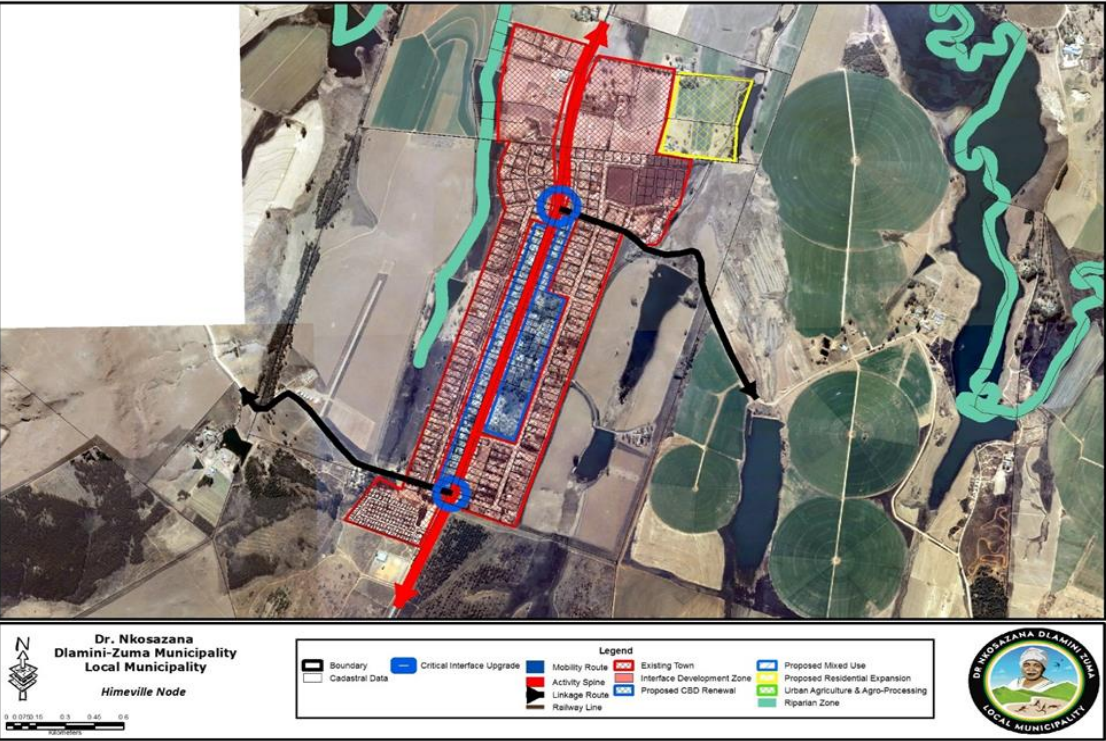




# COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NODES: HIMEVILLE, CREIGHTON & DONNYBROOK

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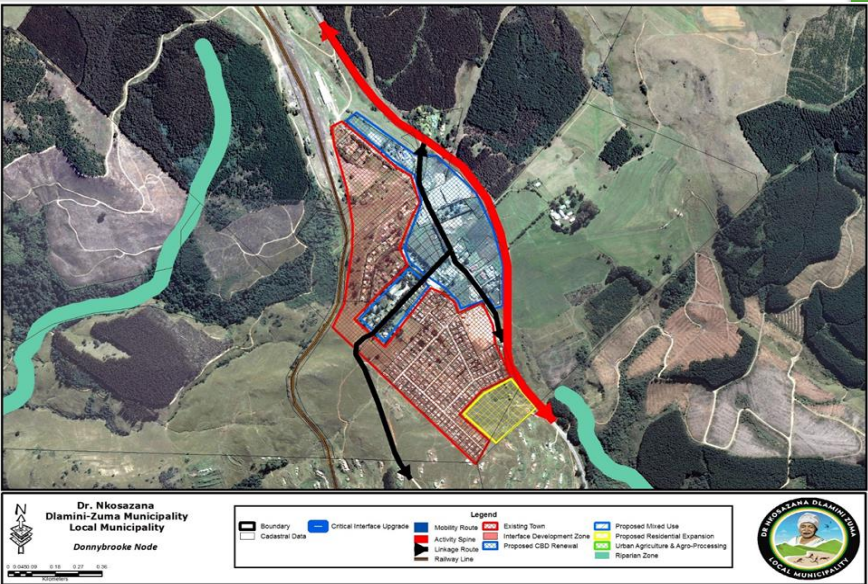
## Himeville



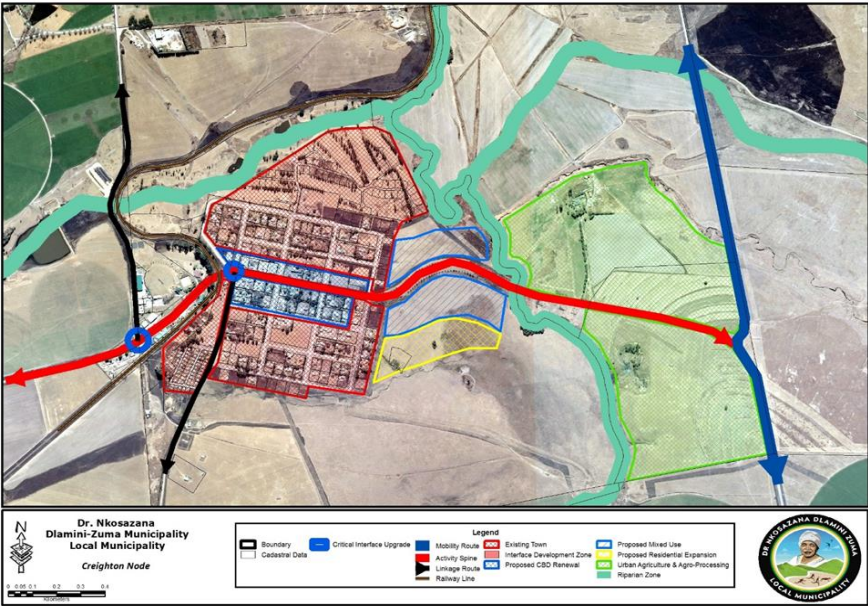
## SECONDARY MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT NODES

- Important role as service centres to communities and farmers in the northern and central portions of the municipality.
- Providing smaller range of commercial and social services than what is offered in the primary node.

