



NORTHERN CAPE

PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

STANDARD USER ROAD MAP



*Spatial Targeting,
where to focus*

**PROVINCIAL SPATIAL
ACTION AREAS
TRANSFORMATION
CORRIDORS**

THE NORTHERN
CAPE **PLANNING**
SYSTEM
*Spatial
System*

*Background
and
introduction
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UNDERSTANDING
THE PSDF
USERS AND
FRAMEWORKS
**ROLE &
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**SECTOR
DEPARTMENT
USE**
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USE**
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Municipal
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PSDF*

**SPATIAL DRIVERS
SPATIAL OUTCOMES
SPATIAL COMPOSITE
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**SPATIAL
GOVERNANCE
LAND USE
MANAGEMENT**
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in the Province*

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



NORTHERN CAPE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (PSDF)

SPLUMA'S FOUNDING PRINCIPLES

The Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) is guided by the founding principles outlined in SPLUMA. These principles serve as the cornerstone for creating a spatial environment that promotes sustainable and equitable development. The five core principles are:

- ❑ **Spatial Justice:** Addressing historical spatial and development imbalances by improving access to land and resources for previously disadvantaged communities.
- ❑ **Spatial Sustainability:** Ensuring that spatial planning and land use management systems promote the protection of natural resources, prevent urban sprawl, and promote sustainable land development.
- ❑ **Efficiency:** Maximizing the use of existing infrastructure and optimizing resource allocation to promote sustainable growth.
- ❑ **Spatial Resilience:** Creating adaptable and robust spatial frameworks that can withstand socio-economic and environmental shocks.
- ❑ **Good Administration:** Promoting cooperative governance and alignment across all spheres of government to ensure effective implementation and coordination of spatial planning efforts.

The PSDF provides a structured approach to spatially guiding the province's growth and development while balancing these challenges with the need to create sustainable, inclusive, and resilient communities.

PSDF LEGAL STATUS

The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF), as per the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) of 2013, holds legal status as a binding framework guiding spatial development in a province. It aligns provincial spatial planning with national policies and provides direction for Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks (MSDFs). The PSDF promotes sustainable development and ensures that all land use and development decisions at the provincial and municipal levels adhere to the spatial principles and objectives outlined in SPLUMA. All provincial projects and planning efforts must be consistent with the PSDF's strategic direction.

INTRODUCTION

The spatial planning landscape in South Africa underwent a significant transformation with the enactment of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) in 2013. SPLUMA replaced the fragmented apartheid-era spatial planning laws with a more cohesive and integrated legislative system aimed at driving spatial transformation and social equity. This shift introduced a uniform approach to spatial planning, emphasizing the role of spatial development frameworks (SDFs) as critical instruments for guiding development and land use across all spheres of government.

Spatial Development Frameworks are the backbone of spatial planning in South Africa. They are used to articulate a shared vision for spatial development, address historical spatial imbalances, and ensure that development aligns with the National Development Plan (NDP). These frameworks are mandatory for national, provincial, and municipal spheres of government, ensuring that spatial planning is guided by a unified set of principles and objectives. The core focus of the SDFs is to enable strategic spatial planning that promotes economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

NORTHERN CAPE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (PSDF)

INTENDED USERS

The Northern Cape PSDF serves as a strategic document aimed at various stakeholders, including:

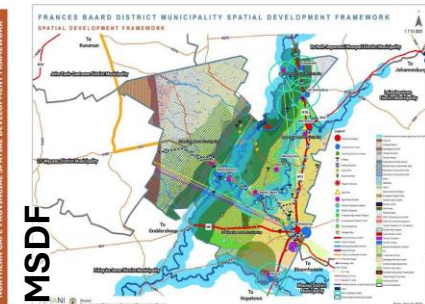
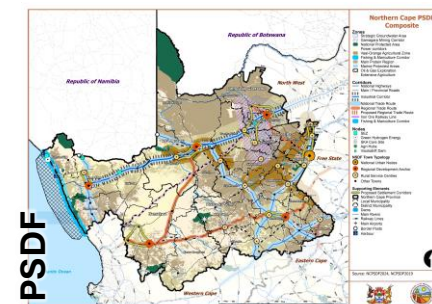
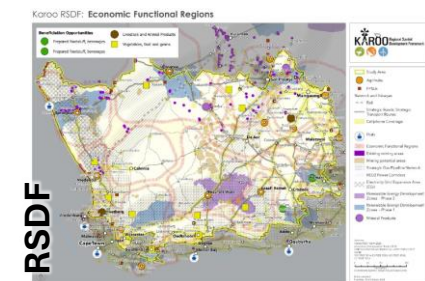
1. Provincial and municipal planning authorities
2. Service providers and consultants involved in SDF preparation
3. Political office bearers overseeing the approval and implementation of SDFs
4. Community organizations and private sector stakeholders affected by or interested in spatial planning
5. Public sector officials involved in sectors with a spatial component, such as housing, transport, and economic development

The PSDF ensures that all these stakeholders have a clear understanding of the province's spatial vision, the guiding principles for spatial planning, and the mechanisms for achieving sustainable development.

UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENT SPATIAL FRAMEWORKS

The spatial planning system in South Africa is structured to ensure coherence and integration across multiple scales—national, provincial, regional, and municipal. SPLUMA's framework mandates the preparation of SDFs at each of these levels, with specific roles and responsibilities outlined for each sphere of government.

- ❑ **National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF):** Sets the overarching spatial vision and strategic direction for the country, aligning with the National Development Plan.
- ❑ **Provincial Spatial Development Frameworks (PSDF):** Mandatory for each province, PSDFs align provincial development strategies (PGDP) with national spatial policies.
- ❑ **Regional Spatial Development Frameworks (RSDF):** Optional frameworks (e.g., Karoo RSDF) that address specific regional needs, often crossing provincial or municipal boundaries to deal with unique spatial challenges, such as regional economic hubs or environmental management areas.
- ❑ **Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks (MSDF):** Mandatory for all municipalities, MSDFs provide detailed guidance for land use and development at the local level, ensuring that municipal planning aligns with both provincial and national spatial priorities.



NORTHERN CAPE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (PSDF)

ROLES AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FRAMEWORKS

Each scale of spatial development framework has a distinct focus and scope, yet they must operate in a coherent and integrated manner. The Northern Cape PSDF, for example, not only provides strategic guidance for the province but also ensures that municipal SDFs within the province are aligned and contribute to a **common spatial agenda**.

This hierarchical yet interrelated system allows for both top-down strategic planning and bottom-up integration of local needs and priorities. The process fosters a balanced approach to spatial planning, where the provincial framework sets the broader development context, and municipal SDFs provide the specific implementation mechanisms.

The Northern Cape PSDF Road Map have been designed to ensure that spatial planning processes are clear, consistent, and aligned with SPLUMA's principles. The Road Map serve as a guide for all stakeholders involved in the preparation, review, and implementation of SDFs within the province.

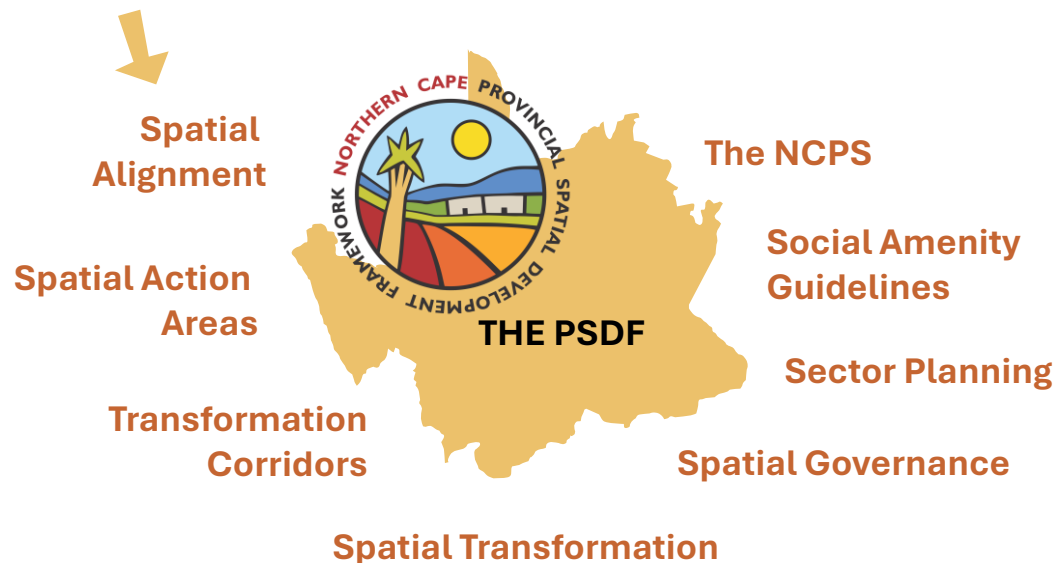
PURPOSE OF THE ROAD MAP

The purpose of the Northern Cape PSDF Road Map is to provide a clear, practical guide for implementing the PSDF and related spatial planning frameworks.

It unpacks key concepts, establishes procedural steps, and outlines the use of specific planning instruments such as toolkits, the Northern Cape Planning System, and supporting annexures.

The SOP ensures coherence between provincial, municipal, and national frameworks, promoting standardized and effective spatial planning across all levels of government in the province. The Road Map further:

- ☐ Clarifies PSDF principles and strategic objectives.
- ☐ Details steps for implementing the PSDF.
- ☐ Outlines the use of toolkits, planning systems, and annexures.
- ☐ Ensures alignment across national, provincial, and municipal frameworks.
- ☐ Streamlines processes for effective planning and decision-making.



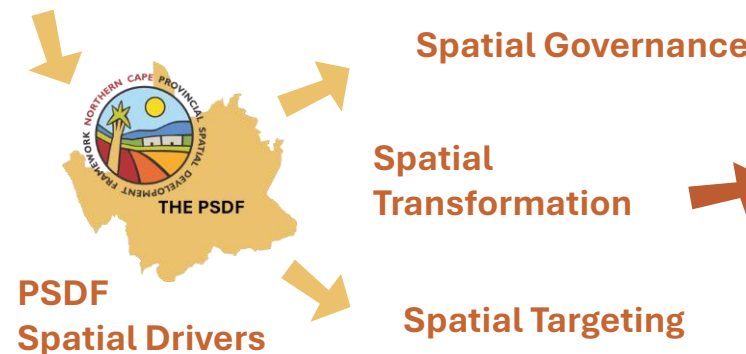
THE USE AND IMPACT OF THE PSDF FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS

The Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) is a strategic tool designed to guide and align the spatial planning activities of Sector Departments and Municipalities. It promotes an integrated approach to spatial development, ensuring that infrastructure investments and land use decisions support the province's long-term growth and sustainability goals. Below are detailed guidelines to support effective implementation for each stakeholder group.

The PSDF acts as a critical reference point for sectoral planning and capital investment across the province. It provides a spatial context to the Northern Cape's Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) and the Provincial Strategic Plan, ensuring that all sectoral initiatives contribute to a cohesive spatial vision.

- ❑ **Alignment with Provincial Strategic Objectives:** Use the PSDF to spatially express the goals of the Provincial Strategic Plan, guiding development priorities.
- ❑ **Investment and Infrastructure Prioritization:** Leverage the PSDF to identify high-priority areas for investment and coordinate infrastructure projects across departments to optimize resource allocation.
- ❑ **Capital Investment Coordination:** Ensure that all planned infrastructure projects are spatially mapped and aligned with PSDF guidelines using the Northern Cape Planning System (NCPS) and Survey 123 tools.
- ❑ **Spatial Risk and Vulnerability Assessment:** Consider the spatial risks and vulnerabilities identified in the PSDF to inform strategic decisions, ensuring sustainable and resilient development.
- ❑ **Spatial Targeting and Trade-offs:** Apply the 80/20 spatial targeting principle, focusing 80% of funding on areas with high economic potential and 20% on critical socio-economic services.
- ❑ **Urban-Rural Linkages:** Promote urban-rural connectivity to enhance economic and social integration, using the PSDF to identify key nodes for development and service delivery.
- ❑ **Support for Spatial Transformation:** Utilise the PSDF to identify “no-go,” “maybe,” and “go” areas for development to support spatial restructuring and enhance equity.
- ❑ **Monitoring and Coordination:** Participate in ongoing project monitoring and coordination using the Survey 123 tool to capture and update spatial data for provincial development.

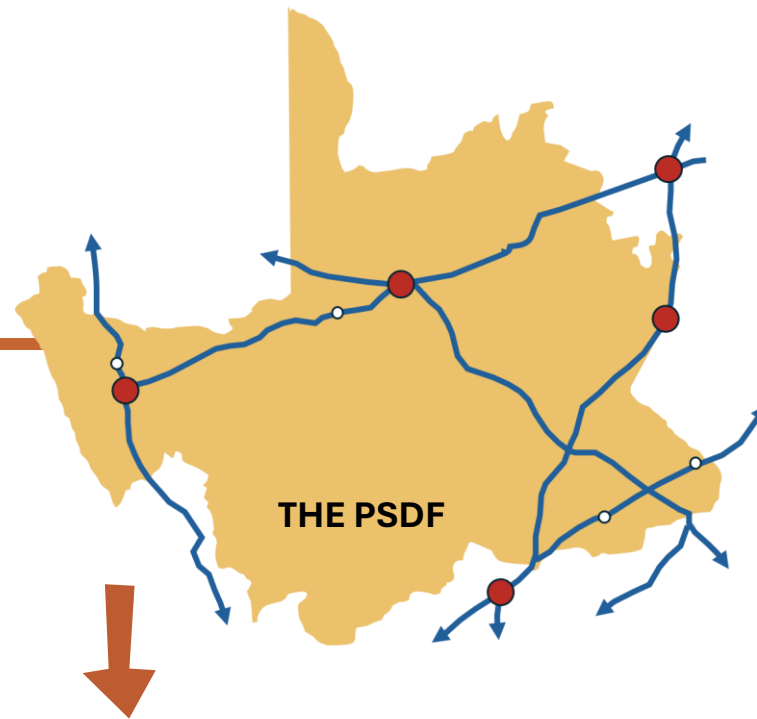
PGDP Development Drivers



THE USE AND IMPACT OF THE PSDF FOR SECTOR MUNICIPALITIES

The PSDF provides a guiding framework for municipalities to align their Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) with provincial and national objectives. It ensures that local planning processes contribute to the broader spatial transformation agenda of the province.

