

InterActive Town & Regional Planning PO Box 980 Hermanus 7200

Reference: Erf 878, Riebeek Kasteel

Date: 17 January 2025

ERF 878, RIEBEEK KASTEEL: REZONING, SUBDIVISION & PHASING: AMENDMENT

Find attached the amended motivational report for the town planning application for Erf 878 Riebeek Kasteel.

Kind Regards

Andre Wiehahn Pr Pln A/927/1996 B Art et Sc (Town and Regional Planning)



ERF 878, CHURCH ROAD, RIEBEEK KASTEEL

Application for the subdivision and rezoning of the application area and phasing of the development.



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1. Introduction a. Brief Interactive Town and Regional Planning was appointed by the owner of the application area, Huguemont Trust, to prepare and submit an application for a rezoning and subdivision of Erf Refer to **Annexure** 878, Riebeek Kasteel as well as phasing of the development in terms of Chapter IV, Sections **B** for the Power of 25.2(a)&(d) & 75(g)(vi) of the Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020. Attorney. b. Development The objective of this application proposal is to establish a mixed use development on 878 objective & Riebeek Kasteel. Application The **development proposal** is indicated in the following plan below: **Proposal** Hoof St š Kerk RETIREMENT VILLAGE **BUSINESS** PARK / SQUARE PROVIDING FOR **POTENTIALLY** SINGLE RESIDENTIAL **TEMPORARY STRUCTURES** ONLY / KIOSKS FOR MARKETS / TRADING **TOWN HOUSES / COMPLEX Figure 1: Development Proposal Typologies** The application proposal consists of rezoning, subdivision and phasing applications

c. Background

Riebeek Kasteel is situated approximately 80 km north-east of Cape Town in The Riebeek Valley in close proximity of its sister town Riebeek West and approximately 22.5km northwest of Malmesbury and 5km south of Riebeek West respectively.

The town consists of a central business district (CBD) with community, social, retail, tourist and educational facilities as well as residential areas mostly characterized by conventionally single title residential plots and include several tourist accommodation facilities. The town is also characterized by medium to higher density residential areas in and around the CBD with higher density residential areas in Esterhof along the eastern boundary of the town.

The application area is located on the south-western side of the Riebeek Kasteel town and access to the application site is <u>presently</u> obtained from Fontein Street.



Figure 2: Photograph of the Application Area

The application area is located on a hill sloping to the north and western directions, ensuring scenic views of the valley down below.

The application area forms part of an area identified for business and residential purposes in terms of the approved Swartland Spatial Development Framework, 2023 – 2027.

In 1985 a subdivision application was submitted for the application area which was approved by the previous Cape Provincial Administration but lapsed as the rights were never established.

In 1995 the application area which is approximately 110977m² in extent was established after the subdivision of the original Erf 878 into 5 portions and a Remainder, all gaining access from the 13m wide Fontein street. The 5 single residential erven along Fontein Street were sold and developed, while the portion on the southern side was consolidated with the last lying portion to create the application area.

The intent of the owner is to develop a residential township with a business component, consisting of the following components:

- 54 Single Residential erven with extents between 600m² and 1759m².
- A Retirement Village consisting of 23 erven of between 295m² and 491m², a frail-care facility and 1 erf for flats.
- A Townhouse complex consisting of 24 erven, with erven ranging between 198m² and 296m².
- Two Business erven intended for a small shopping centre.
- Seven Private Open Space erven for the purposes of parks, walkways and stormwater.
- Three Transport erven for the purposes of public and private roads.

Two previous application was submitted and formed part of public participation processes. In response to input from different disciplines, interested parties and urban design, landscape, visual and heritage consultants respectively, the layout was accordingly refined and updated. This resulted that the application was considered materially different from the original layout and in terms of the relevent legislation subject to a new application and related process.

2. The Application a. Analysis: Title Deed Refer to Annexure D for the Conveyancer Certificates. b. Analysis: Development Criteria: The Conveyancer Monica Korf issued a certificate confirming that there are no title deed conditions restricting the development proposal. The Conveyancer Monica Korf issued a certificate confirming that there are no title deed conditions restricting the development proposal. The development parameters for the Erf 878, Riebeek Kasteel as per the Zoning Scheme Regulation, are summarised as follows:

The zoning parameters of the **existing zoning rights** are shown in the following table:

Param	eters	Existing Zoning	Comments
Zoning	•	Agricultural Zone 1: Agriculture	The property is currently vacant
Primar	y Uses	Agriculture, Farm stall	and the consistent with the
Conser	nt Uses	Additional dwelling unit, Guest house, Tourist facility, Farm shop, Aquaculture, Intensive stock farming, Horticulture, Nursery, Riding school, Service trade, Mining, 4x4 route Commercial pet kennel, Bed & breakfast establishment, Conservation usage, Agri- village, Composting, Racing track, Boat launching facility, Conference facility, Exhibition centre, Transmission tower, Rooftop base station, Renewable energy structure	zoning.
Covera	ige	N/A	
Floor S	pace	500m ² for farm shop	
Height		2 storeys & 8m	
		12m for agricultural buildings	
p0	Street	30m	
Suilding ines	Side	30m	
Build	Rear	30m	
Parking	g	Not applicable	