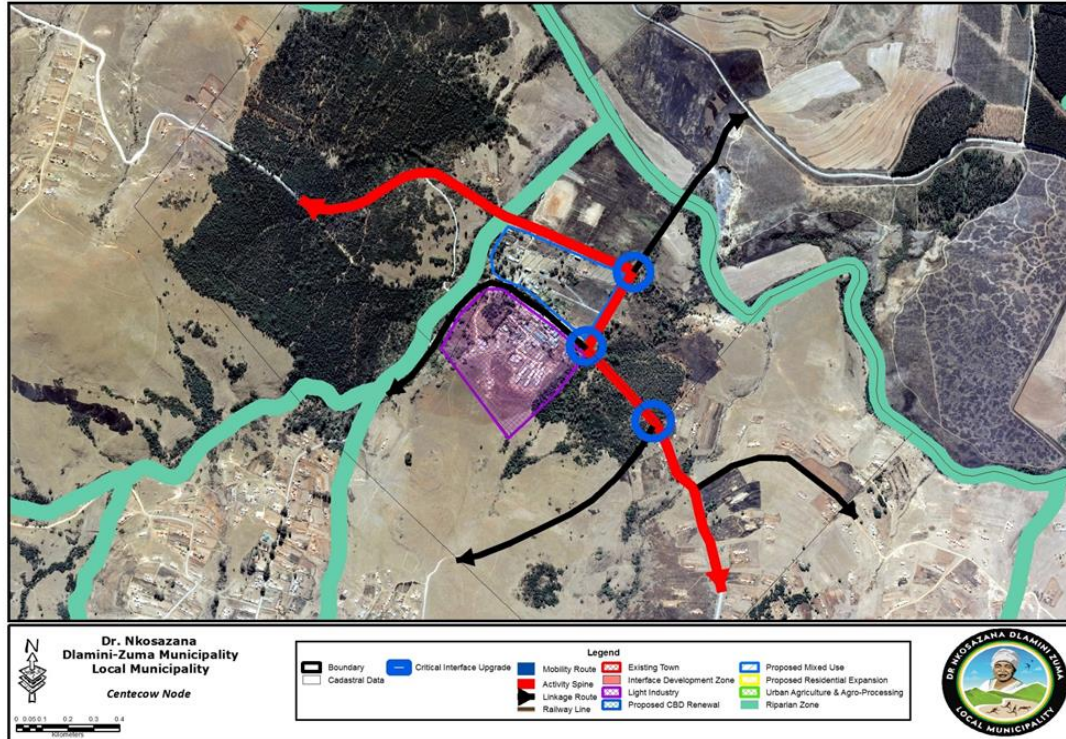
## Donnybrook



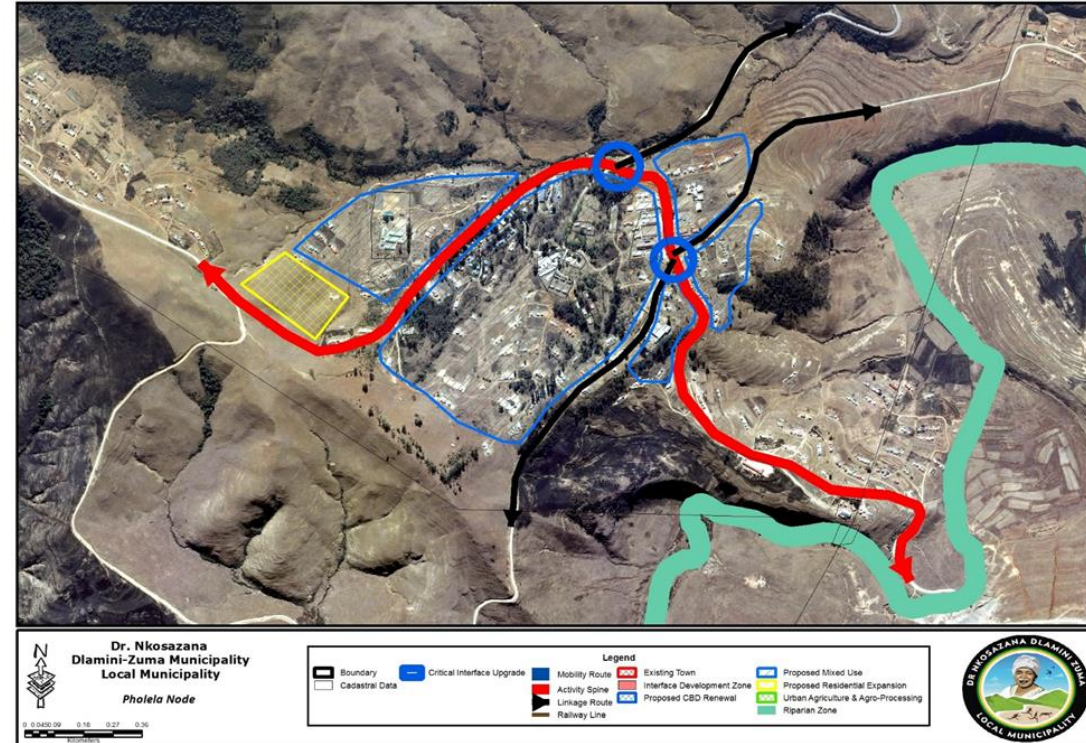
## Creighton



## Centocow



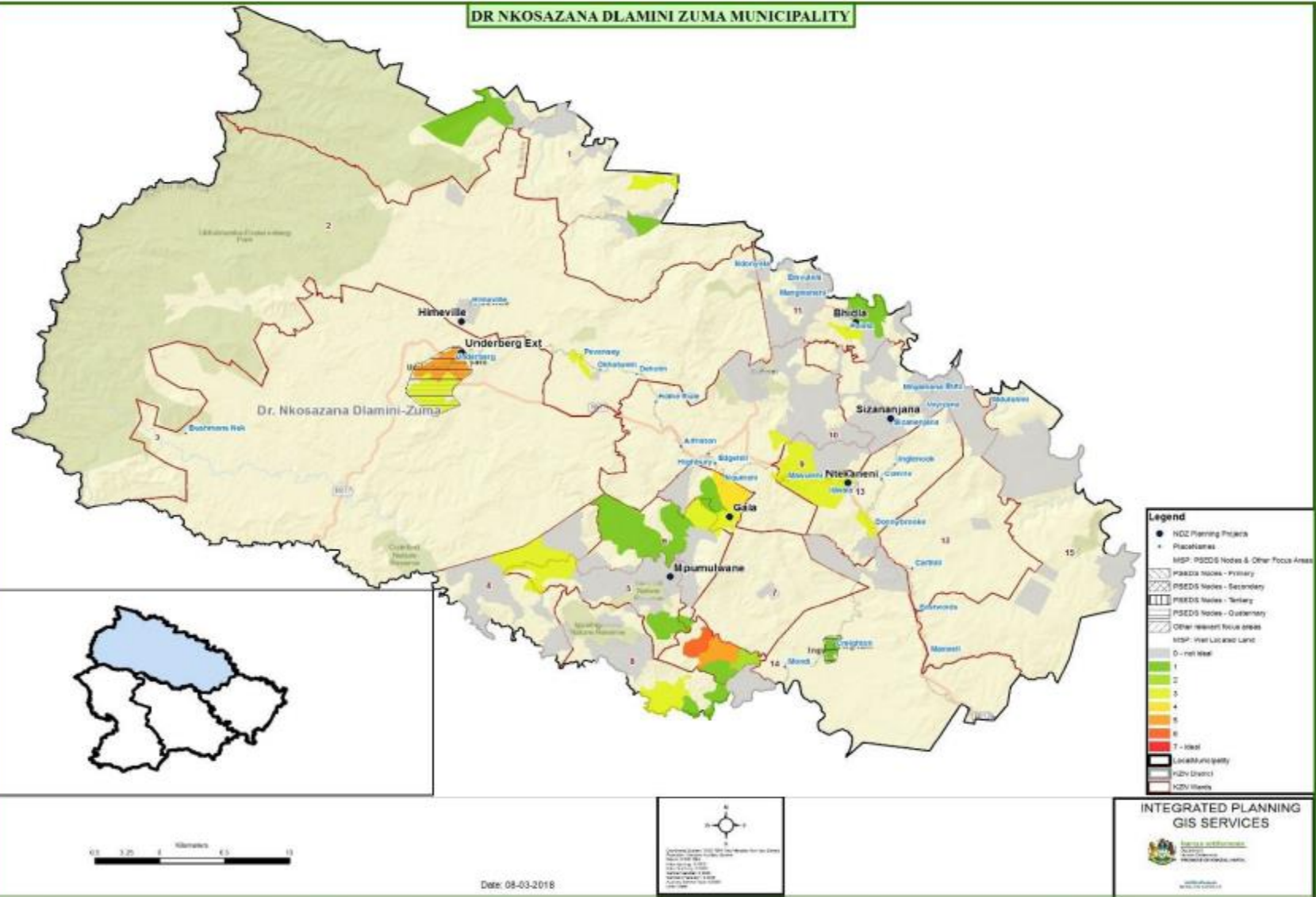
## Pholela



Small centre to serve as location points for community facilities serving the local community such as:

- Primary and secondary schools.
- Clinics including mobile clinics.
- Pension pay points.
- Community halls and other community facilities.
- SMME trading facilities

Priority Areas for Human Settlements projects

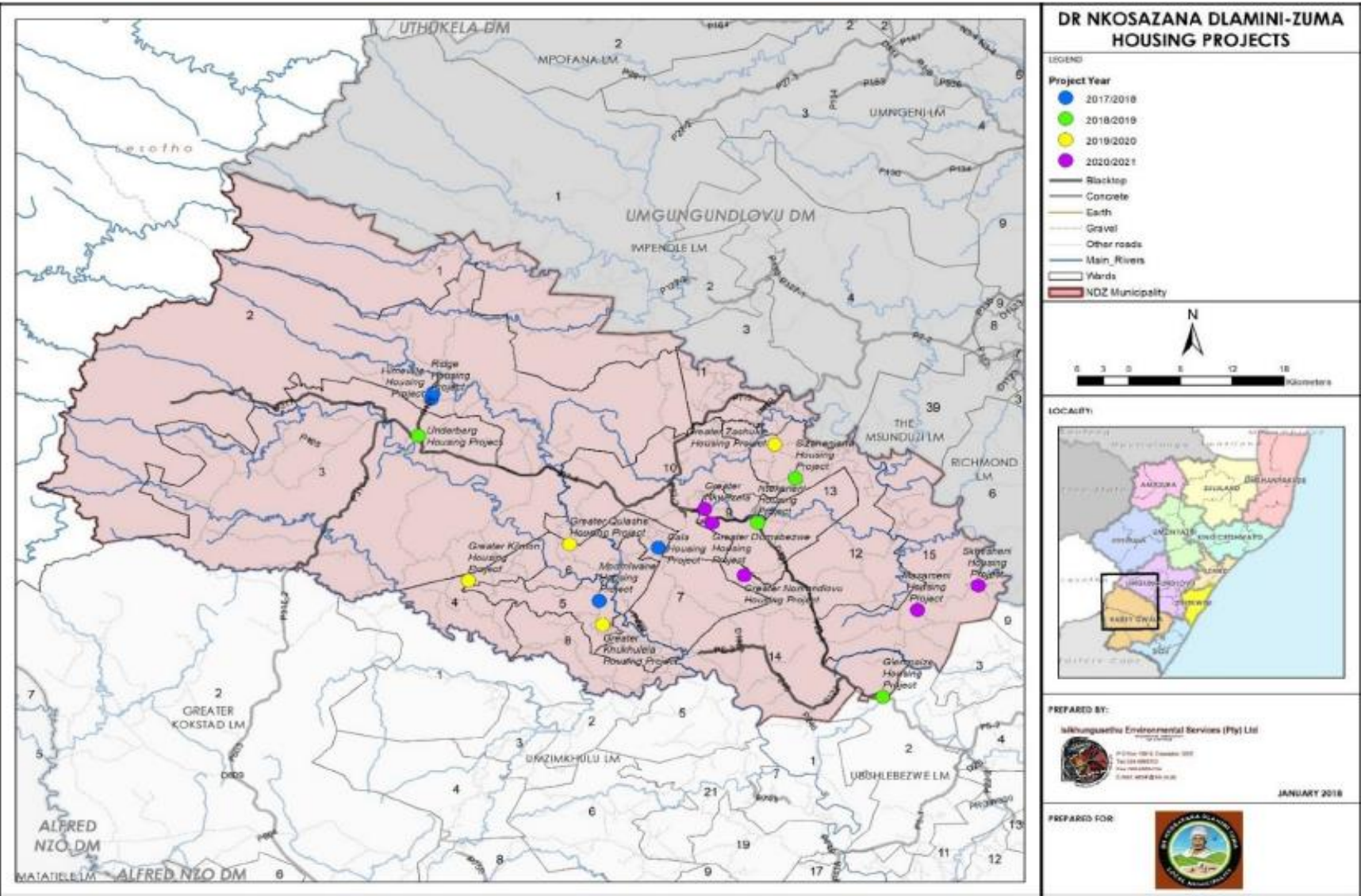


Existing housing projects

Project name	Number of units	Ward	Status
Ntekaneni Housing Project; 2017/2018	1000	5	Planning Phase
Mpumlwane Housing Project; 2015/2016	1000	2	Planning Phase
Gala Housing Project; 2016/2017	1000	3	Planning Phase
Mdutshini Housing Project; 2018/2019	1000	7	Planning Phase
Ntakama Housing Project; 2019/2020	1000	6	Planning Phase
Butho/Sizananjana Housing Project; 2016/2017	1000	8	Planning Phase
Glen Maize Village 2017/2018	300	6	Planning Phase

- Some of the areas identified as human settlement priority areas on the map are aligned with the current housing in the municipality