- ❑ **Strategic Guidance for IDPs:** Use the PSDF to inform the spatial vision, goals, and objectives of the IDP.
- ❑ **Integration of Sectoral Plans:** Ensure that municipal SDFs incorporate and spatially reflect the strategies and priorities of sectoral plans such as the Strategic Infrastructure Plan (SIP).
- ❑ **Spatial Support for LED Plans:** Identify key economic growth sectors and their locational requirements, and use the PSDF to spatially map resources, existing infrastructure, and areas suitable for economic development.
- ❑ **Housing Sector Support:** Utilise the PSDF to spatially allocate housing demand across different income groups, indicating appropriate locations for various housing typologies and aligning them with infrastructure capacity.
- ❑ **Infrastructure Planning and Coordination:** Use the PSDF to identify current and future infrastructure needs, aligning planned projects with municipal growth directions. Ensure all projects are captured in the NCPS for effective coordination.
- ❑ **Catalytic Project Identification:** Leverage the PSDF to identify and support catalytic projects that will drive spatial transformation, enhancing the impact of local planning initiatives.
- ❑ **One Plan Alignment:** Coordinate with the District Development Model (DDM) to ensure that local projects align with the broader One Plan strategy.
- ❑ **Cross-Boundary Planning:** Engage in cooperative planning with neighboring municipalities to address cross-boundary spatial issues and support shared infrastructure investments.



Spatial Alignment
Social Amenity Guidelines
Sector Planning
Spatial Governance
Transformation Corridors
Policy support and guidance



Province of the
Northern Cape
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



DRIVERS → SPATIAL OUTCOMES



The strategic proposals within the Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) are crafted to implement policy directives through sustainable development practices. These proposals emphasize responsible growth that carefully considers the potential environmental and social impacts, ensuring that development in the Northern Cape is economically viable, environmentally sound, and socially inclusive.



- Agro-processing and value chain additions
- Mining and Mineral Beneficiation
- Tourism Market Development
- Energy Sector Development
- Promotion of manufacturing and trade
- Competitive Infrastructure
- Promotion of the Maritime Economy



- Sustainable Human Settlement Development
- Integration of Rural Development, Land Reform and Food Security
- Improved public transportation
- Creating thriving landscape for employment & education



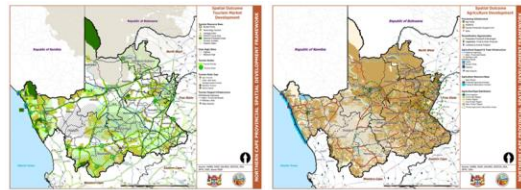
- Protection and expansion of ecological infrastructure
- Protection of strategic resources
 - Agriculture
 - Mining & Minerals
 - Renewable Energy Resources
 - Strategic Water Resources



- Accountable Local Government
- Development-orientated Public Services
- Intergovernmental Relation

ACTION AREAS





Tourism Market Development



Agriculture Development



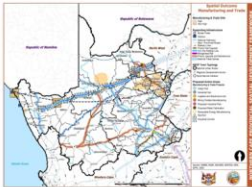
Competitive Infrastructure



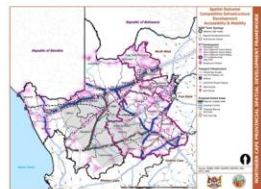
Energy Sector Development



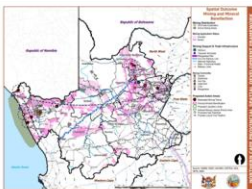
Maritime Economy



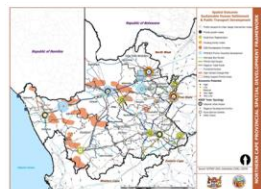
Manufacturing and Trade



Accessibility and Mobility



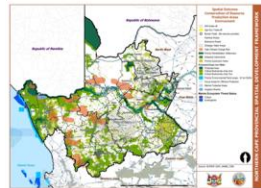
Mining and Mineral Beneficiation



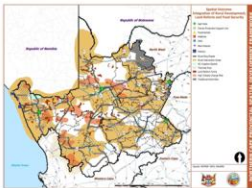
Human Settlement Development & Public Transport



Employment & Education



Environmental Resources



Rural Development, Land Reform and Food Security

SPATIAL OUTCOMES

Strengthened **Agriculture And Agro-processing**
Mining & Mineral Beneficiation
Tourism Market Development
 Development of the **Energy** Sector
 Capitalize on **Manufacturing & Trade**
 Competitive **Infrastructure**
 Development
 The **Maritime** Economy

Sustainable Human **Settlement**
 Development
 Improved Public **Transportation**
 Integration of **Rural Development**,
 Land Reform & **Food Security**
 Thriving **Employment & Education**
 Landscapes

Protection and Expansion Of
Ecological Infrastructure
Protection of Strategic Production
 Areas

Accountable Local Government
Development-orientated
 Public Services
 Intergovernmental **Relations**

LEAD & SUPPORTING IMPLIMENTING AGENTS

DRIVER 1

DEDAT

DR&PW

DAERL

DALLRD

DRIVER 2

**SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT**

COGHSTA

HEALTH

DR&PW

EDUCATION

DAERL

DALLRD

DRIVER 3

DAERL

DSAC

DEDAT

DMRE

DWS

DFFE

DRIVER 4

**OFFICE OF THE
PREMIER**

TREASURY

COGHSTA

DAERL

DPME

DEDAT



Zones

- Strategic Groundwater Area
- Gamagara Mining Corridor
- National Protected Area
- Power corridors
- Vaal-Orange Agricultural Zone
- Fishing & Mariculture Corridor
- Main Protein Region
- Marine Protected Areas
- Oil & Gas Exploration
- Extensive Agriculture

Corridors

- National Highways
- Main / Provincial Roads
- Industrial Corridor
- National Trade Route
- Regional Trade Route
- Proposed Regional Trade Route
- Iron Ore Railway Line
- Fishing & Mariculture Corridor

Nodes

- SEZ
- Green Hydrogen Energy
- SKA Core Site
- Agri Hubs
- Vioolsdrift Dam

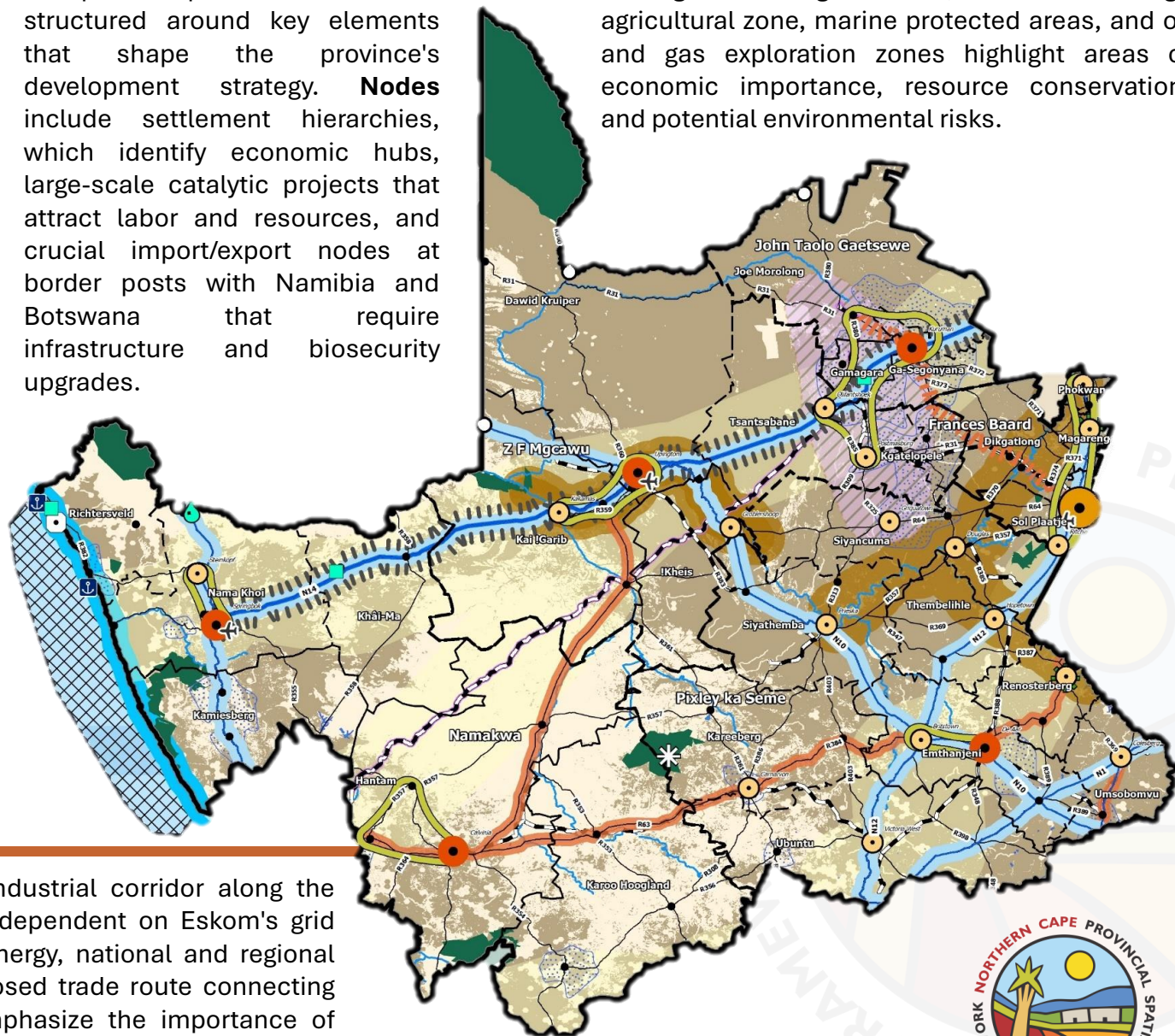
NSDF Town Typology

- National Urban Nodes
- Regional Development Anchor
- Rural Service Centres
- Other Towns

Supporting Elements

- Proposed Settlement Corridors
- Northern Cape Province
- Local Municipality
- District Municipality
- Dams
- Main Rivers
- Railway Lines
- Main Airports
- Border Posts
- Harbour

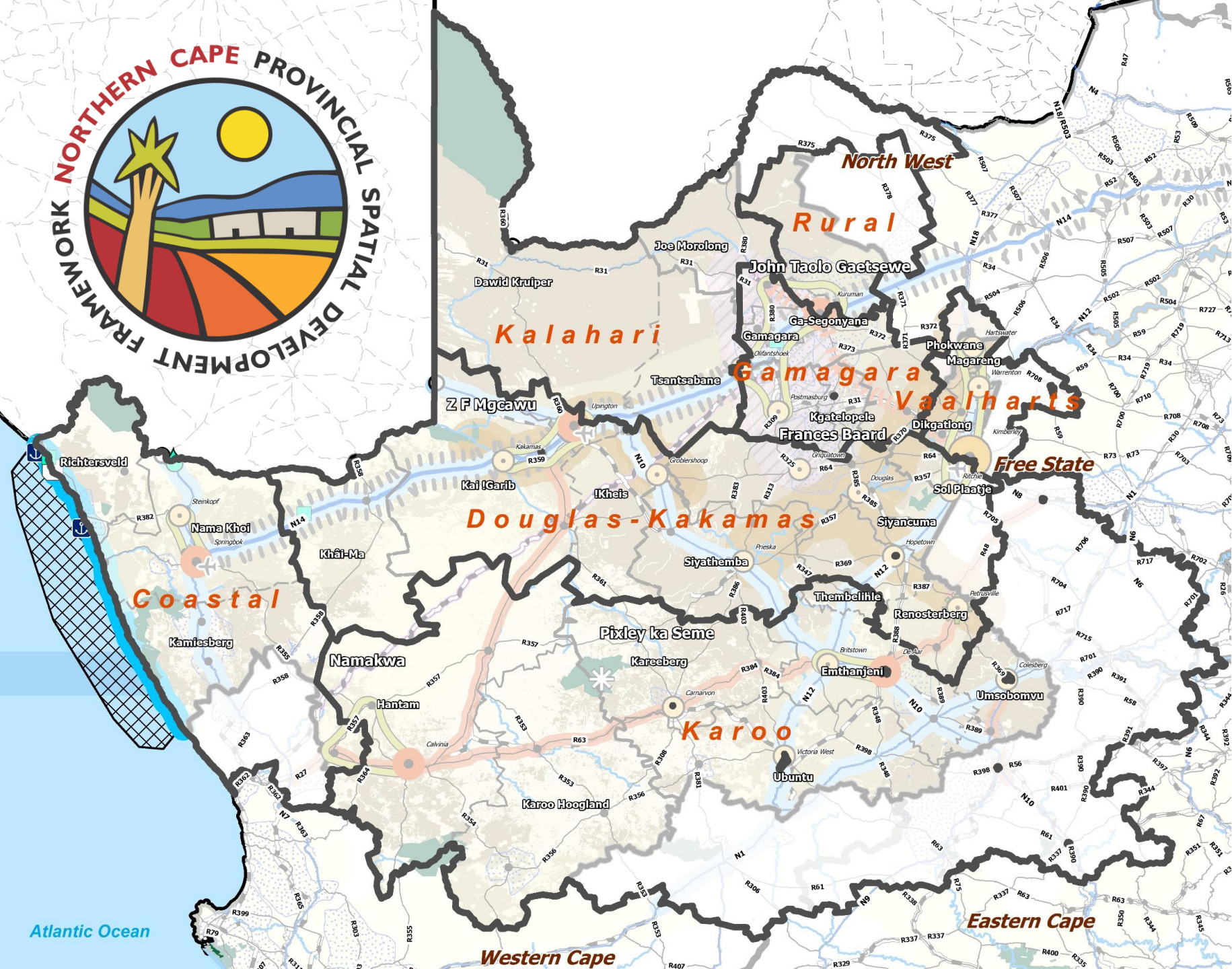
The Northern Cape PSDF Composite Spatial Framework is structured around key elements that shape the province's development strategy. **Nodes** include settlement hierarchies, which identify economic hubs, large-scale catalytic projects that attract labor and resources, and crucial import/export nodes at border posts with Namibia and Botswana that require infrastructure and biosecurity upgrades.