The following tables reflect the **proposed zoning rights and subsequent uses** of the proposed erven based on the subdivision plan and read with the proposed Architectural Guidelines- **Refer to Annexure L.**

Erven 59-112

The Proposal	Relevant Municipal Zoning Parameters		Proposed Architectural Guideline Development Parameters
Residential Zone 1: Low density	Zoning	Residential Zone 1: Low Density	Residential Zone 1: Low Density
dwelling houses	Primary Uses	Dwelling house	Dwelling house
	Consent Uses	Second dwelling, Double dwelling house, Bed & Breakfast establishment, Day care centre, Place of instruction, Place of worship, Home occupation.	Second dwelling, Double dwelling house, Bed & Breakfast establishment, Day care centre, Place of instruction, Place of worship, Home occupation.
	Coverage	Erven of 1000m2 = 50%, and larger than 1000m2 = 500m2 with coverage of 40%. coverage does not exceed 40%.	50%

	Height		2 storeys	8m to the wall plate and 10.5m
				to highest point of pitched roofs
		Street	4m	3m
	ng L		3m (for depth less than 20m)	
	Building lines	Side	1.5m	1.5m
	Bu Ii	Rear	2m	2.0m
	Parking	g	2 bays per dwelling	2 bays per dwelling
Erven 2-24 & 31-	54			
Proposal	Releva	nt Munici _l	oal Zoning Parameters	Proposed Architectural
				Guideline Development Parameters
General	Zoning		General Residential Zone 2: Town	General Residential Zone 2:
Residential Zone			Housing	Town Housing
2: Town housing	Primar	y Uses	Town housing, Dwelling	Town housing, Dwelling
to accommodate a	Consent Uses		Flats, Home occupation	Flats, Home occupation
town house	Density		50 units per hectare gross	50 units per hectare gross
development	Covera	_	60%	60%
	Height		3 storeys	3.5m to the wall plate and 6.0m
				to the highest point of a pitched
		T _		roof
		Street	2m	2.0m
	50	Side	Om internal	1.0m internal
	din S	D	2m external	2m external
	Building lines	Rear	Om internal 2m external	1.0m internal 2m external
	Parking	7	2 bays per dwelling	2 bays per dwelling
Erf 25	Turking	-	2 says per aweiming	2 days per awening
	Polova	nt Munici	aal Zaning Baramatare	Dronocod Architectural
The Proposal	Releva	iit iviuiiici	Jai Zolling Farameters	The state of the s
				•
General	Zoning		General Residential Zone 3: Flats	General Residential Zone 3: Flats
Residential Zone 3			Flats, guest house, boarding house,	Flats, guest house, boarding
to accommodate		-	dwelling, residential building, lodge,	house, dwelling, residential
flats within a	Zoning General Residential Zone 3: Flats General Residential Zone 3: Flats, guest house, boarding house, dwelling, residential building, lodge, group housing, town housing town housing		building, lodge, group housing,	
retirement village				town housing
	Conser	nt Uses	Shop, institution, place of education,	Shop, institution, place of
			place of assembly, home occupation,	education, place of assembly,
			transmission tower, rooftop base	home occupation, transmission
			station.	tower, rooftop base station.
	Density		40 units per hectare gross	40 units per hectare
	Covera	_	40%	40%
	Floor F Height		2 21m	6m to wall plate and 9m to the
	neigiit		21111	highest point of a pitched roof.
		Street	5m	5m
	ing	Side	5m	5m
	Building lines	Rear	5m	5m
	Parking	3	Flats: 1.5 bays per dwelling unit	Flats: 1.5 bays per dwelling unit

Erf 26				
The Proposal	Releva	nt Munici	pal Zoning Parameters	Proposed Architectural Guideline Development Parameters
A Community	Zoning Primary Uses		Community Zone 3: Institution	Community Zone 3: Institution
Zone 3: Institution			Institution	Institution
erf to	Conser	nt Uses	Place of assembly, place of education,	Place of assembly, place of
accommodate a			transmission tower, rooftop base	education, transmission tower,
frail care unit			station	rooftop base station
development as	Density		N/A	N/A
part of the	Coverage		60%	60%
retirement village	Floor S	pace	N/A	N/A
	Floor F		1	1
	Height		21m	6m to wall plate and 9m to the
				highest point of a pitched roof.
	ρο 20	Street	10m	10m
	din	Side	5m	5m
	Building lines	Rear	5m	5m
	Parking	3	Old Age Home / Frailcare: 1 bay per 2	Old Age Home / Frailcare: 1 bay
			bedrooms or 1 per bed	per 2 bedrooms or 1 per bed.
Erven 28 & 29				
The Proposal	Releva	nt Munici	pal Zoning Parameters	Proposed Architectural Guideline Development Parameters
To establish	Zoning		Business Zone 1: General Business	Business Zone 1: General Business
Business Zone 1: General Business erven	1		Business premises, Flats, Offices, Office park, Restaurant, Service trade, Public parking, Animal hospital, Nursery, Transmission tower, Rooftop base station, Wine shop.	Business premises, Flats, Offices, Office park, Restaurant, Service trade, Public parking, Animal hospital, Nursery, Transmission tower, Rooftop base station, Wine
			Service station, Hotel, Funeral parlour, Car wash, Residential building, Place of assembly, Place of entertainment, Adult entertainment enterprise, Institution, Bottle store.	shop. Service station, Hotel, Funeral parlour, Car wash, Residential building, Place of assembly, Place of entertainment, Adult entertainment enterprise, Institution, Bottle store.
	Coverage Floor Space		100%	100%
			N/A	N/A
	Floor F	actor	3	3
	Height		6 storeys	6.5m to the wall plate and 9m to the highest point of a pitched roof.
		Street	0m	5m
	1	Side	0m	0m
	ing		3m where abutting residential	3m where abutting residential
	Building	Rear	0m	0m
	Bu		3m where abutting residential	3m where abutting residential
	Parking		Single shops: 4 bays per 100m ² GLA Restaurant: 4 bays per 100m ² GLA	Single shops: 4 bays per 100m ² GLA
				Restaurant: 4 bays per 100m ² GLA