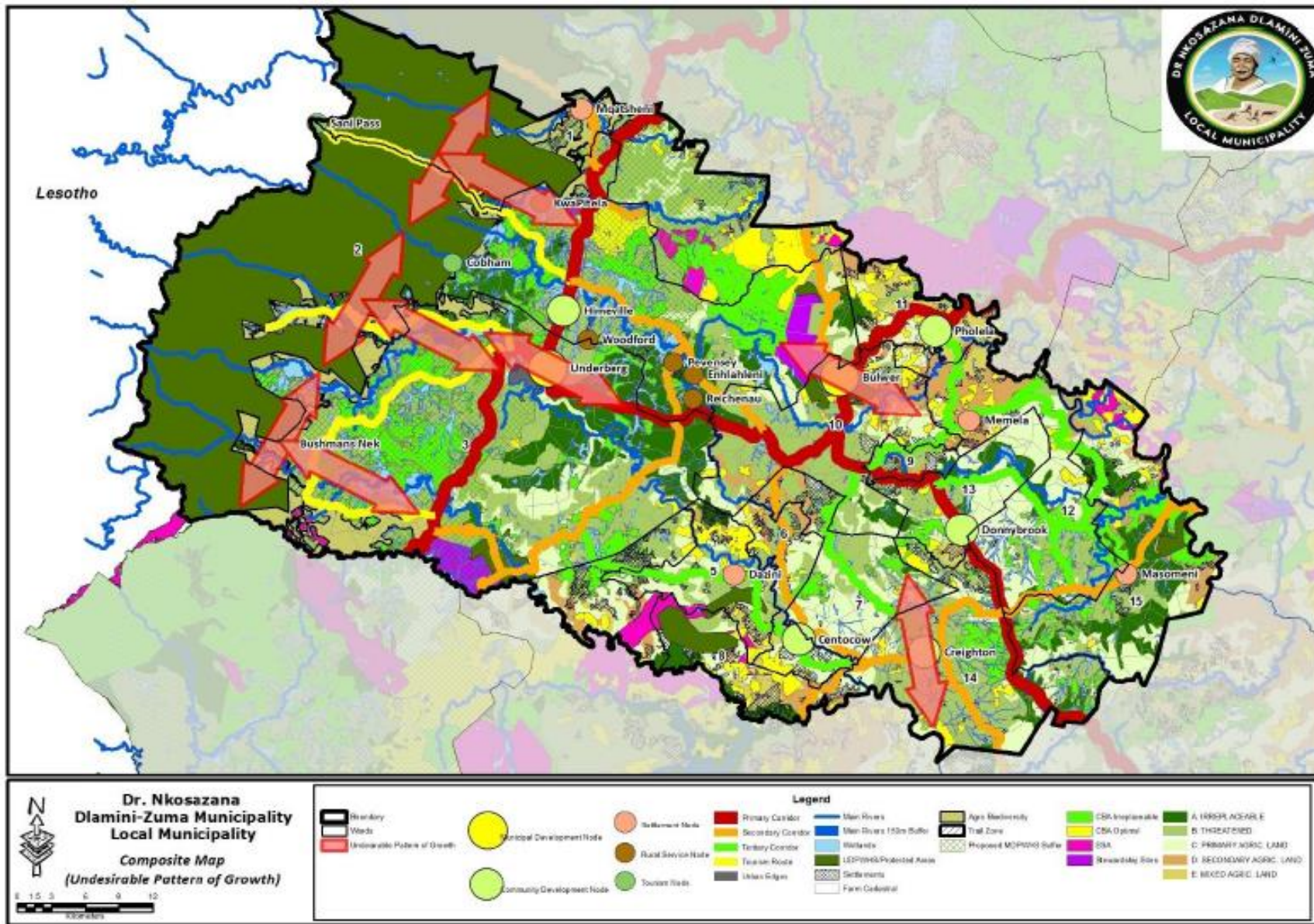
Housing Projects in NDZ



Planned Rural Projects

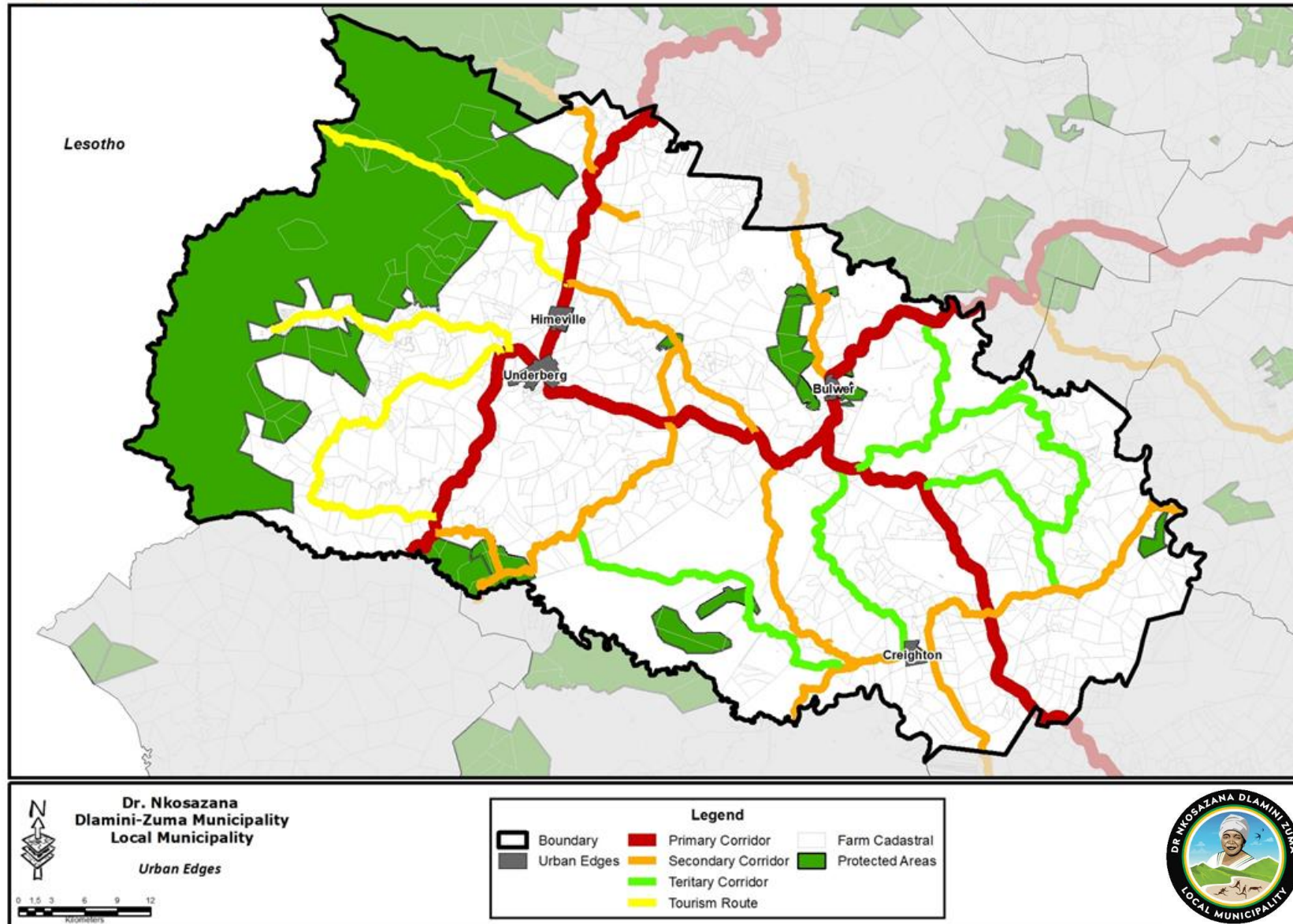
Financial Year	Name of the project	Ward number
2017/2018	Himeville Housing Project	03
	Ridge Housing Project	01
	Mpumlwane Housing Project	05
	Gala Housing Project	07
2018/2019	Underberg Housing Project	02
	Ntekaneni Housing Project	13
	Sizanenjana Housing Project	12
	Glenmaize Housing Project	14
2019/2020	Greater Kilmon Housing Project	04
	Greater Khukhulela Housing Project	05
	Greater Zashuke Housing Project	12
	Greater Qulashe Housing Project	06
2020/2021	Greater Nkwezela (Gwala) Project	09
	Greater Nomandlovu Housing Project	14
	Greater Dumabezwe Housing Project	13
	Masameni/Skhesheni Housing Project	15