Zones such as strategic groundwater areas, the Gamagara mining corridor, the Vaal-Orange agricultural zone, marine protected areas, and oil and gas exploration zones highlight areas of economic importance, resource conservation, and potential environmental risks.

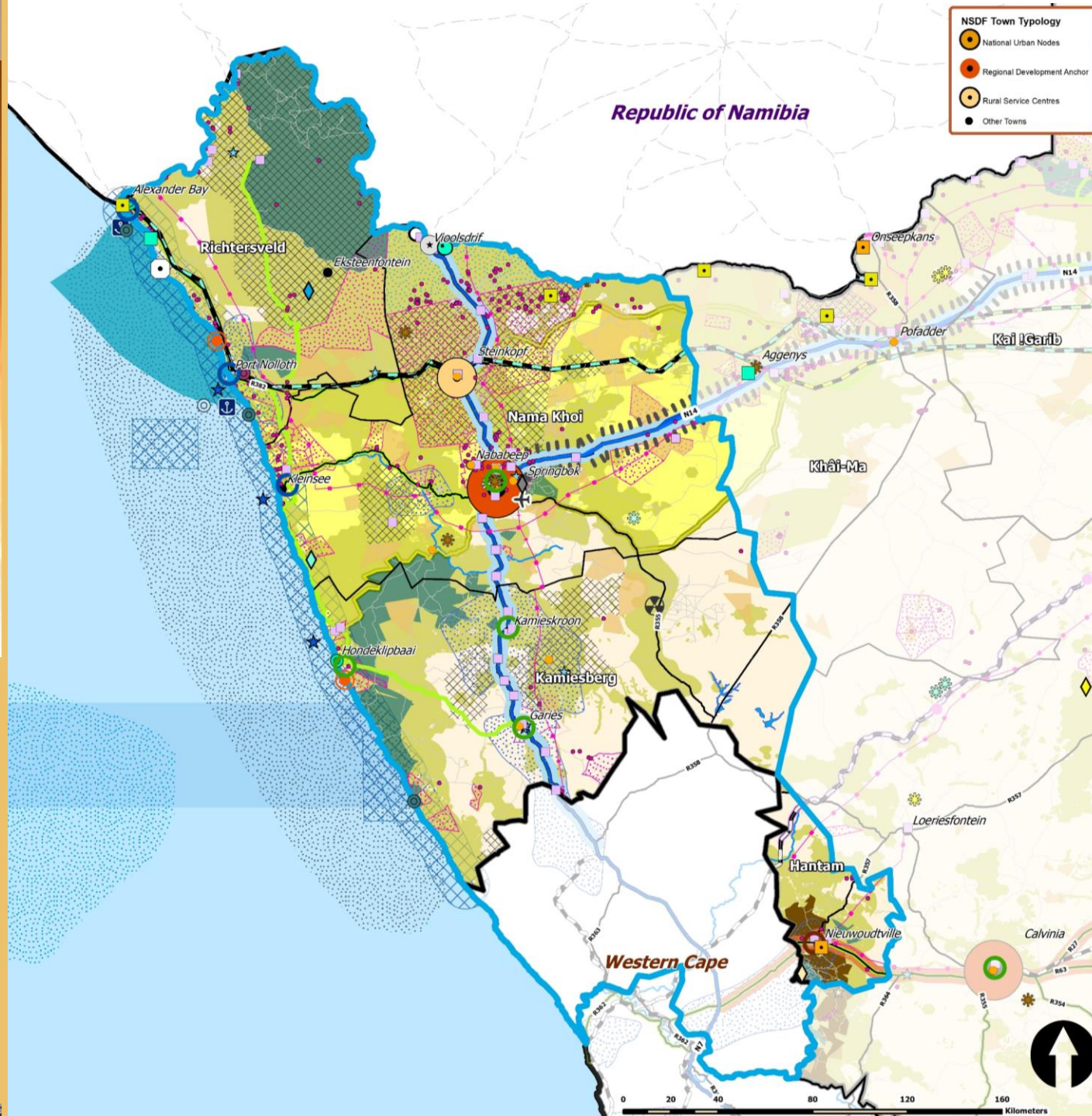
Corridors such as the industrial corridor along the N14, the power corridor dependent on Eskom's grid capacity for renewable energy, national and regional trade routes, and a proposed trade route connecting Hotazel to Kimberley emphasize the importance of transport, logistics, and energy infrastructure in supporting economic growth and regional connectivity.

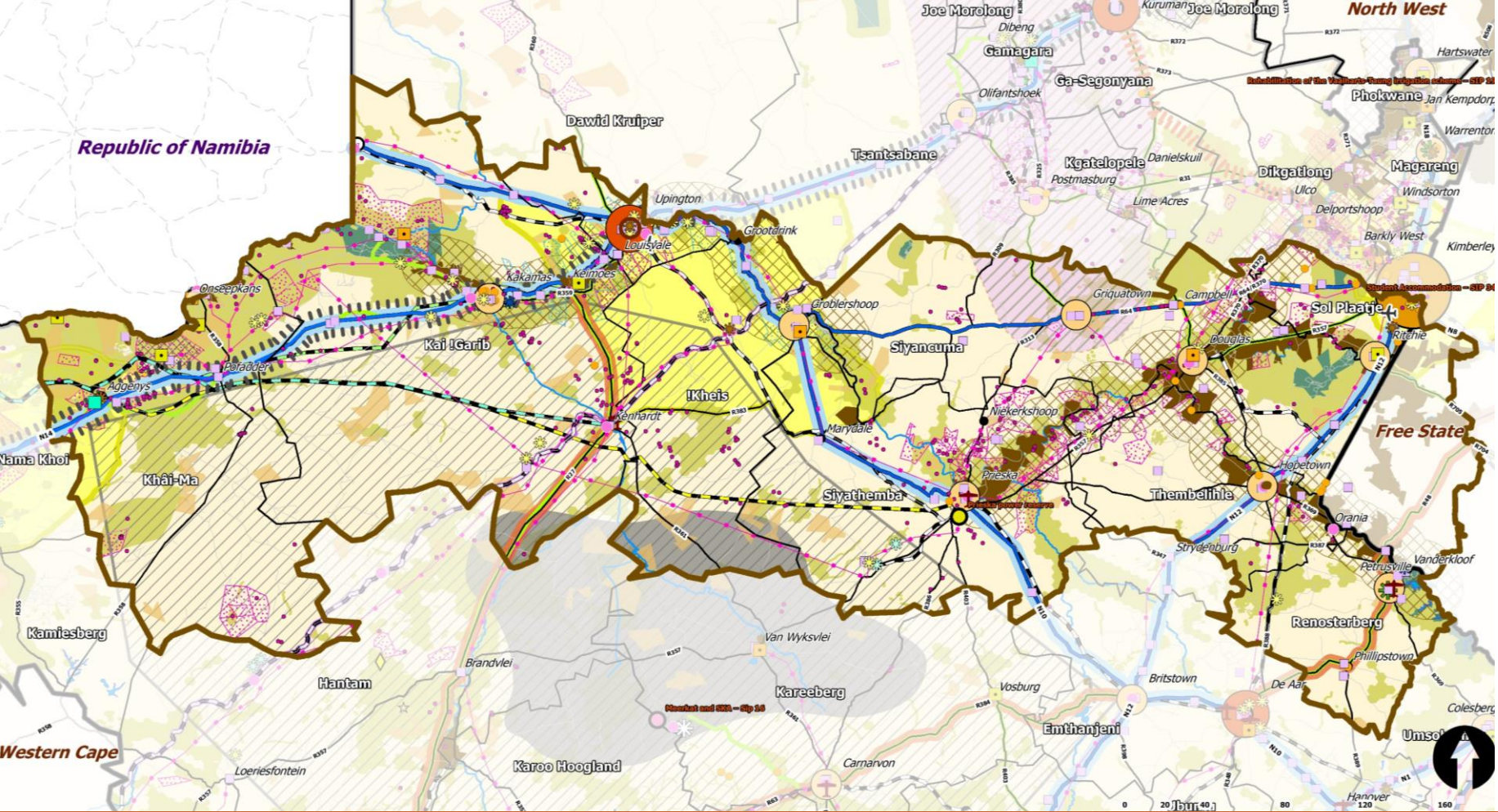






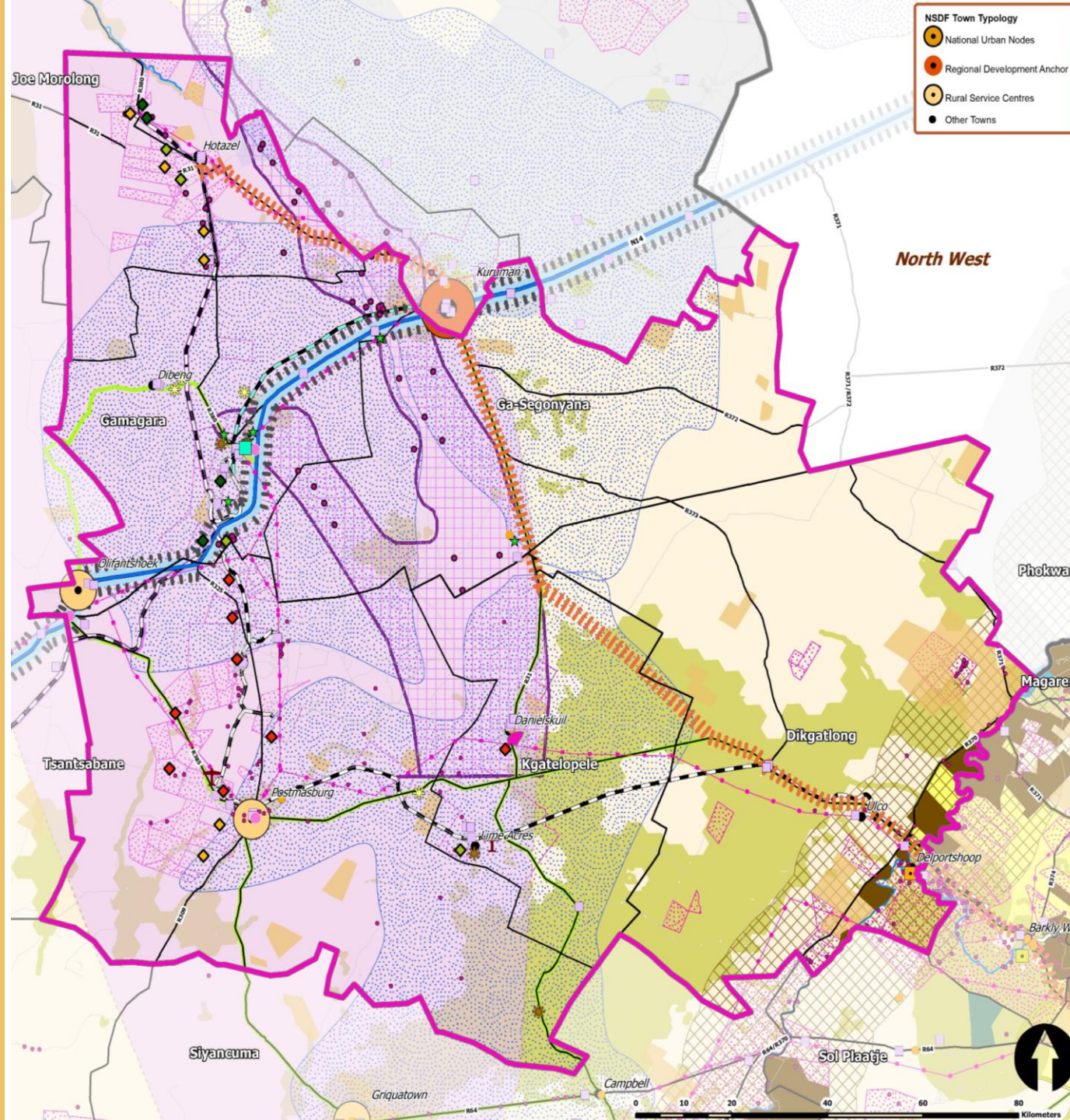
SPATIAL ACTION AREAS





This region has been identified for its strategic importance, primarily due to its reliance on the Orange River. The river is crucial for supporting high-potential agricultural land and intensive farming activities. Additionally, the area shows significant promise for renewable energy development and industrial operations. **Key priorities for the region include:**