Erven 1, 30, 56, !	57 & 113-116		
The Proposal	Relevant Municipal Zoning Parameters Proposed Architectura Development Parameters		
Open Space Zone 2: Private Open	Zoning	Open Space Zone 2: Private Open Space	Open Space Zone 2: Private Open Space
Space erf to accommodate open space erven	Primary Uses	Private open space, conservation usage, transmission tower, rooftop base station, filming	Private open space, conservation usage, transmission tower, rooftop base station, filming
	Consent Uses	Cemetery, wall of remembrance, camping site, 4x4 route, boat launching facility, racing track	Cemetery, wall of remembrance, camping site, 4x4 route, boat launching facility, racing track
Erf 27, 55 & 58			
The Proposal	Relevant Munici	pal Zoning Parameters	Proposed Architectural Guideline Development Parameters
Transport Zone 2:	Zoning	Transport Zone 2: Roads	Transport Zone 2: Roads
Roads to accommodate the	Primary Uses	Public street, Private road, Public parking, Private parking.	Public street, Private road, Public parking, Private parking.
public roads within the development	Consent Uses	Any use determined by the municipality.	Any use determined by the municipality.
Definitions	facility, or for the the aged, indiger	ns premises used as or intended to be used e administration thereof, and includes a ho nt or handicapped, rehabilitation center, re nmercial or charitable nature, but does no	spital, clinic, pharmacy, <u>home for</u> eformatory or place of detention,

c. The Application

Refer to **Annexure**I for Subdivision &
Rezoning Plan

Application is hereby made for the following:

- **1. Rezoning** in terms of Chapter IV, Section 25.2(a) of the Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020 from Agricultural Zone 1 to Subdivisional Area for residential use, a retirement village, parks, private open space, retail as well as roads.
- **2. Subdivision** in terms of Chapter IV, Section 25.2(d) of the Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020 of the subdivisional area which is <u>approximately</u> 11 0977m² into 116 portions and simultaneous **rezoning** of the subdivided portions in terms of Chapter IV, Section 25.2(a) of the Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020, from Agricultural Zone 1 to the following zonings as illustrated in the plans below:

(Kindly take note that extents proposed are approximate dimensions & need to be verified by a surveyor)

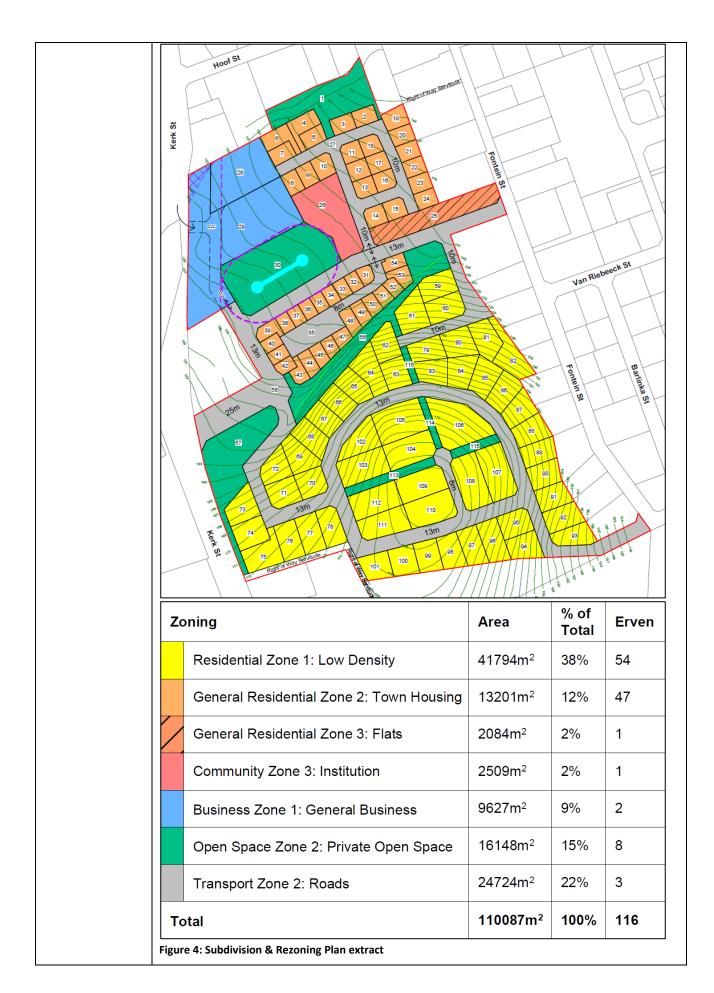
Erven	Area
1	2785m²
2	315m²
3	315m²
4	491m²
5	330m²
6	479m²
7	330m²
8	306m²
9	307m²
10	362m²
11	320m²
12	320m²
13	318m²
14	329m²
15	330m²
16	319m²
17	321m²
18	309m²
19	384m²
20	318m²
21	301m²
22	296m²
23	295m²
24	295m²
25	2084m²
26	2509m²
27	3228m²
28	2426m²
29	7201m²