## Undesirable Pattern of Growth



- Development intensity should be discouraged within
- Ukhahlamba Drakensberg Park WHS.
- Expansion of Development towards Okhahlamba Drakensberg Foothills will also be unfavourable.
- Expansion on areas of high potential agricultural land is undesirable.





Four urban edges have been identified within the NDZ municipality and include:

- Bulwer Town,
- Underberg Town,
- Creighton, and
- Himeville.

Additionally, settlement edges have also been identified around the following settlements:

- Donnybrooks;
- Pholela;
- Centocow;
- Memela; Masomeni; Dazini; Mqatsheni; and
- KwaPiteni, Woodford, Pevensly, Enhlanhlani and Reichenau.

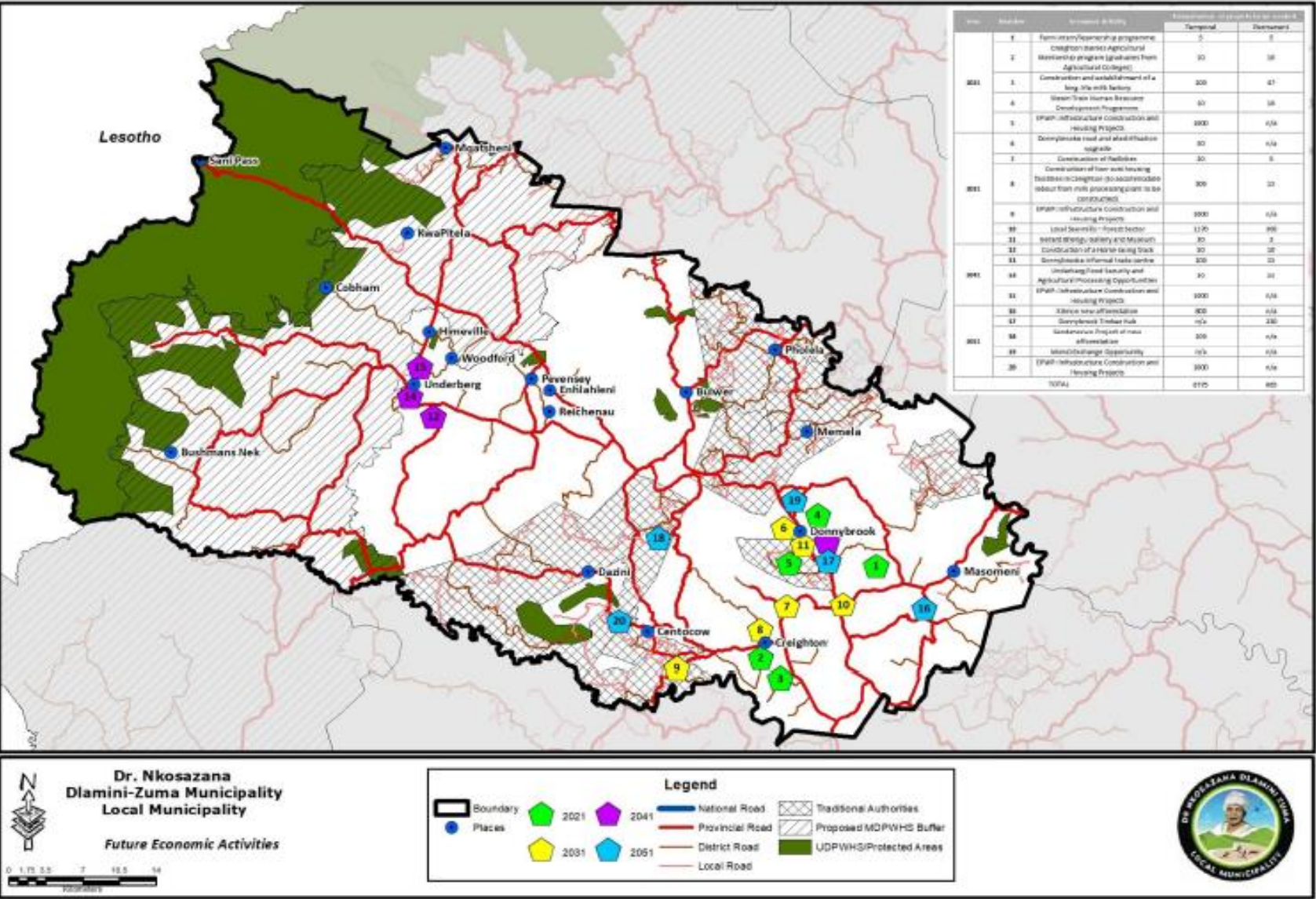
## Densification through appropriate densification strategies



Promoting higher “net” residential densities in strategically located areas within core areas, new growth areas and areas prioritised for infrastructure development.

- Limiting and containing the urban development footprint within the Urban Development Line (urban edge / growth boundary). The application of growth boundaries and other growth management techniques should take due cognisance of the adequacy of supply of land.
- Promoting higher “net” residential densities in strategically located areas within core areas, new growth areas and areas prioritised for infrastructure development.
- Creating new residential development opportunities that connect fragmented areas and consolidate urban form around high accessibility routes and nodes.
- Provide clear guidance on directions for future settlement growth and proposed release of land for development.