- ☐ Striking a balance between preserving sensitive ecosystems along the riverbanks and maintaining intensive agricultural practices
- ☐ Mitigating the impacts of renewable energy projects on agriculture, visual aesthetics, and the environment
- ☐ Focusing on restoring waterways and removing invasive species
- ☐ Nurturing and expanding the region's existing agricultural capabilities
- ☐ Enhancing biosecurity measures at border crossings to protect agricultural production from potential threats
- ☐ Promoting the manufacturing and processing industries related to non-ferrous minerals



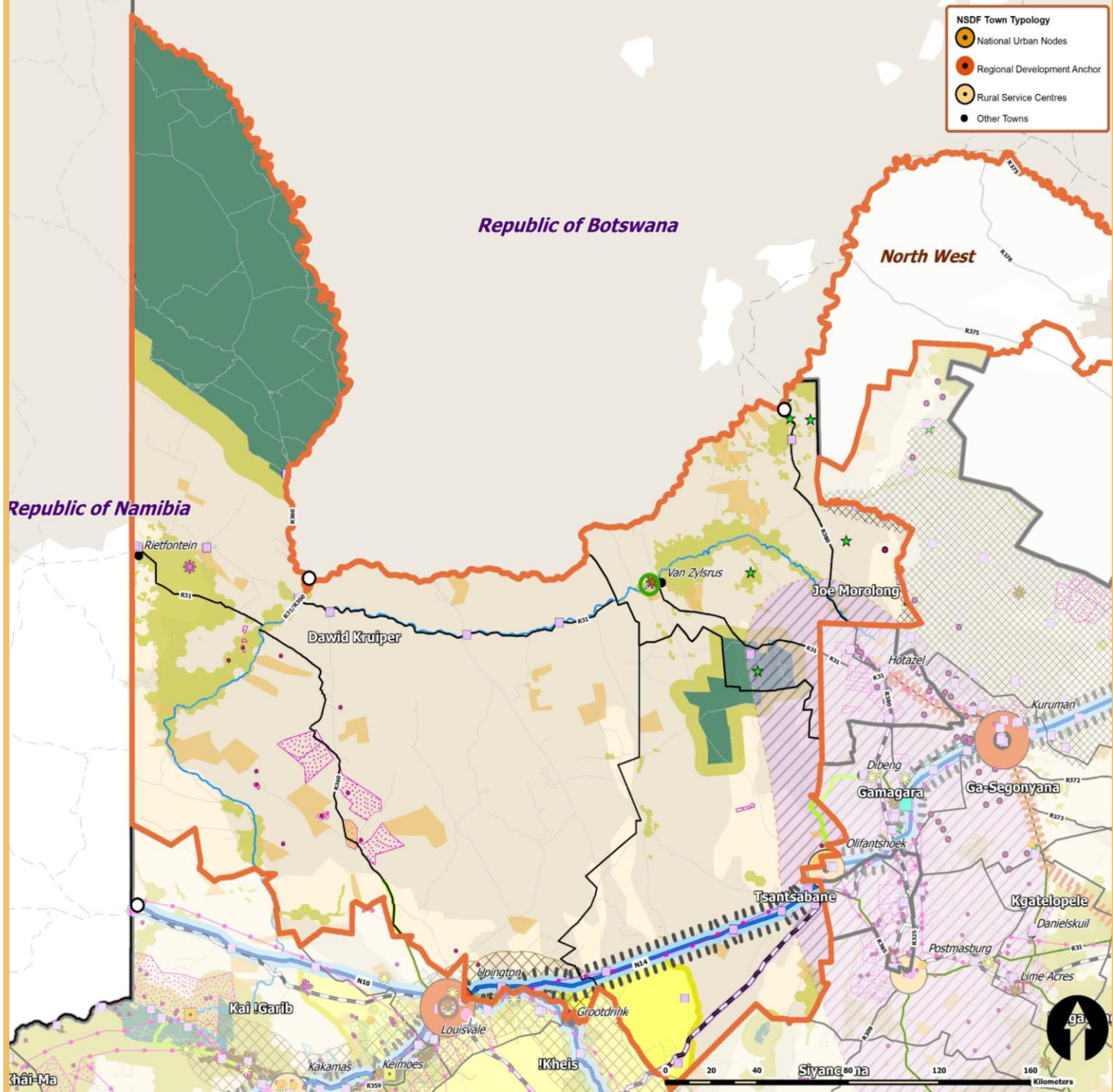
This region has been identified for its exceptional industrial potential, primarily due to the extraction and processing of ferrous minerals. **The region's key objectives are:**

- ☐ Capitalize on the manufacturing and processing opportunities arising from significant iron and manganese mining operations
- ☐ Enhance and maintain essential transport infrastructure
- ☐ Investigate the viability of artisanal mining to extend the longevity of mining activities
- ☐ Protect strategic underground water resources from overexploitation and contamination
- ☐ Achieve equilibrium between mining operations and environmental preservation
- ☐ Safe-guard communities from the detrimental impacts stemming from asbestos deposits
- ☐ Enhance cross-border cooperation with the North West Province



NSDF Town Typology

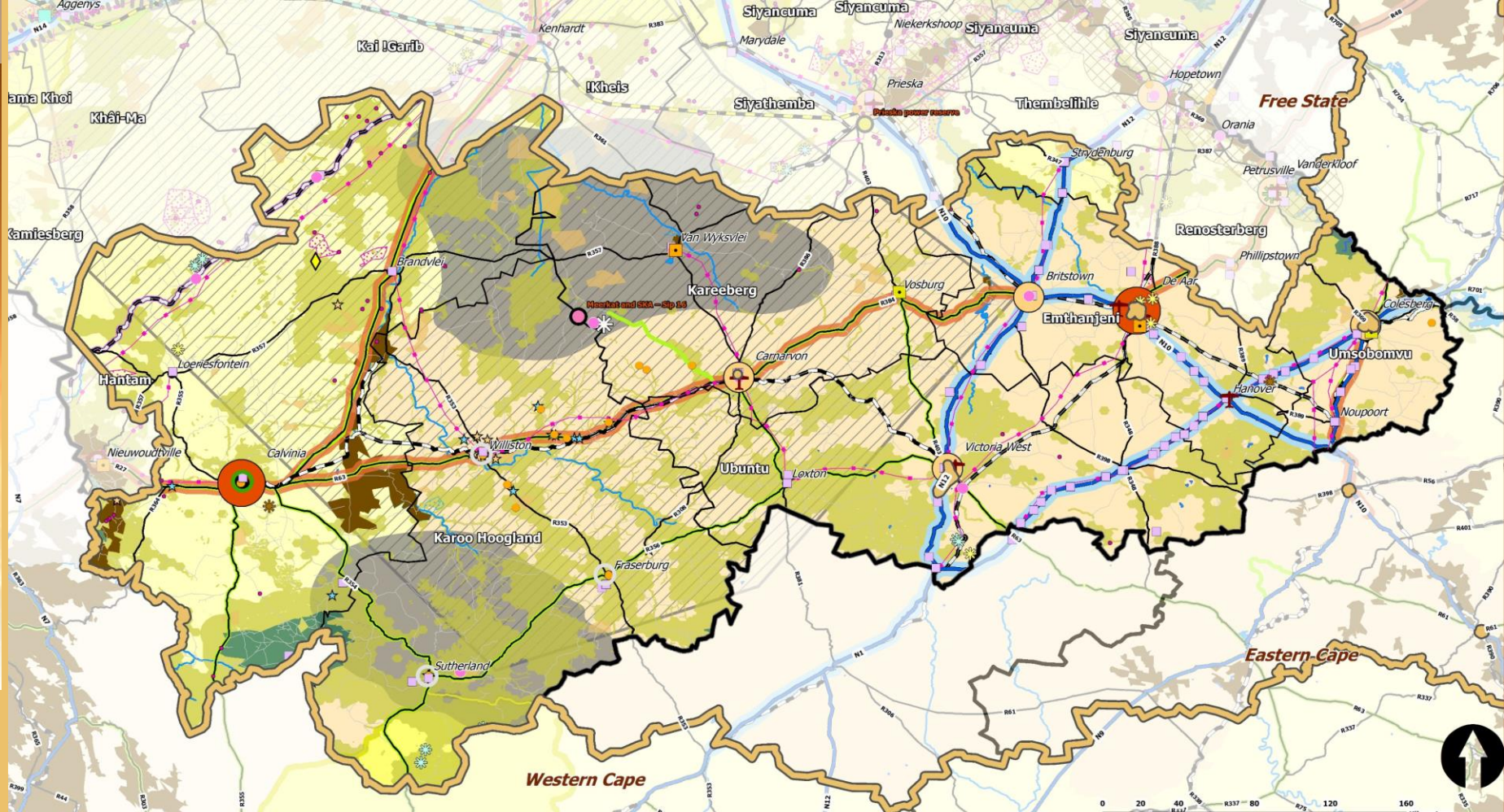
- National Urban Nodes
- Regional Development Anchor
- Rural Service Centres
- Other Towns



This region is characterized by its vastness and unique environmental landscape that is the gateway to the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park

The region's key objectives are:

- ❑ Expand existing conservations areas
- ❑ Enhance and promote tourism related activities and land uses
- ❑ Preserve the unique nature and characteristics of the area
- ❑ Explore the economic potential on indigenous knowledge
- ❑ Explore climate change and disaster risk adaptation strategies as a means to conserve the limited water resources
- ❑ Enhance the operations of border posts and increase bio-security measures

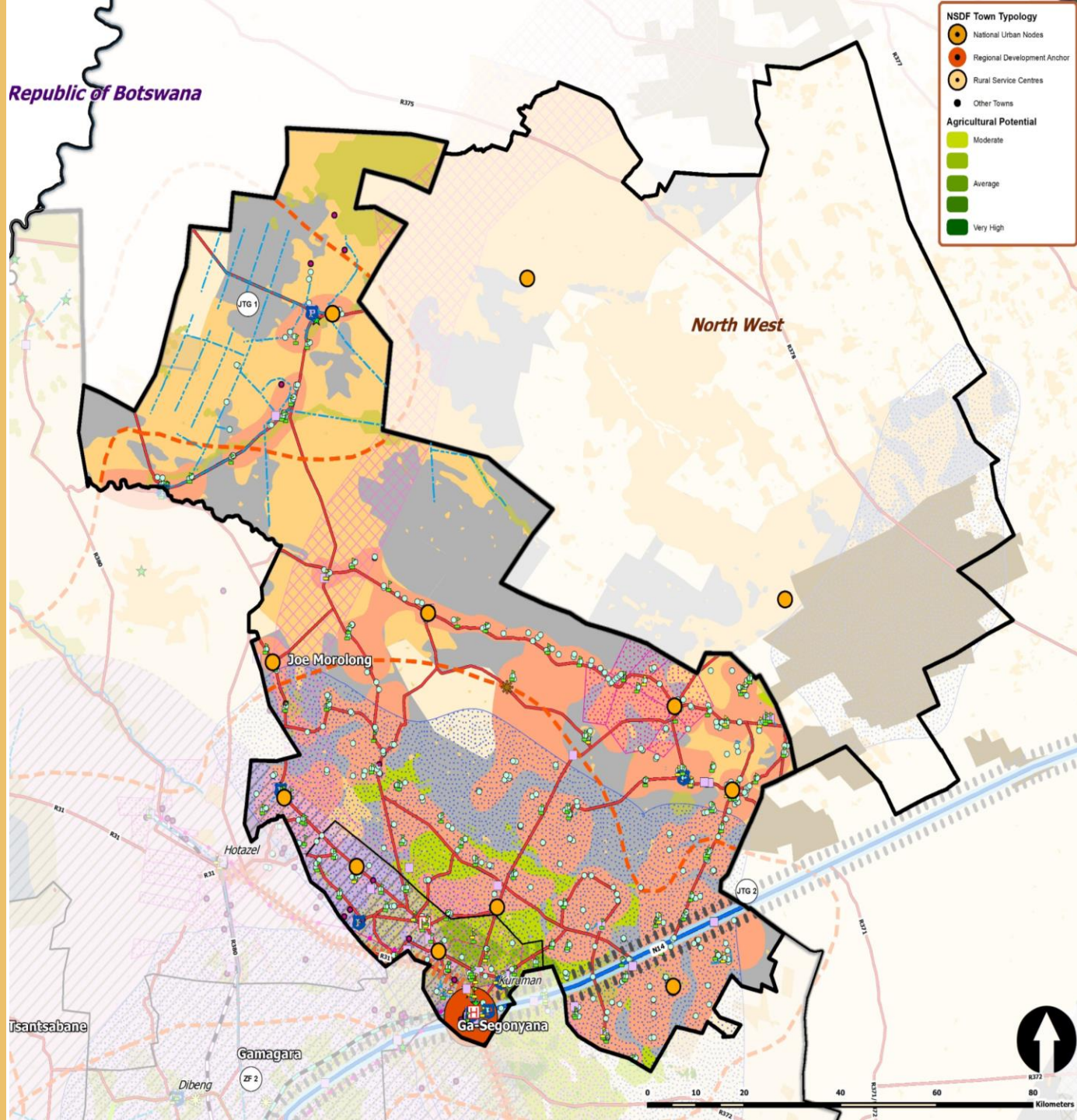


This area has been recognized for the distinctive attributes and potential of the Karoo region, which has become renowned for both its lamb production and astronomical significance. **The region's key objectives are:**