Erven	Area
30	4945m²
31	205m²
32	204m²
33	204m²
34	204m²
35	204m²
36	204m²
37	204m²
38	204m²
39	286m²
40	216m²
41	216m²
42	206m²
43	253m²
44	279m²
45	245m²
46	209m²
47	216m²
48	296m²
49	268m²
50	236m²
51	215m²
52	198m²
53	289m²
54	249m²
55	1805m²
56	3450m²
57	3423m²
58	19692m²

Erven	Area
59	702m²
60	719m²
61	835m²
62	659m²
63	602m²
64	849m²
65	648m²
66	600m²
67	600m²
68	685m²
69	716m²
70	612m²
71	662m²
72	632m²
73	722m²
74	699m²
75	836m²
76	682m²
77	697m²
78	681m²
79	606m²
80	700m²
81	723m²
82	906m²
83	612m²
84	668m²
85	712m²
86	701m²
87	650m²

Erven	Area
88	671m²
89	614m²
90	609m²
91	609m²
92	679m²
93	617m²
94	638m²
95	639m²
96	756m²
97	662m²
98	631m²
99	607m²
100	610m²
101	607m²
102	797m²
103	1100m²
104	1090m²
105	1388m²
106	1759m²
107	1226m²
108	1222m²
109	1028m²
110	1106m²
111	956m²
112	1059m²
113	680m²
114	295m²
115	361m²
116	210m ²

Figure 3: Erf sizes



- Residential Zone 1: Low Density for Erven 59-112 with a total extent of 41794m².
- General Residential Zone 2: Town-housing: for Erven 31-54 with a total extent of 5510m²
- General Residential Zone 2: Town Housing (retirement village): for Erven 2-24 with a total extent of 7691 m².
- General Residential Zone 3: Flats (retirement village): on Erf 25 with a total extent of 2084m².
- Community Zone 3: Institution (retirement village): on Erf 26 with a total extent of 2509m².
- Business Zone 1: General Business: for Retail on Erven 28 & 29 with a total extent of 9627m².
- Open Space Zone 2: Private Open Space: for parks and stormwater on Erven 1, 30, 56, 57 & 113-116 including an existing stormwater servitude on Erf 1, a spring on Erf 30 and a Stormwater Retention Pond on Erf 56, with an extent of 15938m².
- Transport Zone 2: Roads: on Erven 27, 55 & 58 with a total extent of 24724m².
- **3.** The **phasing** of the development in 5 phases in terms of Chapter VI, Section 75(g)(vi) of the Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020, as illustrated in the plan below.

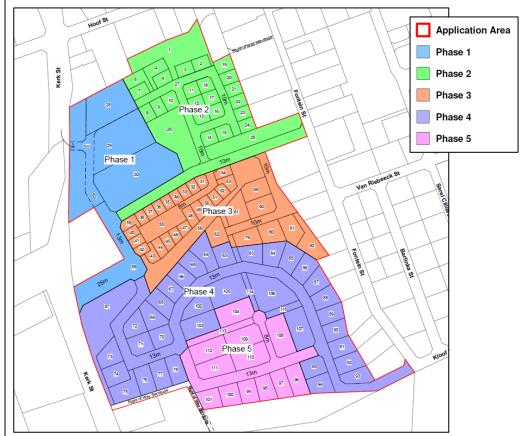


Figure 5: Phasing Plan extract

4. The **establishment of a Master Home Owners' Association** for the application area in terms of Chapter IV, Section 39(1) of the Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020. The constitution and design guidelines will be submitted at a later stage for approval.