Future Economic Activities



- Projected economic activities are concentrated within the urban nodes.
- Noteworthy, these may also be impacted by fiscal policies/changes, change in the markets and disasters.

## Projected number of jobs

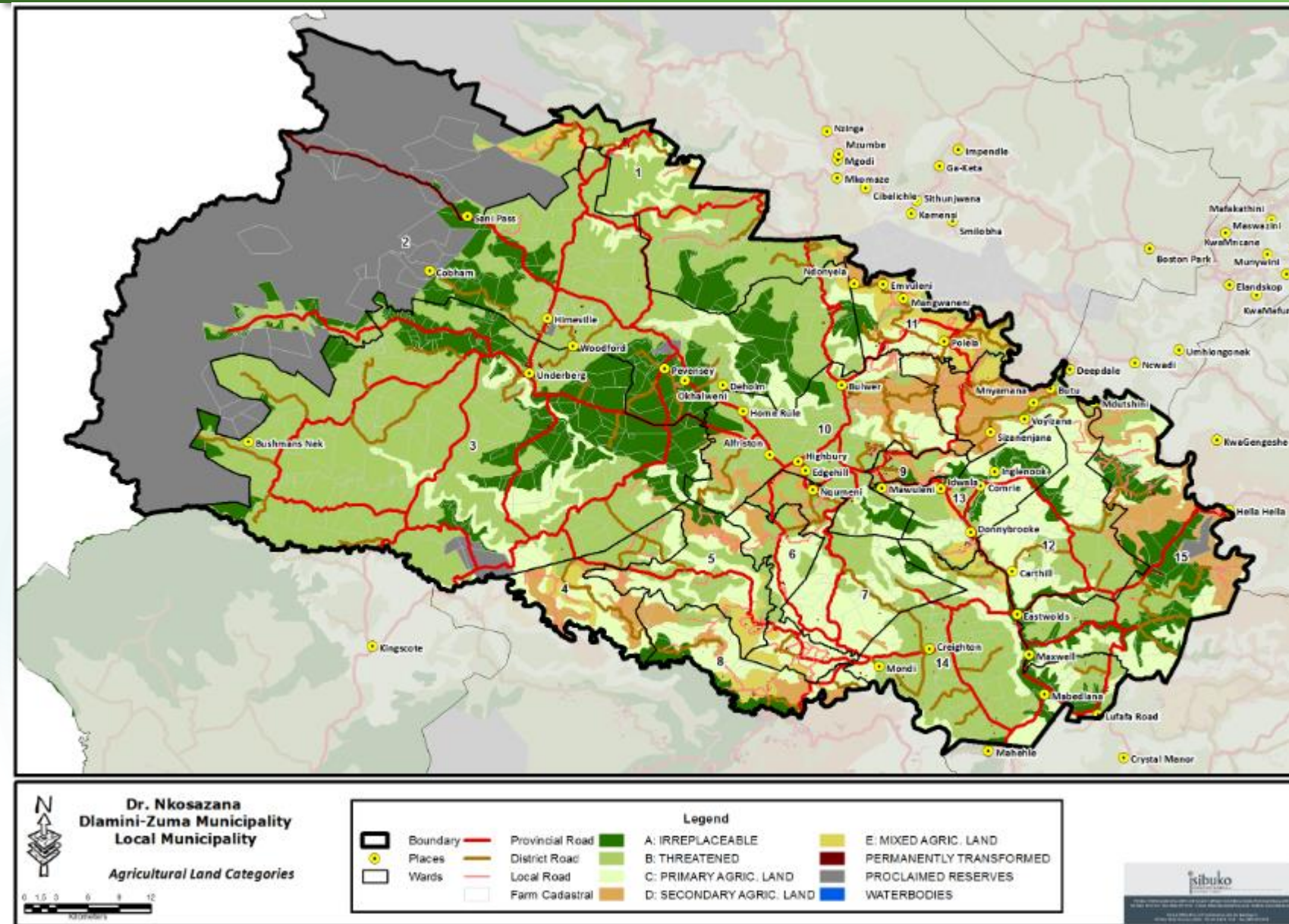
Year	Economic Activity	Estimated no. of projects to be created	
		Temporal	Permanent
2021	Farm intern/learnership programme	5	5
	Creighton Dairies Agricultural Mentorship program (graduates from Agricultural Colleges)	10	10
	Construction and establishment of a long-life milk factory	100	47
	Steam Train Human Resource Development Programme	10	10
	EPWP: Infrastructure Construction and Housing Projects	1000	n/a
2031	Donnybrooke road and electrification upgrade	50	n/a
	Construction of Railbikes	20	5
	Construction of low-cost housing facilities in Creighton (to accommodate labour from milk processing plant to be constructed)	300	15
	EPWP: Infrastructure Construction and Housing Projects	1000	n/a
	Local Sawmills – Forest Sector	1170	300
	Gerard Bhengu Gallery and Museum	30	3
2041	Construction of a Horse racing track	50	10
	Donnybrooke informal trade centre	100	15
	Underberg Food Security and Agricultural Processing Opportunities	30	15
	EPWP: Infrastructure Construction and Housing Projects	1000	n/a
2051	Kilmon new afforestation	800	n/a
	Donnybrook Timber Hub	n/a	230
	Sandanezwe Project of new afforestation	100	n/a
	Mondi Exchange Opportunity	n/a	n/a
	EPWP: Infrastructure Construction and Housing Projects	1000	n/a
TOTAL		6775	665

- The current and proposed job initiatives do not seem to be accommodating the amount of people who are unemployed.
- Out of 84 596 people who are unemployed, only 665 may be absorbed permanently while only 6775 could be accommodated only temporally.