- ☐ Leverage economic opportunities arising from the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) and Southern African Large Telescope (SALT) developments
- ☐ Foster astronomy and dark-sky tourism, along with the development of supporting infrastructure and land uses
- ☐ Enhance protein production and associated value chain development
- ☐ Achieve a balance between protein production areas and the regulations governing the SKA Advantage Area
- ☐ Facilitate the establishment of wind energy generation projects
- ☐ Preserve the unique character of small Karoo towns

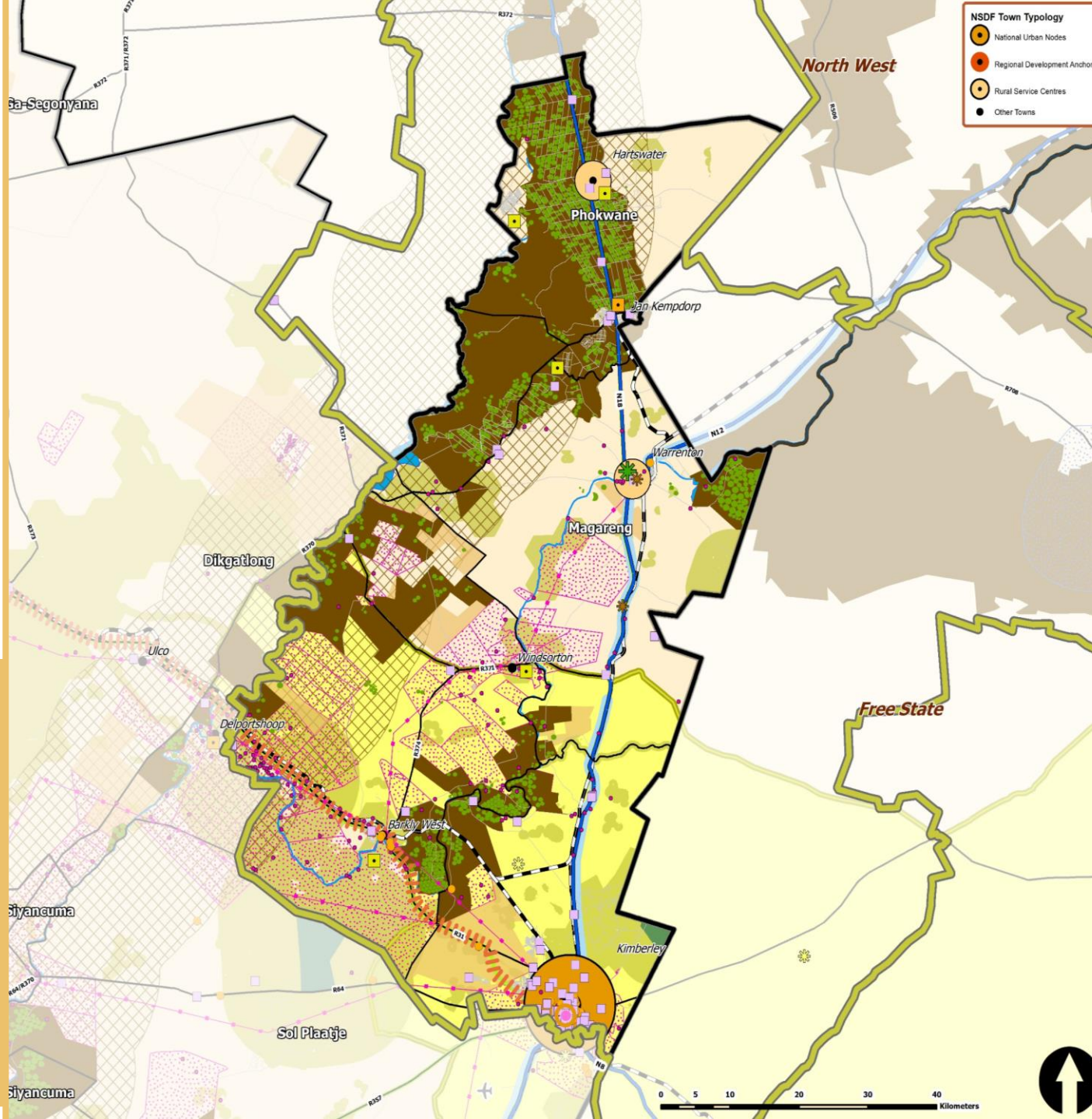
This region is characterized by its distinctive rural nature, governed by Traditional Authorities, and maintains a strong connection with the North West Province. **The region's key objectives are:**

- ❑ Prioritize the clustering of social services to efficiently serve communities
- ❑ Improve agricultural practices to mitigate further degradation of farmland
- ❑ Investigate methods for rehabilitating degraded land
- ❑ Diversify the economic base to protect communities from the impacts of mine closures
- ❑ Safeguard strategic ground and surface water resources from overexploitation and contamination
- ❑ Protect communities from the harmful effects of asbestos deposits
- ❑ Strengthen cross-border cooperation with the North West Province
- ❑ Enhance collaboration with Traditional Authorities on land use management



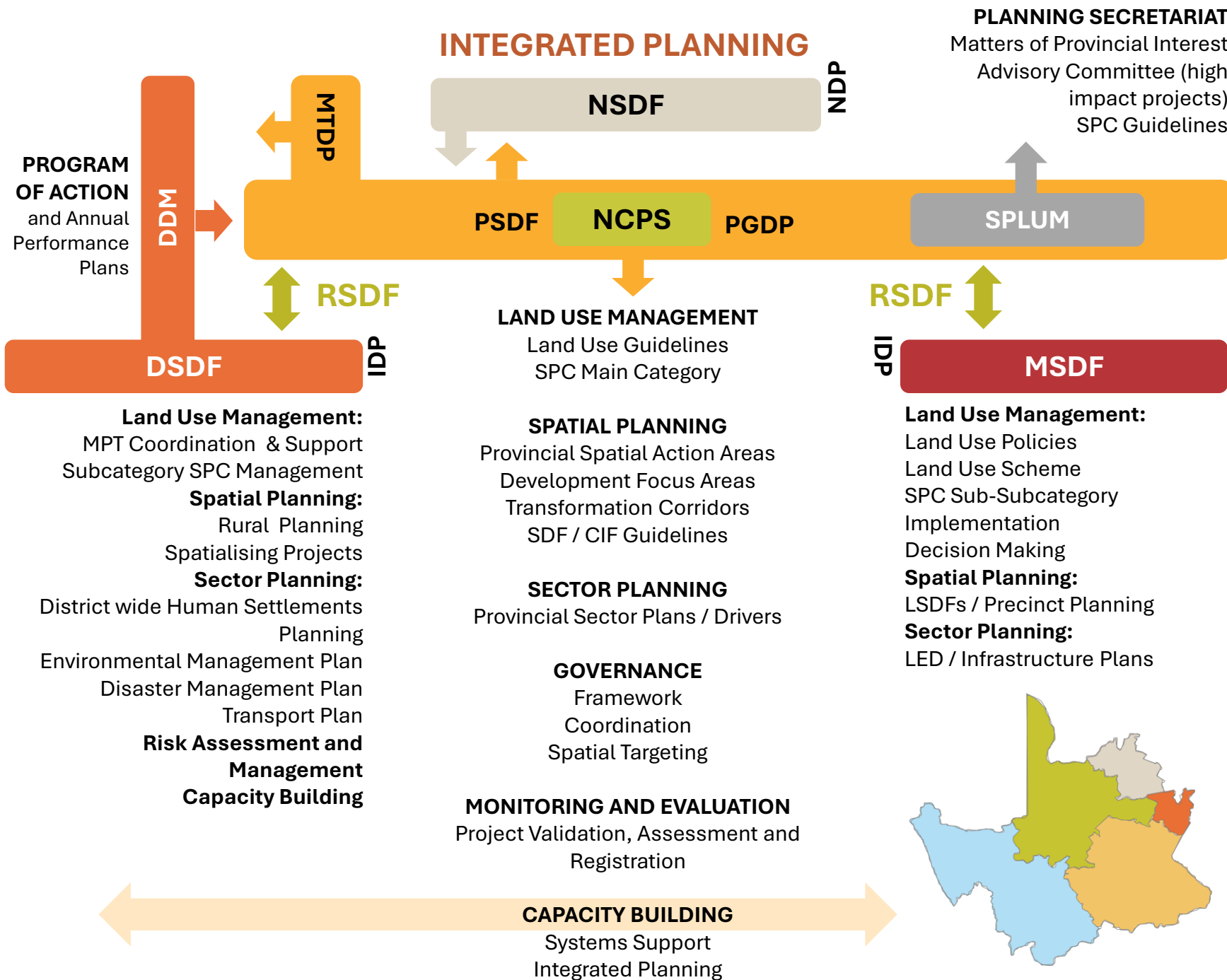


SPATIAL ACTION AREAS



This region is distinguished by intensive agricultural activities associated with the Vaalharts irrigation scheme, significant economic interactions along the N12 route, and the historical importance of Kimberley and its prominent diamond industry. **The region's key objectives are:**

- ☐ Maintain and improve transportation infrastructure connecting and within settlements
- ☐ Support, maintain, and expand the existing agricultural industry by upgrading the irrigation scheme and related infrastructure
- ☐ Foster value chain developments in both the agricultural and diamond industries
- ☐ Enhance the knowledge economy by capitalizing on the presence of Sol Plaatje University
- ☐ Investigate the potential of artisanal mining licenses to extend the longevity of mining activities



The Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) identifies key spatial transformation corridors that are critical for promoting economic growth, sustainability, and spatial integration across the province. These corridors are strategic development areas that link economic nodes, enhance connectivity, and provide opportunities for focused investment and development. Each corridor has unique characteristics and plays a distinct role in the province's spatial transformation agenda

1 - ALEXANDER BAY – SPRINGBOK

This corridor is strategically significant for its rich mineral resources, including copper and precious metals, and potential for renewable energy development. It features unique conservation areas, coastal and small harbor developments, and important fishing and tourism communities. The N7 national route, a critical freight and export gateway between South Africa and Namibia, runs through this area.

2 - CALVINIA – VREDENDAL

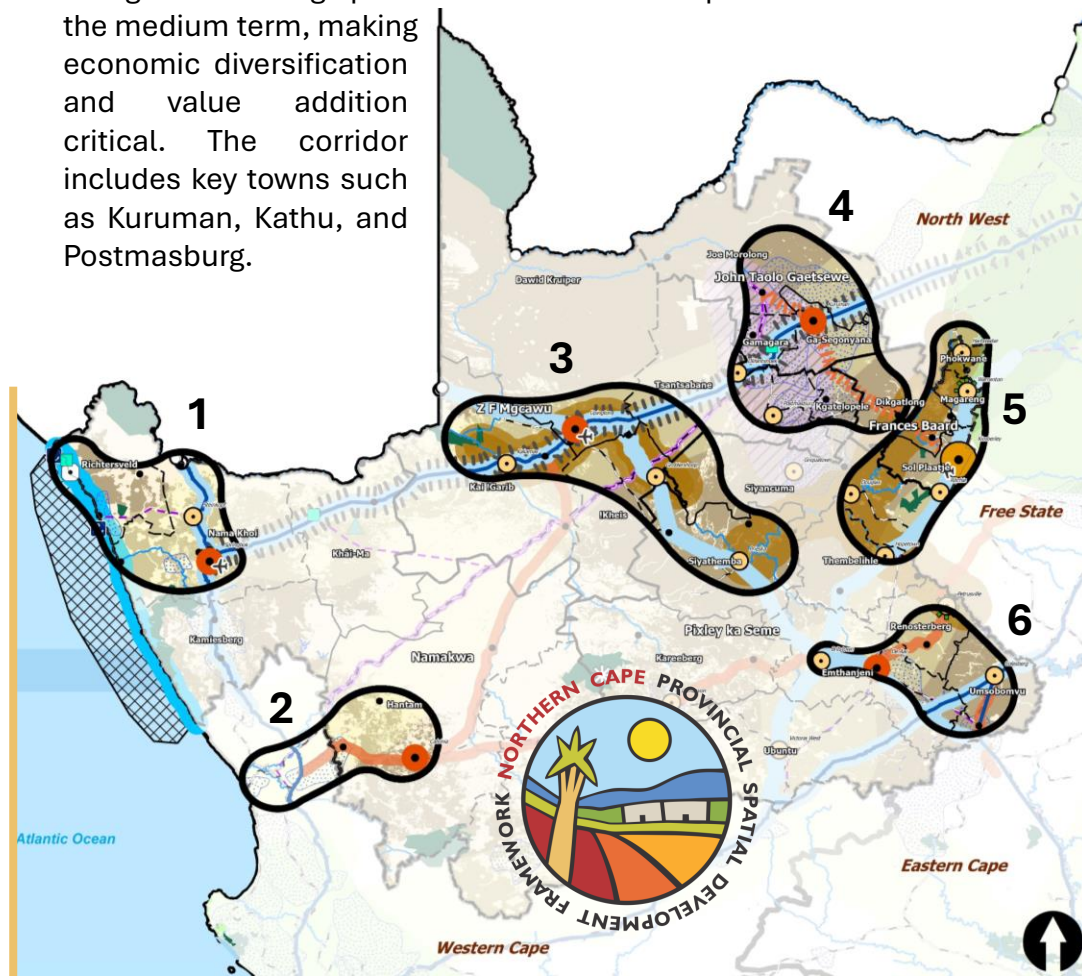
This corridor is known for its unique agricultural products, such as Karoo lamb and Rooibos tea, and its potential for wind and solar energy developments. The area is also a significant tourism destination, attracting visitors for its seasonal flower displays, distinctive Karoo architecture, and regional festivals.