3. Site Information a. Property **Property** Extent Title Deed **Registered Owner** Description Erf 878, Riebeek Kasteel 104948m² T7584/2010 **Huguemont Trust** Extracts of the Surveyor General Plans are reflected in the following sketches confirming the Refer to **Annexure** application site. **E** for the SG OFFICE COPY Diagram and Components: 1) The fig. ABCDED'E'F' represents Erf 876 Riebeek Kasteel Vide Diagram No 8920/85 D/D9767/1986 S.G. No. Annexure C for the Title Deed 8922-85 2) The fig. D'FLMNOxRSTntZA'B'C' represents Erf 872 Riebeek Kasteel Vide Diagram No 8916/85 D/T 3) The fig. GHJK represents Erf 450 Riebeek Kasteel Vide Diagram No 807/71 D/T 1973.805,40202 Approved Damil. Surveyor-General 4) The fig. xPQ represents Erf 877 Riebeek Kastesl Vide Diagram No 8921/85 D/T 1985- -39769 1985-11-29 5) The fig. Ytnm represents Erf 873 Riebeek Kasteel Vide Diagram No 8917/85 D/T 1986- -39763 6) The fig. mnsX represents Erf 875 Riebeek Kasteel Vide Diagram No 8919/85 D/T 1986- -39763 7) The fig. snUVW represents Erf 874 Riebeek Kasteel Vide Diagram No 8918/85 D/T 1985- -39763 <u>Note:</u> The figure snyLMNOPQRSTUVW represents Quitrent Land, the Remainder is Preshold. Main Street See Inset Insec Church TIN. 1287 880 Scale : 1/5000 MARCAM 90 NADO 336

		8922	2 - 8 5		
SIDES Metres	ANGLES OF DIRECTION	Y System Lo.190 X			
Metres 36	Consta 244 06 00 249 59 10 214 53 10 214 33 20 340 02 10 242 47 00 340 02 50 250 03 40 340 02 50 323 48 58 70 09 00 329 15 10 250 09 00 340 08 30 340 08 30 341 41 20 153 00 50 72 25 50 158 48 00 162 25 20 167 58 30 240 57 20 149 22 20 58 45 30	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	System 0,00 9,906,566 9,855,93 9,822,17 9,803,16 9,782,89 9,760,29 9,760,29 9,760,28 9,740,06 9,725,87 9,662,83 9,677,97 9,664,44 9,631,52 9,578,06 9,803,40 9,904,31	Lo.190 X +3 600 000,00 + 95 155,76 + 95 133,07 + 95 123,18 + 95 107,58 + 95 149,52 + 95 239,31 + 95 249,08 + 95 267,51 + 95 306,58 + 95 392,72 + 95 398,19 + 95 401,03 + 95 611,80 + 95 551,15 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 579,80 + 95 306,77 + 95 396,82 + 95 334,80	D4 D4
YZ 69,92 ZA' 72,08 A'B' 35,39 59 B'C' 12,37 C'D' 92,21 D'E 34,93 E'F' 85,05 F'A 18,84	240 57 20 149 22 20 58 45 30 178 36 40 180 58 10 179 22 40 242 03 00 159 42 30 Bothmaskloof A Uitkyk	Y + Z + A' + B' + C' + F' + F' +	9 971,00 9 909,87	+ 95 430,77 + 95 396,82	ta
represents 12,152	iron rail fence p 12 mm iron peg 15 mm iron peg GHJKLMNOPQRSTUVNXYZ 3 hectares B Riebeek Kasteel a	/A' <u>B'C</u> 'D'		VIDE GEMERAL	
of	nicipality of Riebs MALMESBURY y, October 1985 and		Province of C	ministrative District ape of Good Hope. Luuy Land Surveyor	
This diagram is annex Cert. Consol. Ti No. T. 39770/19 dated i.t.o.	tie are enumerat Side No. Transfer/Grant No.	grofs bš: Lbexenns	S.A. No.	5/8106	C

Figure 6: Extracts of the Surveyor General Plan for the application site

It should be noted that the measurements of the application area differ between the following:

SG: 121523m²

Title Deed: 104948m²

Cadastral Plans: 111272m² / 110847m²

Our plans: 110977m² based on topography plan DWG.

The exact measurements in this respect would need to be determined and confirmed by the land-surveyor.

b. Location:

Refer to **Annexure F** for the locality plans.

Regional Context:

Within the regional context, the application area is located within the town of Riebeek Kasteel, and approximately 22.5km northwest of Malmesbury and 5km south of Riebeek West.

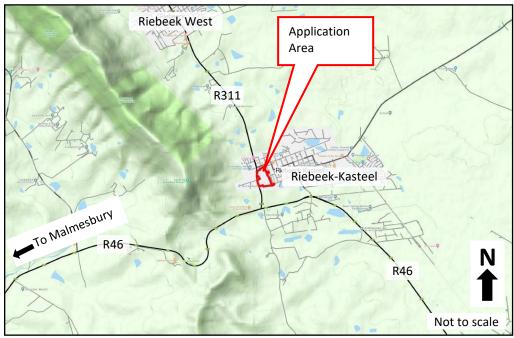


Figure 7: Locality Plan - Regional Context

Local Context:

Within the local context, the application area is located on the south-western side of Riebeek Kasteel town and between Church Road (R311) and the existing single residential erven along Fontein Street and southwest of the the CBD. The application area currently obtains access from Fontein Street to the east of the application area.



Figure 8: Locality Plan - Local Context

c. Land Use:

Refer to **Annexure H** for the Land Use Plan.

The land use of the application area is vacant. The surrounding properties include single residential dwellings, business, general residential dwellings, agriculture and authority uses. The proposal for a mixed use development is considered consistent with the land use of the area.