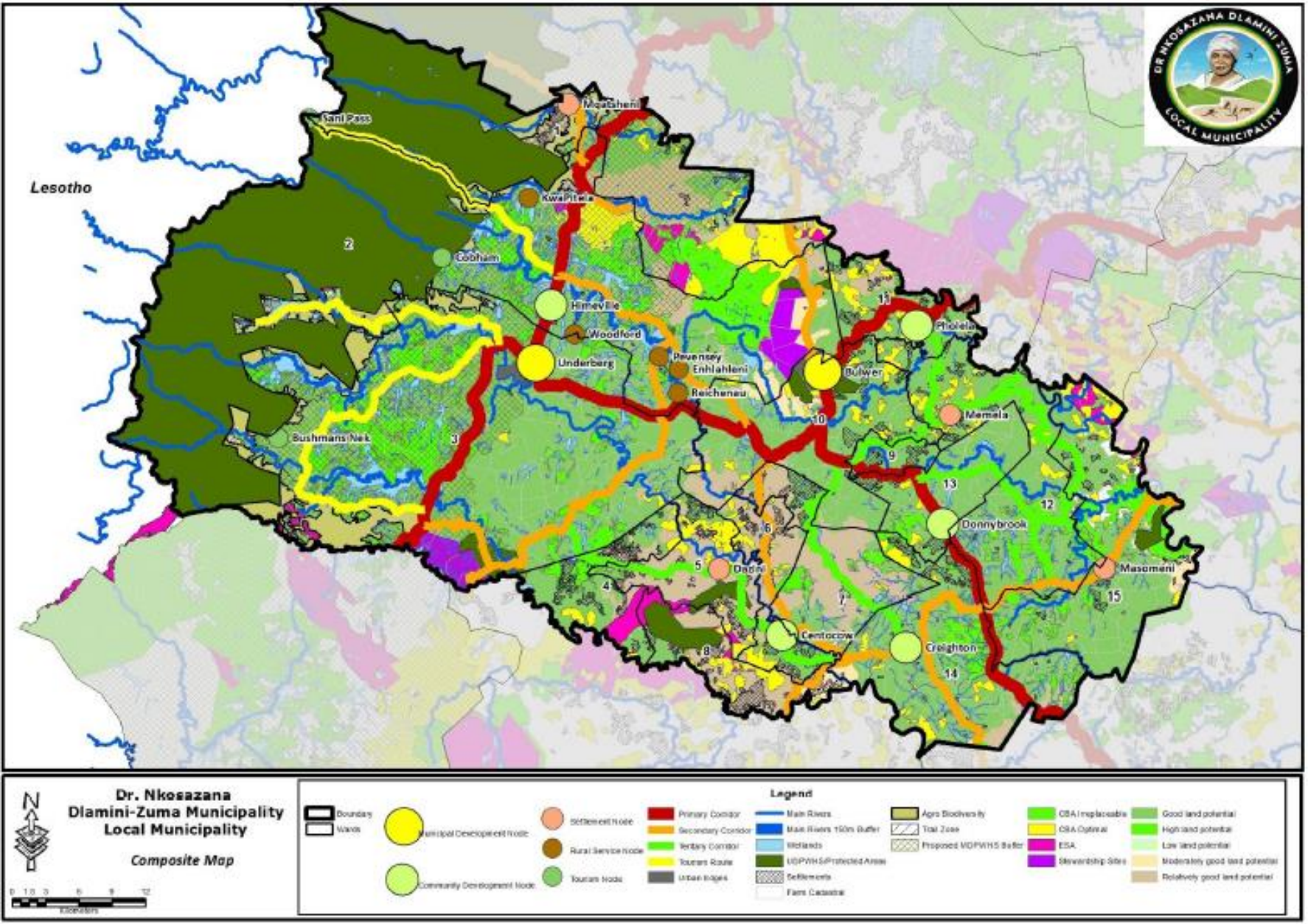
- NDZ Municipality ratio of agricultural land is 3 699 m<sup>2</sup>/ person. Meaning that primary agricultural land must be protected.

Agricultural development strategies must include:

- Agro-processing
- Dairy Processing
- Wood and wood products
- Tunnel farming
- Food gardens