3 - UPINGTON - PRIESKA

This fast-growing corridor is a major agricultural zone, producing table grapes, citrus, and dates. It is also a significant node for renewable energy development. The corridor is central to the Northern Cape Development Corridor along the N14, providing critical economic linkages to Namibia and Botswana.

4 - GAMAGARA

This is the mining heart of the province, home to large iron ore and manganese mining operations. The area faces potential mine closures in the medium term, making economic diversification and value addition critical. The corridor includes key towns such as Kuruman, Kathu, and Postmasburg.



NC PSDF - SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS

The Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) identifies key spatial transformation corridors that are critical for promoting economic growth, sustainability, and spatial integration across the province. These corridors are strategic development areas that link economic nodes, enhance connectivity, and provide opportunities for focused investment and development. Each corridor has unique characteristics and plays a distinct role in the province's spatial transformation agenda

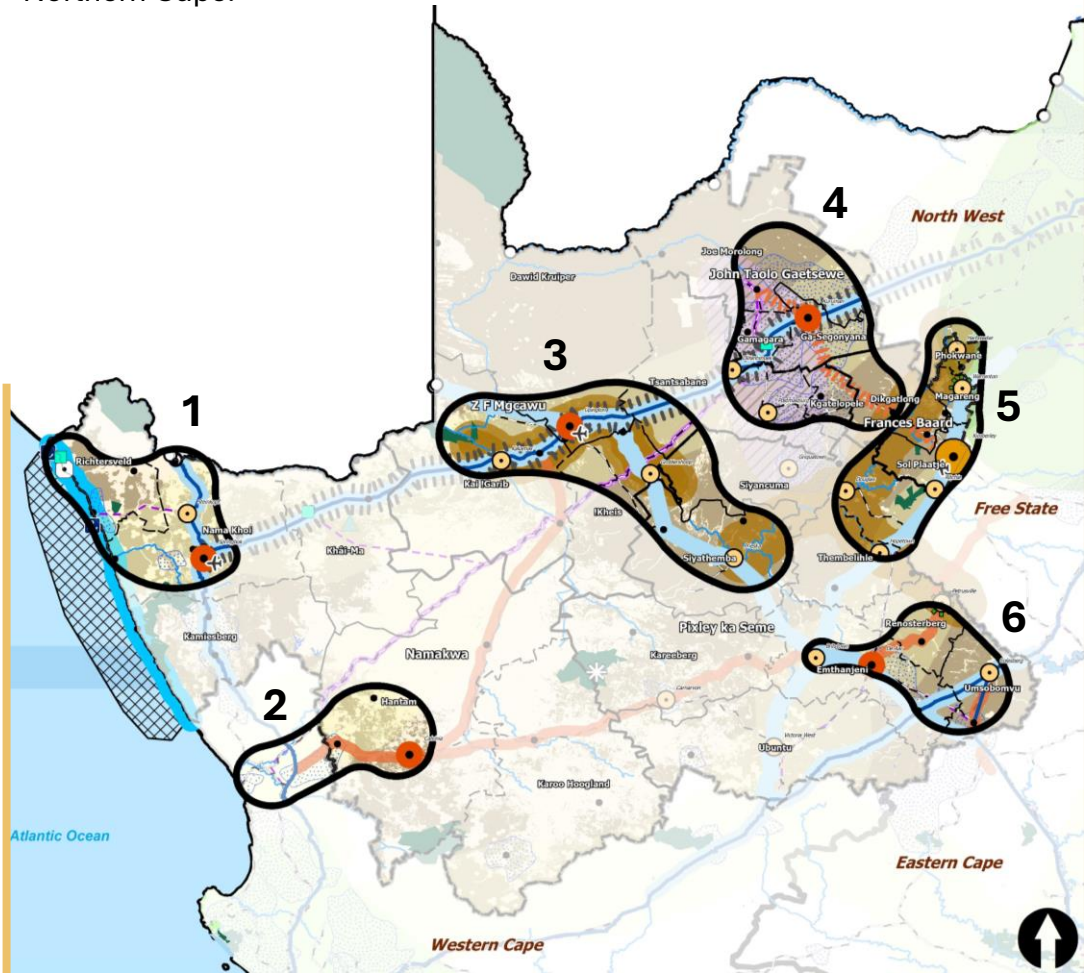
5 – HOPETOWN TO VAALHARTS

This corridor is critical for national food security, hosting extensive agricultural activities reliant on the Orange and Vaal River systems. It includes the administrative capital, Kimberley, and serves as a key socio-economic hub with strong links to neighboring provinces. The N12 national road forms the backbone of this corridor, connecting to major national routes.

6 – COLESBERG – DE AAR

This corridor is focused on agricultural production, logistics, and renewable energy. De Aar serves as the regional anchor, supported by smaller towns such as Colesberg and Britstown. The N1 and N10 national routes facilitate logistics and long-distance transport, positioning the area as a potential logistics hub.

The Northern Cape PSDF's strategic transformation corridors are designed to leverage the province's unique resources, enhance regional connectivity, and promote sustainable economic growth. Each corridor has distinct opportunities and challenges, requiring targeted interventions and coordinated planning to unlock its full potential. By focusing on these strategic areas, the PSDF aims to drive spatial transformation, support economic diversification, and promote integrated development across the Northern Cape.



SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS

DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

1 - ALEXANDER BAY – SPRINGBOK

SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS

Maritime Economy – Small Harbor Development, Mari/Aqua-Culture

Energy Sector – Limit visual pollution along tourism routes

Competitive Infrastructure – R382 Upgrading, N7/N14 Intersection Upgrade, Bulk Water upgrading, Vioolsdrift Dam, Railway Infrastructure

Manufacturing and Trade – Boegoebaai Harbor and related development, linkage to Namakwa SEZ

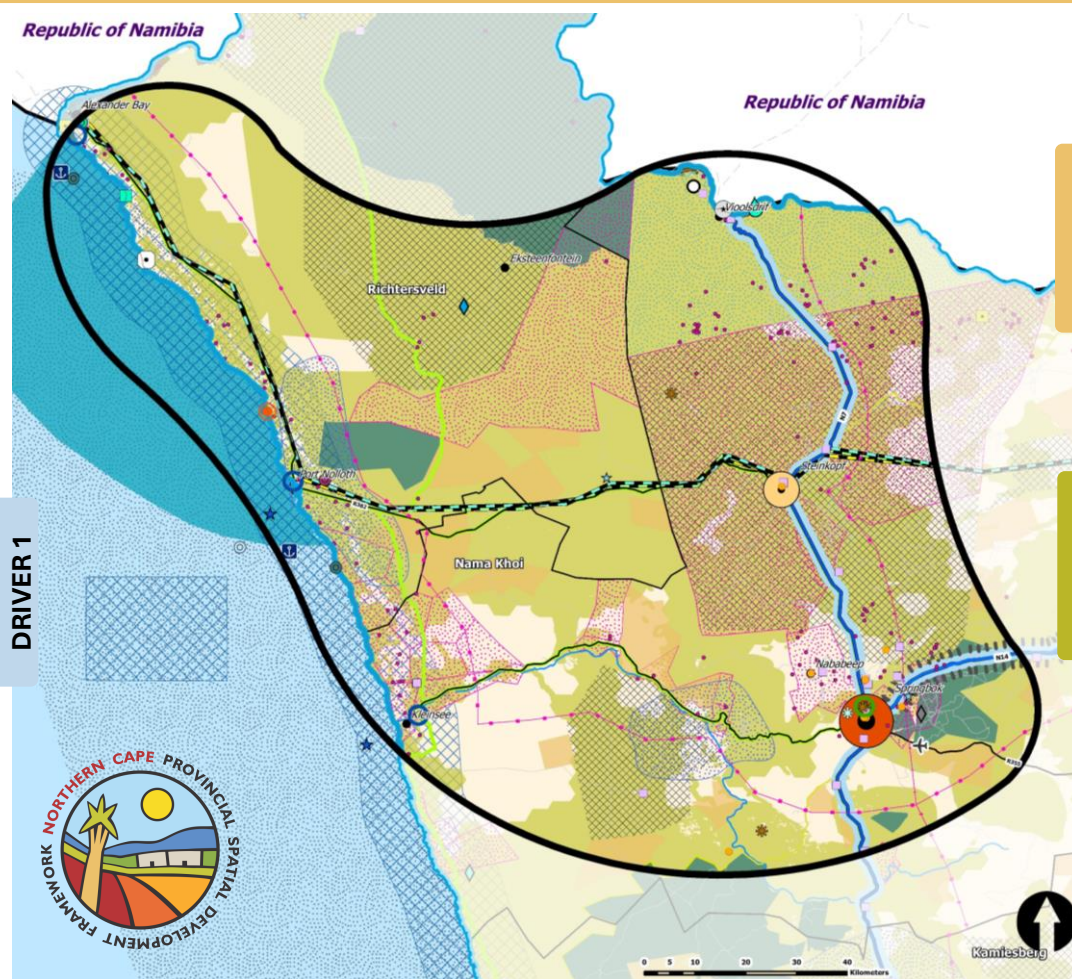
Agriculture – Agrihub, Hydroponics/Aquaponics Development

Tourism Market – Tourism Node Development & Protection, Routes and Tourism Centre

Accessibility and Mobility – Springbok Airport Development, Wi-Fi Access, Fiber POP, Passenger Rail

Mining and Mineral Beneficiation – Copper Mining, Mining Rehabilitation, Alluvial Diamonds and Precious Stones, Granite, Jewelry Hub

Spatial Governance – Support towards Transformation Corridors & Spatial Action Areas
Local SDF alignment
NCPS Project Capturing
SPLUMA Monitoring
PSDF Toolkits and Guidelines



Education and Employment – Skills and Knowledge Development (Satellite University), Artisan Skills Development to support Economic Sectors

Human Settlements – Limit large scale Housing Development towards Springbok, Alexander Bay and Port Nolloth

Public Transport – Rail, Road Passenger Development to service Boegoebaai Harbor and related development

Environment – Limit development in CBA areas, support Ecological Corridors, consider Offset Agreements

Rural Development – Agrihub, FPSU, CPA support, PLAS priority area, TRANCRAA support

Water Resources – Rainwater Harvesting, Sustainable Desalination Plants, Water management and control

Mineral Resources – Sustainable mining development, rehabilitation & redevelopment priority

Renewable Resources – Wind Energy Priority, Green Hydrogen Development

Agricultural Resources – No protected agricultural areas, to protect and support Mari Culture Development

SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS

DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

21

1 – CALVINIA - VREDENDAL

Maritime Economy – Small Harbor Development, Mari/Aqua-Culture

Energy Sector – Limit visual pollution along tourism routes

Competitive Infrastructure – Maintenance of the R27 and R63, Bulk water infrastructure, Link services development in Calvinia

Manufacturing and Trade – Agri-processing value chain development

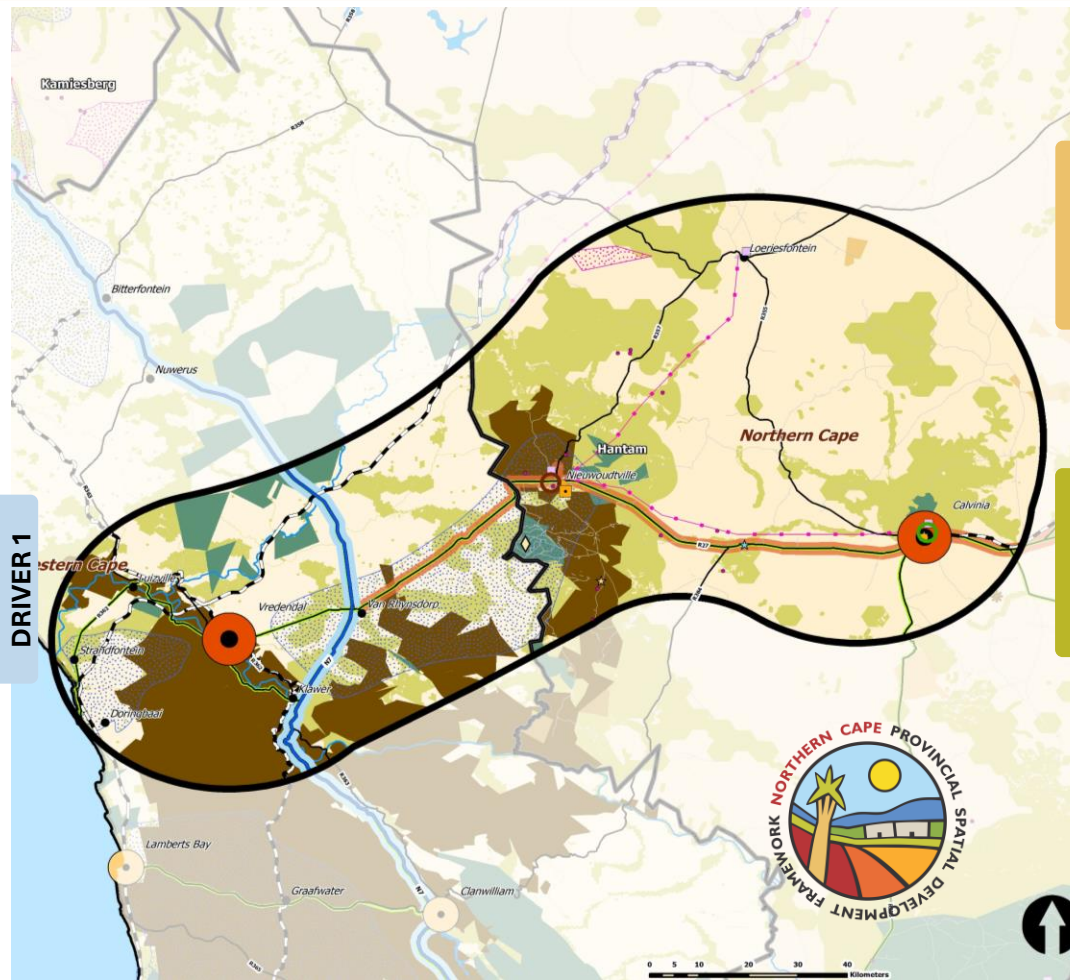
Agriculture – FPSU Development, Market Development