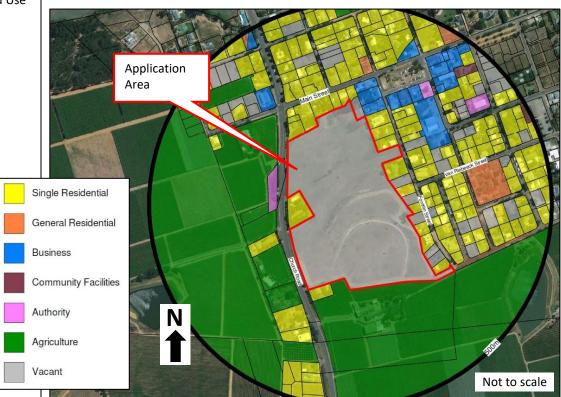


Figure 9: Google Image illustrating the residential land-use activities of the application area and surrounding properties

d. Zoning:

Refer to the Extract of the zoning map attached as Annexure G The application area is zoned Agricultural Zone 1. The surrounding properties are zoned Residential Zone 1, General Residential Zone 2 and 3, Agricultural Zone 1, Authority Zone and Business Zone 1. The proposal for subdivision and rezoning is consistent with the zoning of the area.



e. Laws and policies relevant to the consideration of the application and forward planning and land use documents

The policy guidelines from the following relevant policy documents are considered applicable to the application area.

- Integrated Urban Development Framework, 2016 2019
- West Coast District Municipality IDP, 2022 2027
- Swartland Municipality IDP 2022
- Swartland Spatial Development Framework, 2023 2027

Integrated Urban Development Framework, 2016 - 2019

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) sets out the policy framework for transforming and restructuring South Africa's urban spaces, guided by the vision of creating 'liveable, safe, resource-efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life'.

The predominant aims are as follows:

<u>Integrated sustainable human settlements:</u> Cities and towns that are liveable, integrated and multifunctional, in which all settlements are well connected to essential and social services, as well as to areas of work opportunities.

- <u>Efficient land governance and management</u>: Cities and towns that grow through investments in land and property, providing income for municipalities, which allows further investments in infrastructure and services, resulting in inclusive, multifunctional urban spaces.
- <u>Inclusive economic development:</u> Cities and towns that are dynamic and efficient, foster entrepreneurialism and innovation, sustain livelihoods, enable inclusive economic growth, and generate the tax base needed to sustain and expand public services and amenities.

West Coast District Municipality IDP 2022 - 2027

The vision of the West Coast District Municipality IDP is to guide development towards the "Weskus the caring centre for innovation & excellence" and the mission is to "Promote drivers of change, by leading well-coordinated and innovative initiatives to achieve sustainable and integrated development of West Coast". The West Coast District Municipality IDP objectives are the following:

- Care for the social wellbeing, safety and health of all our communities.
- Promote regional economic growth and tourism
- Co-ordinate and Promote the development of bulk and essential services and transport infrastructure
- Foster sound relationships with all stakeholders, especially local Municipalities
- Maintain Financial Viability and Good Governance

Swartland Municipality IDP 2023

The purpose of the Swartland Municipality IDP 2023 informs the municipality's budget and prioritises projects as per the needs of the communities. It is considered one of the important planning and management tools modern-day municipalities have. From this document the following extracts are valued to contribute towards this application:

LAND REQUIREMENTS

Land requirements for future settlement development are tabulated below:

WARDS	12
Land Required for:	Riebeek Kasteel
Subsidized housing	41ha
Affordable housing	30.6ha
Private housing	100ha
Total land required: 5 years	23.1ha
Total land required: 20 years	171.6ha
Land as per SDF	59.5ha
Shortfall	112.1ha

LAND SUPPLY AND SETTLEMENT FORM

To limit the extent of land required, settlement Form and Function should be enhance through integration:

Wards	Ward 12					
Towns	Riebeek Kasteel					
Functional Integration	A commercial and social node in Riebeek Kasteel East. Promote formal pedestrian walkways between Riebeek Kasteel and Riebeek Kasteel East.					
Social Integration	Development reinforced along connecting route between Riebeek Kasteel and Riebeek Kasteel East.					
Offer a wider variety of housing types	Different housing typologies densities in brown field developments. Infill higher density development along connecting route.					
Spatial Integration	Mixed use along link road between Riebeek Kasteel East and					

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS PER SWARTLAND SETTLEMENT:

The themes and strategies translate into the following development proposals for Swartland settlement.

<u>Riebeek West, Ongegund and Riebeek Kasteel</u>: As small agricultural service centre, development proposals of the Valley include:

- Enhance tourism and agri-tourism, and protect heritage resources
- Provide residential land for Human Settlement housing schemes and <u>private</u> <u>development</u> that promote mix use and integration settlements.
- Maintain and strengthen agricultural service centre

<u>Swartland Spatial Development Framework, 2023 – 2027</u>

The purpose of the Swartland Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is to guide growth and development in the Swartland's municipal area in a sustainable manner. Hence, future growth, development and land use planning will embrace the spatial vision and principles to protect and develop integrated, sustainable settlements and liveable environments and enable economic and social prosperity.