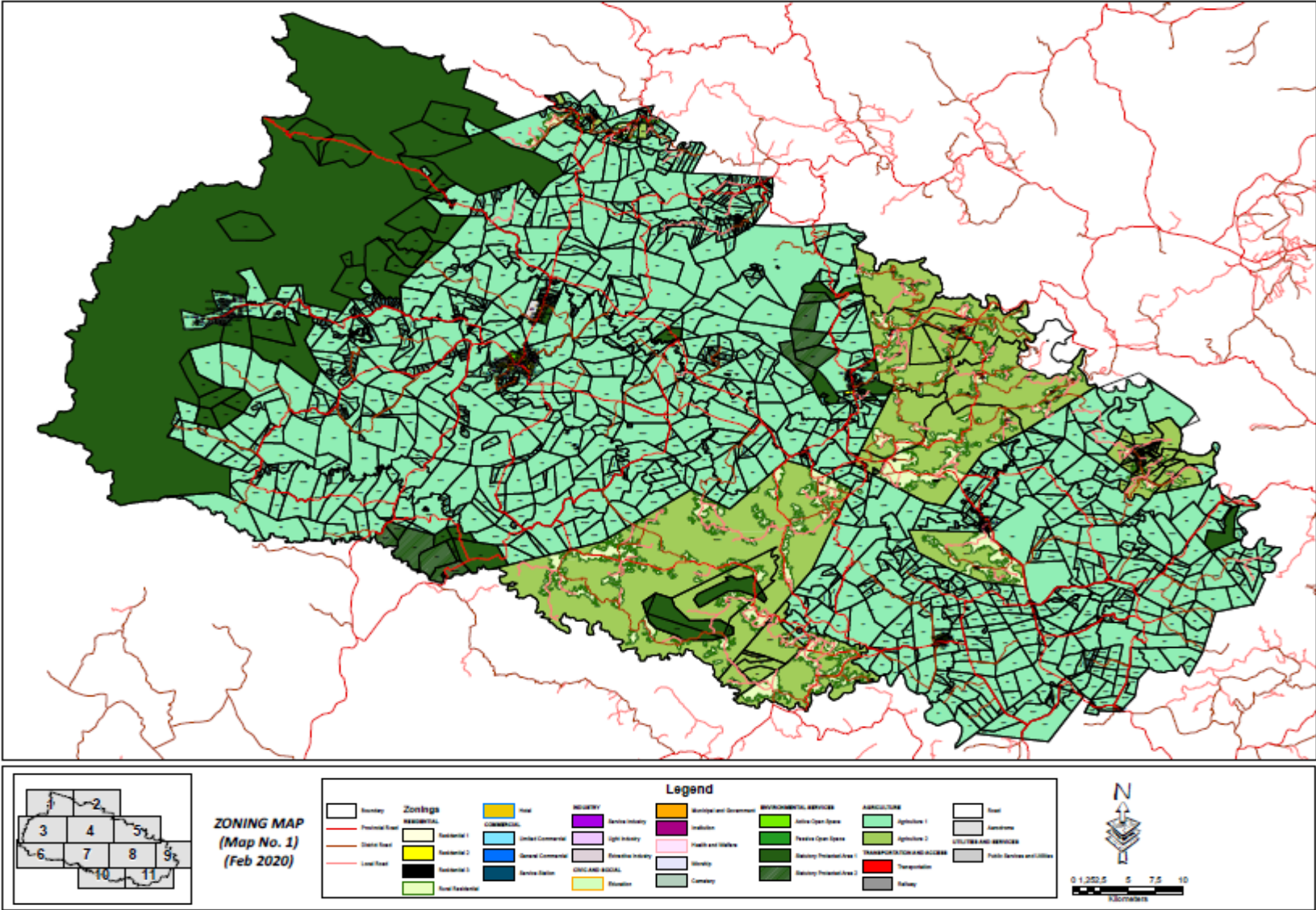


	SITE SELECTION CRITERIA	LAND SIZE	RECOMMENDED PRACTICE
SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE	Land for subsistence agriculture should be located on land with relatively good agricultural potential and strategically located near water catchment areas.	Land for subsistence farming needs to be at least 1000m <sup>2</sup> to accommodate small scale agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✦ Adoption of conservation tillage practices.</li><li>✦ development of small-scale irrigation systems</li><li>✦ Strengthening of community-based activities for farming</li><li>✦ Promotion of multiple agriculture to reduce risk of monoculture</li><li>✦ the use of contour ploughing and wind breaks;</li><li>✦ allowing indigenous plants to grow along the river banks instead of ploughing and planting crops right up to the water's edge;</li><li>✦ educating communities about the pollution impacts of the use of fertilizers and chemicals on water quality and food safety;</li><li>✦ Pathways can be easily eroded when water flows over them. Prevent this by breaking the water flow with logs, stone packs or old tyres; and</li><li>✦ Agricultural landowners need to familiarize themselves with those species that pose a threat on their own land and eradicate them.</li></ul>
GRAZING	Consider the suitability of grazing areas. Divide into camps based on herds and carrying capacity. In areas where tilling (ploughing) is impossible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Land allocation for grazing should meet carrying capacity of grazing area such that 1 livestock unit (LU)/ 2.5 hectares (Ha);</li><li>- Land for holding livestock should be at 100m<sup>2</sup> per household; and</li><li>- Land for building chicken coup at 50m<sup>2</sup> per household</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✦ Identification of a site for communal grazing where rotational grazing is compulsory and monitored and/or introduce a controlled grazing system that will regulate the amount of time and grazing that should occur at a place.</li><li>✦ proper disposal of manure produced by intensive livestock breeding to prevent water contamination;</li><li>✦ limiting herd sizes or restricting grazing ranges, avoiding overgrazing and the over-use of crop lands; and</li><li>✦ The replanting of indigenous plants to ensure that there are always plants growing on the soil.</li><li>✦ Alien plant species and bush encroachment control should be done on a regular basis this can be done through the formation of local groups whose</li></ul>
































### Land use management framework































- Current Scheme approach
  - Underberg and Himeville Town Planning Schemes
- Proposed amendments to the land use scheme
  - Urban Schemes have been consolidated to form a single land use scheme, as per the requirements of the SPLUMA.
  - DAFF has to provide consent to the adoption of the single land use scheme, which will cover the entire municipal area.






























■ Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and adaptive management are widely recognised as fundamental components for effective municipal planning.
- monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the SDF should not be considered as a once-off and separate exercise, but a continuous and iterative process that forms part of the overall assessment of the performance of the municipality

OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
 Environmental Management	<div> Established programmes for clearing of invasive aliens through Working for Water, or other forms of rehabilitation e.g. through Working for Wetlands and Land Care.</div> <div> Established environmental management programs.</div> <div> Effective Water Resource Management</div> <div> Delineation of flood risk areas</div> <div> Establishment of protected areas</div> <div> Catchment management</div> <div> Alien plant management</div> <div> Protected area development</div> <div> Wetland management</div> <div> Biodiversity zones</div>	<div> 1:50 years and 1:100-year flood lines.</div> <div> People removed from flood risk areas.</div> <div> Developed Water Resource Management Strategy</div> <div> Improved sanitation and waste management infrastructure and services in primary nodal areas.</div> <div> Rehabilitated wetlands and riparian zones.</div> <div> Catchment management programme.</div> <div> Participation in national catchment management initiatives.</div> <div> Application of carrying capacity standards to grazing land management.</div> <div> Amount of land cleared of alien plants.</div> <div> Programme to remove alien plants.</div> <div> Initiatives to rehabilitated land affected by soil erosion.</div> <div> Protection of indigenous forestry.</div> <div> Proclamation of environmentally sensitive areas that are not currently protected.</div> <div> Delineation of all major wetlands.</div> <div> Observation of a 32m buffer from each wetland.</div> <div> Management of bio-diversity corridors.</div> <div> Environmental overlays.</div>	<div> The municipality must work with all stakeholders towards an environmentally sustainable development.</div>

OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
 Regional Access and Road Network	 Upgrading of major access and arterial/link roads.  Improving access to the existing and growing settlements.  Creating new linkages.  Location of development nodes along and at the intersection of key roads.  Focusing development projects on settlements located along strategic roads.	 Number and location of roads upgraded.  KMs of roads upgraded.  New roads.  Number of high impact and catalytic projects located along development corridors.  Type and level of services provided to settlements located along development corridors.	
 Clustering Public Facilities and Economic Activities in Development Nodes	 Development of service centres.  Focusing strategic and high impact projects within development nodes.  Promoting clusters of public facilities as a means to encourage nodal development.	 Number, nature and budgets for municipal projects in each of these nodes.  Level of access and location of public facilities serving different communities in these nodes.  Availability of infrastructure in nodes to enable these to perform their role.  Number of public facilities locating in identified service	 Development nodes have potential to improve access to basic and public services.
 Protection of agricultural land	 High potential agricultural land  Agricultural protection plans  Agricultural development support	 Identification and mapping of agricultural land with high potential.  Size and use of high potential agricultural land Scheme clauses designed to protect high potential agricultural land.  Introduction of land use controls for agricultural land.  Initiatives to promote agriculture.  Direct support to land reform projects.	 Agricultural land is under threat from non-agricultural uses such as settlement.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
 Unlocking Economic Development	 Tourism development  Commercial & industrial development in nodal areas  Number of Public Private Partnership Agreements signed	 Increased investment in terms of commercial, tourism and leisure within Richmond.  Branded Tourism Route.  Introduction of new tourism products.  Number of new tourism facilities and products located in Richmond.  Commercial and industrial development applications received by the municipality.  Percentage increase in commercial land.  Uptake of commercial land in dense rural settlements	
 Development of social and service infrastructure	 Improved sanitation services and infrastructure  Improved access to water  Improved access to electricity  Improved access to social facilities	 All households access a health facility within a 5km radius.  Number and location of new health facilities.  Weekly mobile clinics  Number of VIP's in rural areas  Waterborne sanitation system in areas inside urban edge  Piped water within the house in urban settlements  Water on site or at least within a 200m from each household in dense rural settlements  Eradication of electricity backlogs  Number of new health facilities  Number of new schools	 The municipality must work together with government departments to improve the quality of life of residents through the development and improvement of social and service infrastructure.



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THE END

THANK YOU