Tourism Market – Tourism Destination Development, Routes and Tourism Centre

Accessibility and Mobility – Gateway development at R27/N7 Intersection, Wi-Fi Access

Mining and Mineral Beneficiation – To limit mining and fracking development within the corridor

Spatial Governance – Support towards Transformation Corridors & Spatial Action Areas
Local SDF Alignment
NCPS Project Capturing
SPLUMA Monitoring
PSDF Toolkits and Guidelines
WC PSDF Alignment



DRIVER 1

DRIVER 3

DRIVER 3

DRIVER 4

Education and Employment – Skills and Knowledge Development (Agriculture Sector)

Human Settlements – To support mixed housing typologies housing development in Calvinia. To support low density housing development in Nieuwoudtville

Public Transport – Road Passenger Development to improve connectivity towards the N7

Environment – Limit development in CBA areas, support Ecological Corridors, Develop Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve

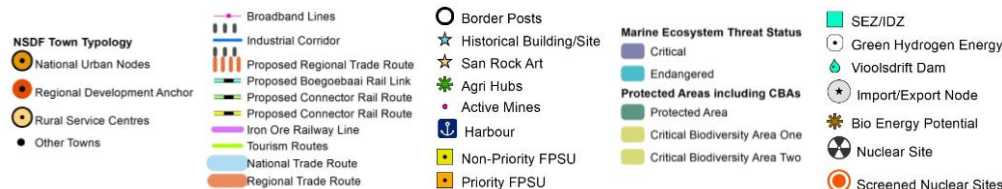
Rural Development – Agrihub, FPSU (Rooibos Tea), PLAS priority area, Tourism Development

Water Resources – Strategic Water Resource Area management and control

Mineral Resources – Limited Resources, to limit fracking and other mining activity in support of the agricultural and tourism sectors

Renewable Resources – Wind and Solar Energy Priority

Agricultural Resources – Large sections of Protected Agricultural Areas. To conserve and protect these areas and implement regenerative agriculture



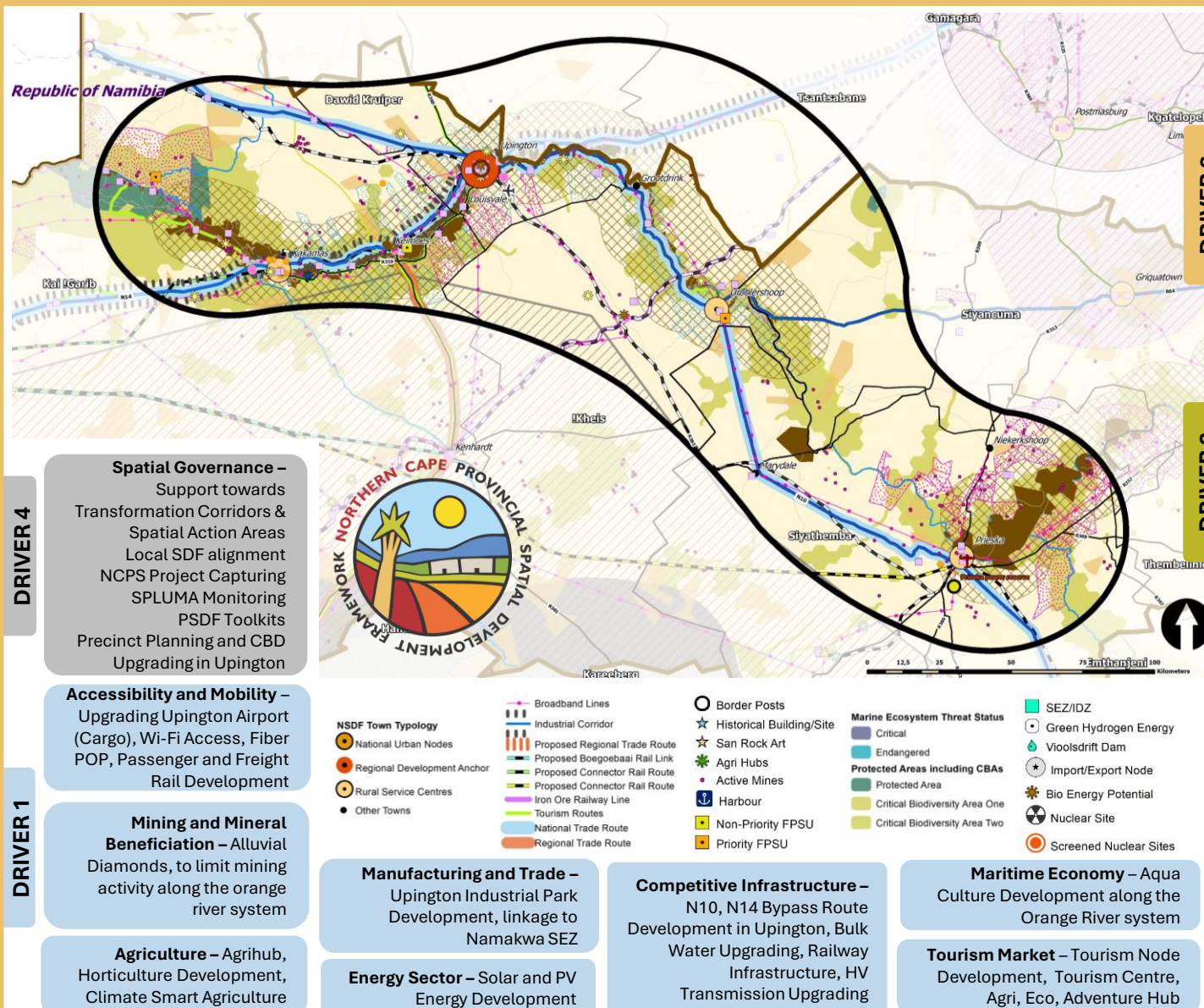
SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS

SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS

DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

3 – UPINGTON - PRIESKA

SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS



SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS

DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

23

4 - GAMAGARA

Maritime Economy – Not applicable to the Corridor

Energy Sector – Support off grid-mining development, Solar, PV Energy Development

Competitive Infrastructure – Upgrading of the R31, N14 Bypass Route in Kuruman, Railway Infrastructure

Manufacturing and Trade – Kuruman and Kathu Industrial Park, Mineral Value Adding, shift from Road to rail for Freight movement

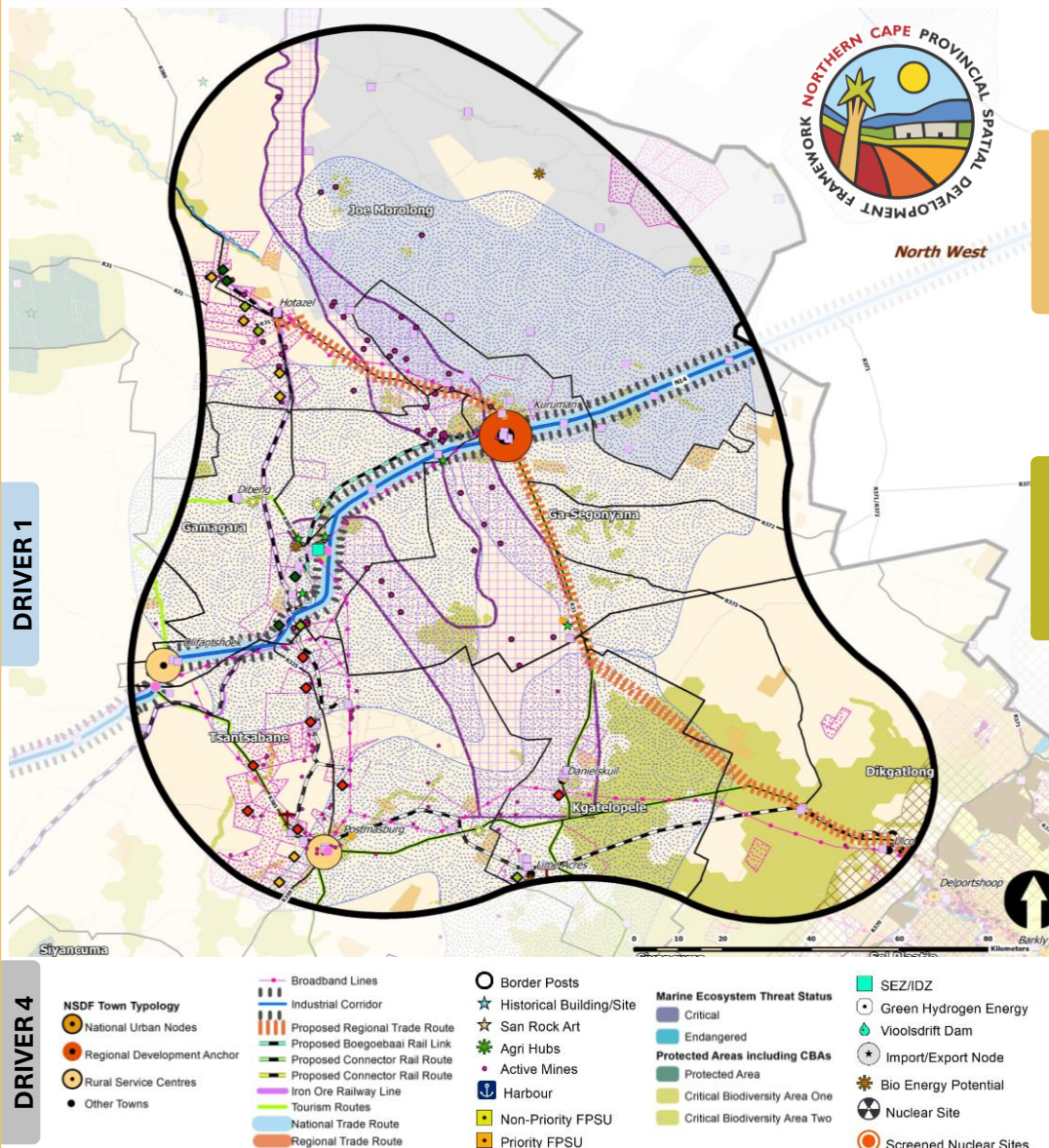
Agriculture – Agrihub, and FPSU development, Subsistence farming support

Tourism Market – Tourism Link towards Kalahari, Destination packaging, safety and security

Accessibility and Mobility – Wi-Fi Access, Passenger Rail development

Mining and Mineral Beneficiation – Mining Rehabilitation, Mineral value adding

Spatial Governance – Support towards Transformation Corridors & Spatial Action Areas
Local SDF alignment
NCPS Project Capturing
SPLUMA Monitoring
PSDF Toolkits and Guidelines



Education and Employment – Artisan Skills Development, Technical School to support Economic Sectors

Human Settlements – Limit large scale Housing Development towards Kuruman

Public Transport – Rail, Road Passenger Development. Improved linkages between mining towns

Environment – Monitor the rehabilitation of mining areas, mitigate asbestos risk areas, regular air pollution assessment

Rural Development – Agrihub, FPSU, Rural Farming Support and infrastructure development

Water Resources – Mitigate the impact of Strategic Water Resource Areas, prioritize sustainable water usage, water management

Mineral Resources – Mitigate mining closures, mineral value adding, social labour plan coordination

Renewable Resources – PV and Solar Energy, Off-Grid mining infrastructure development

Agricultural Resources – No protected agricultural areas, to protect grazing areas

SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS

SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS

DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5 – HOPETOWN - VAALHARTS

SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS

Maritime Economy –
Aquaculture development

Energy Sector – Support off-grid development, Solar and PV Energy Development

Competitive Infrastructure – N8 and N12 Bypass route, Bulk Water and Electricity upgrading, Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme Upgrading, Waste disposal upgrading

Manufacturing and Trade – Industrial Park development, Industrial Precinct Planning, Logistics Development