The following aspects from the SDF is relevant to the application site:

4.1.2 Land Demand

Additional land required in Swartland urban areas

WARDS	12
Land Required for:	Riebeek Kasteel
Private housing	100ha

4.2 Land Supply

4.2.1 Settlement Form and Function

Settlement Form: Densification and Intensification Densification ensures optimal use of land and efficient use of infrastructure and services. Densification is strongly promoted in new housing developments and existing precincts in Malmesbury, Moorreesburg, Kalbaskraal, Riverlands and Chatsworth, whilst densification in the Riebeek Valley, Koringberg, Darling and Yzerfontein is cautiously promoted.

<u>Proposed densification targets for Swartland settlements</u>

		Average Density Targets du/ha							
Towns	2016	2017	2022	2027					
Riebeek Kasteel	8.2 du/ha	8.5 du/ha	8.5 du/ha	8.5 du/ha					

Settlement From: Restructuring and Integration

	Integration												
Wards	Towns	Functional Integration	Social Integration	Offer a wider variety of housing types	Spatial Integration								
Ward 12	Riebeek Kasteel	A commercial and social node in Esterhof. Promote formal pedestrian walkways between Esterhof and Riebeek Kasteel.	Development reinforced along connecting route between Esterhof and Riebeek Kasteel.	Different housing typologies & densities in brown field developments. Infill higher density development along connecting route.	Mixed use along link road between Esterhof and central part of Riebeek Kasteel.								

5.8.1 Riebeek Kasteel

Riebeek Kasteel is situated approximately 20 kilometres northeast of Malmesbury and has access via the Paarl Road (Divisional Road 24/1) to the R45 that connects Malmesbury with Hermon. The R45 is connected to the N7 via the R311 (main route in the Riebeek Valley). The town is located along the slopes of Kasteelberg and is surrounded by some of the oldest vineyards in South Africa. The town's characteristic grid layout is encouraged by the surrounding vineyards along with intensive agricultural uses adjacent to the urban edge.

SPACE, BU	JILT									
	Elements	No.	Proposals							
Change	Residential	55	Increase density by 2027 from the current 8.2 units per hectare to 8.5 units per hectare in Riebeek Kasteel.							
		56	The low-density rate preserves the unique identity and character of Riebeek Kasteel. Higher residential developments and mixed uses should be encouraged along activity streets in the town.							
	Commercial	63	Support development of CBD and secondary nodes and neighbourhood commercial facilities.							
Develop	Develop Residential 72		Provide 171.7ha in Riebeek Kasteel for future growth over next 20 years, of which 67.3ha is vacant land as identified per Vacant Land Audit.							
75		75	Provide adequate land for different housing topologies.							
76		76	Provide and support development of housing for retirees.							
		82	Allow for minimum subdivision size of single residential erven of 500m ² and rural living erven in identified zones of 1000m ² and 2000m ² respectively.							

LAND USE ZONE PROPOSALS FOR RIEBEEK KASTEEL

The application area is located within Zone D which clearly supports the development proposal as reflected in the following extracts from the SDF:

ZONE	RIEBEEK KASTEEL LAND USE ZONES	Low Density Residential Uses	Medium Density Residential	High Density Residential Uses	Secondary Educational Uses	Place of Education	Professional Uses	Business Uses	Secondary Business Uses	Place of Worship	Institution	Guest houses	Authority	Sport/Recreational Facilities	Industries & Service Trade
D	Zone D consists of a residential as well as institutional character with government functions (cemetery). There are mixed density residential uses with opportunities for infill development.	X	X	Along activity streets/corridors & At proposed future residential x development nodes	X	X	X	Along activity streets/corridors & At proposed future residential x development nodes	Along activity streets/corridors & At proposed future residential x development nodes	X	X	X	X	X	

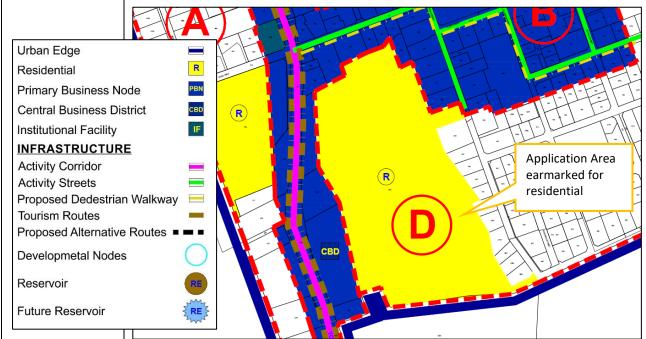


Figure 11: Riebeek Kasteel Spatial Development Land Use Proposals plan extract

In terms of the Swartland SDF the application area is not within the Riebeek Kasteel Heritage Protection Overlay Zone (HPOZ).

The application proposal is in accordance with all relevant land-use management policies and strategies for the area, however a lesser amount of business development is proposed in the application.

f. Municipal engineering services

CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES REPORT

A civil engineering report has been compiled by KLS Consulting Engineers in January 2025 and the following conclusions were made:

Refer to Annexure J

"The developer of Erf 878 in Riebeek Kasteel may be liable for the payment of a Development Contribution (as calculated by the Swartland Municipality) for bulk water and sewer infrastructure as per Council Policy.

The water master plan indicated that the proposed development should be accommodated in the existing Riebeek Kasteel reservoir zone. The proposed connection to the existing reticulation system should be made to the existing 200 mm \emptyset pipe in Fontein Street.