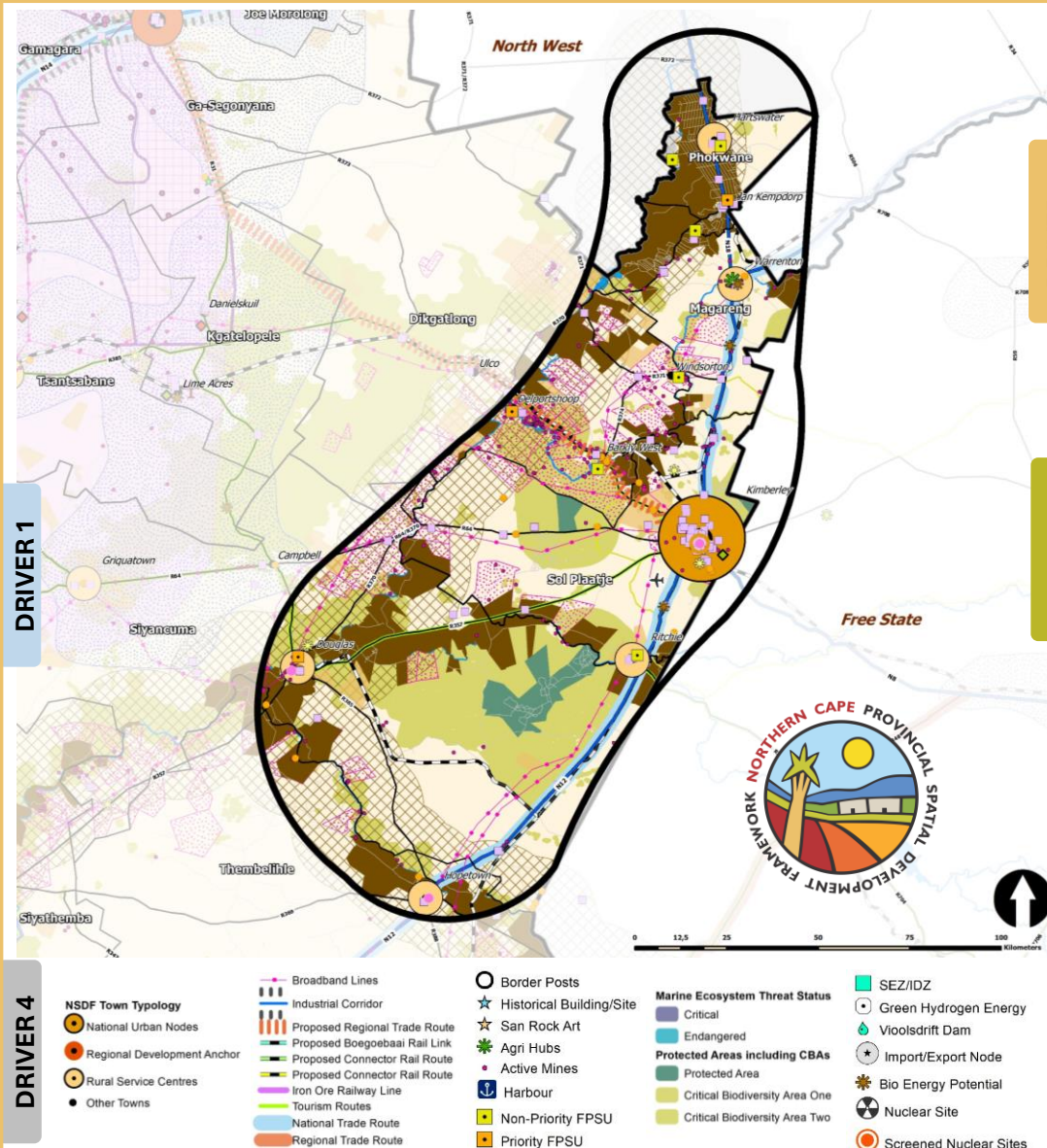
Agriculture – Agri-processing development, Agri Park and FPSU Support, Incubator Development

Tourism Market – Tourism and Cultural Centre Development, Tourism Plan, Adventure Hub Development

Accessibility and Mobility – Airport Upgrading, Wi-Fi Access, Public Transportation Development

Mining and Mineral Beneficiation – Mineral Beneficiation, SMME development, Jewelry Hub

Spatial Governance – Support towards Transformation Corridors & Spatial Action Areas
Local SDF alignment
NCPS Project Capturing
SPLUMA Monitoring
PSDF Toolkits
NW & FS PSDF Alignment



Education and Employment
– Skills and Knowledge Development, Technical & Smart School Development

Human Settlements –
PHSHDA Priority in Kimberley, Mixed Housing Development

Public Transport – Rail, Road Passenger Development, regional transportation development

Environment – Limit development in CBA areas, consider Offset Agreements, registering land fill sites, exemption of environmental control areas

Rural Development – Agrihub, FPSU, CPA support, PLAS priority area, Food Security

Water Resources – Water management and control, Greywater re-use, Water quality control

Mineral Resources – Sustainable mining development, rehabilitation & redevelopment priority

Renewable Resources – Solar and PV Development, Off-Grid Development

Agricultural Resources – Protecting Agricultural areas (PAAs), Efficient and sustainable farming practice, climate smart agriculture

SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS

DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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6 – COLESBERG – DE AAR

Maritime Economy –
Aquaculture development

Energy Sector – Solar, PV and
Wind Energy Development

Competitive Infrastructure
– Maintaining the N1, N10
and N9 (freight movement),
upgrading of the R369
(Petrusville – Colesberg),
intersection upgrades on
freight routes

Manufacturing and Trade –
Logistics support and
development – De Aar and
Colesberg.

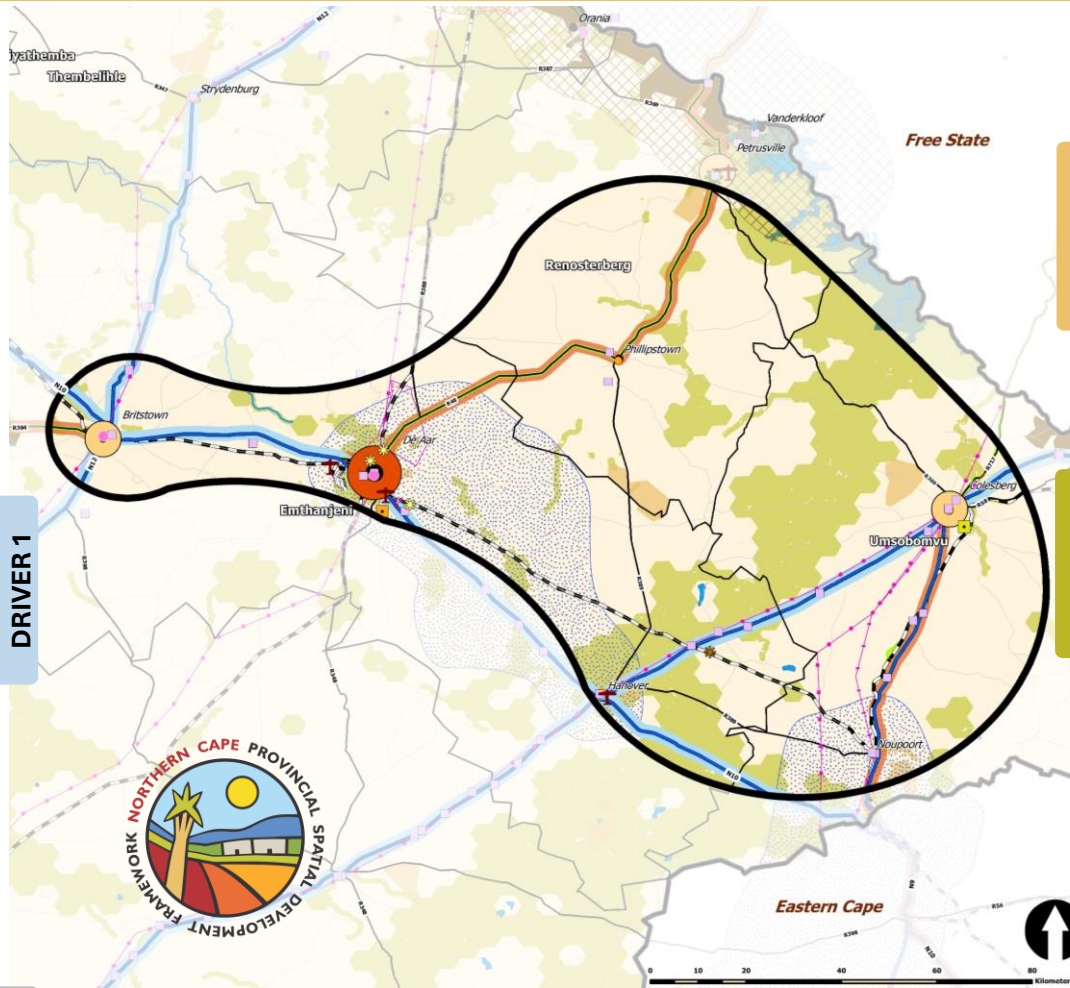
Agriculture – Agrihub,
Irrigation Development, Karoo
Lamb Processing and
marketing

Tourism Market – Eco-and
Adventure Tourism
Development (Orange River
Corridor)

Accessibility and Mobility –
Wi-Fi Access, Fiber POP,
Passenger and Freight Rail,
Overnight Truck Stop
Development

**Mining and Mineral
Beneficiation –** To limit
mining and fracking
development

Spatial Governance –
Support towards
Transformation Corridors &
Spatial Action Areas
Local SDF Alignment
NCPS Project Capturing
SPLUMA Monitoring
PSDF Toolkits and Guidelines
FS & EC PSDF Alignment



DRIVER 1

DRIVER 2

DRIVER 3

DRIVER 4

Education and Employment
– Artisan Skills Development
to support Economic
Sectors, Agricultural School
Development

Human Settlements – Limit
large scale Housing
Development towards De Aar
and Colesberg

Public Transport – Rail, Road
Passenger Development

Environment – Limit
development in CBA areas,
support Ecological Corridors,
consider Offset Agreements,
protected ecological corridor
along the Orange River

Rural Development – Agri
hub, PLAS priority area

Water Resources – Rainwater
Harvesting, Water
management and control

Mineral Resources – Limit
mining and racking
development and activity to
protect agricultural sector

Energy Resources – To
support renewable energy
development, off-grid
infrastructure and
transmission capacity
upgrading

Agricultural Resources – No
protected agricultural areas,
to protect grazing areas

NSDF Town Typology

- National Urban Nodes
- Regional Development Anchor
- Rural Service Centres
- Other Towns

- Broadband Lines
- Industrial Corridor
- Proposed Regional Trade Route
- Proposed Boegoebaai Rail Link
- Proposed Connector Rail Route
- Proposed Connector Rail Route
- Iron Ore Railway Line
- Tourism Routes
- National Trade Route
- Regional Trade Route

- Border Posts
- Historical Building/Site
- San Rock Art
- Agri Hubs
- Active Mines
- Harbour
- Non-Priority FPSU
- Priority FPSU

- Marine Ecosystem Threat Status**
 - Critical
 - Endangered
- Protected Areas including CBAs**
 - Protected Area
 - Critical Biodiversity Area One
 - Critical Biodiversity Area Two

- SEZ/IDZ
- Green Hydrogen Energy
- Vioolsdrift Dam
- Import/Export Node
- Bio Energy Potential
- Nuclear Site
- Screened Nuclear Sites

SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION CORRIDORS



SPC B: BUFFER AREAS

SPC C: AGRICULTURAL AREAS

SPC D: URBAN AREAS

SPC E: INDUSTRIAL AREAS

SPC F: INFRASTRUCTURE AREAS

SPC A
SPC B
SPC C - Extensive Agriculture (C.a)
SPC C - Intensive Agriculture (C.b)
SPC D
SPC E
SPC F

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Republic of Botswana
North West
Free State
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
Atlantic Ocean

0 50 100 200 300 400 Kilometers

Spatial Viewer
SDF(s),
Cadastral,
SPCs



Public

Spatial Viewer SDF(s),
Cadastral,
SPCs
Project
Registration
Driver Viewer



Driver 1



Driver 2

Spatial Viewer
SDF(s), Cadastral,
SPCs
Project Registration
Driver Viewer



Driver 3

Spatial Viewer
SDF(s), Cadastral,
SPCs
Project Registration
Driver Viewer



Municipal

Spatial Viewer
SDF(s), Cadastral,
SPCs
Project
Registration
Driver alignment



**Northern
Cape M&E**

Spatial Viewer
SDF(s), Cadastral,
SPCs
Project
Management
Driver alignment
SPLUMA
Monitoring



**MONITORING
ALIGNMENT**

**PROJECT ALIGNMENT AND
MANAGEMENT**

**MONITORING
SPLUMA**



Driver 4

Northern Cape Planning System - NCPS

NORTHERN CAPE PLANNING SYSTEM



CONCLUSION

“Enhancing our Future”

<http://www.northern-cape.gov.za/index.php/psdf>

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Northern Cape Spatial Proposal outlines a strategic framework for regional development that balances economic growth, social well-being, and environmental sustainability. By focusing on key drivers—Thriving Economic Engines, Transforming Spaces & Livelihoods, Conservation of Resource Areas, and Effective Spatial Governance—the proposal addresses the region's unique challenges and opportunities. Spatial structuring elements, such as corridors, nodes, and zones, ensure strategic development, while tailored interventions in each Provincial Spatial Action Area (PSAA) enhance sustainability, resilience, and connectivity. The proposal envisions a prosperous, inclusive, and forward-thinking future for the Northern Cape.



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