There is sufficient capacity in the existing Riebeek Kasteel water system to supply the proposed development on Erf 878 with sufficient water pressure and fire flow.

Riebeek Kasteel has insufficient reservoir storage capacity to accommodate the proposed development and the implementation of master plan items SRkW.B1, SRkW.B2, SRkW.B3, SRkW1.2, SRkW1.3 & SRkW2.1 are proposed in order to augment reservoir storage capacity for Riebeek Kasteel.

The sewer master plan indicated that the proposed development should be accommodated in the existing Riebeek Valley PS sewer drainage area. The proposed connections to the existing sewer system are to the existing 150 mm Ø outfall sewer in Fontein Street.

A servitude through Erven 203 and 1304 in favour of Swartland Municipality will have to be registered to allow the northern part of the proposed development to be connected to the existing outfall sewer in Fontein Street.

The existing sewer reticulation system from Erf 878 to the main outfall sewer in Pieter Cruythoff Avenue has sufficient capacity to accommodate the proposed development. Bulk sewers in Pieter Cruythoff Avenue (from the bottom of Kloof Street towards the railway line) are however at capacity and should be upgraded through the implementation of master plan items SRkS1.2 & SRkS1.3 in order to accommodate the proposed development in Riebeek Kasteel."

IMPACT AND CAPACITY ANALYSIS ON THE SWARTLAND BULK WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

An impact and capacity analysis on the Swartland bulk water supply system was done by GLS Consulting in December 2024 and the following conclusions were made:

"3. CONCLUSION

The impact of the proposed development on the Swartland bulk water system infrastructure is considered to be relatively small and it contributes insignificantly to the growth in water demand for the system as a whole (the abstraction is less than 1% of the total peak day flow in the future model)

The existing 525 mm Ø WCDM's so called "C-line" running from the Swartland WTP to the Kasteelberg reservoirs and the 200 mm Ø section of the so called "D-line" between the Kasteelberg reservoirs and Riebeek West have sufficient capacity to accommodate the proposed development. Upgrading of these pipes is however proposed in the bulk water master plan for the short to medium term.

The 150 mm Ø section of the "D-line" between Riebeek West and Riebeek Kasteel is however at capacity and should be upgraded to accommodate the proposed development.

Based on the current water demand of the Swartland bulk water system the Swartland WTP is near capacity and additional treatment capacity should be provided for the system within the next 3 to 5 years. The peek weekly demand for the WTP should however be verified by WCDM.

The recorded raw water abstraction during the 2023/24 financial year from the Voëlvlei dam for the Swartland system was \pm 7 956 390 kL, which is less than the current allocation, but very close to the current allocation (97,0% of allocation)."

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES LETTER

The Municipal Department of Civil Engineering Services provided a letter dated 7 December 2023 that confirms water, sewer and solid waste service capacity for the proposed development and reads as follows:

"Erf 878 Riebeek Kasteel: Application for rezoning and subdivision

The following is confirmed with respect to bulk civil engineering services for the abovementioned development:

Water

The bulk water allocation from the Western Cape Water Supply Scheme for Swartland Municipality's Swartland System is 7900ML/a. The current abstraction is in the order of 6241.2ML/a. The additional water demand of the proposed development is 369ML/a. The availability of bulk water is therefore confirmed.

Sewer

Effluent from the proposed development will be treated at the Riebeek Valley WWTW. The WWTW has a hydrological capacity of 1.9 ML/day and an organic treatment capacity of 1500 kgCOD/day. The current flow received at the works is 0.6 ML/day and the organic loading rate is 607kg COD/day. The anticipated flow from the proposed development is 0.081 ML/day and the anticipated organic load is 32 kg COD/day. There is therefore sufficient treatment capacity.

Solid waste

Normal refuse of the proposed facility will be handled at the Highlands Landfill. The Highlands Landfill is currently undergoing construction to increase the air space. Construction to be completed in 2027. The estimated remaining life of the Highlands Landfill would then be 20 years. Therefore, there would be sufficient capacity to accommodate the solid waste."

CONCLUSION

As confirmed by the above reports, sufficient service capacity is available for the proposed development.

Since the above services report have been obtained, the development proposal has been amended in consultation with KLS Consulting Engineers involving a reduction in the density of the proposed development. The amendments made does not impact on the engineering services.

A traffic impact assessment was done by Liezl Stodart Engineers and was concluded that the

proposed subdivision and rezoning of Erf 878, Riebeek Kasteel will have a moderate traffic impact.

The following conclusions and recommendations were made in response to the report:

Traffic Impact Assessment

"11. CONCLUSIONS

Refer to Annexure

It can be concluded that the proposed subdivision and rezoning of Erf 878, Riebeeck Kasteel will have a moderate traffic impact. Other findings are summarised as follows:

- The application is for the subdivision and rezoning of Erf 878 to include a residential component entailing single residential, townhousing and apartments. A retail component and frail care centre are also proposed;
- The development will have the potential to generate a total of 206 trips (90 in; 116 out) during the AM peak hour and 589 trips (264 in; 325 out) during the PM peak hour;
- The development will obtain access off Church Rd via an unsignalised full intersection approximately 690 m north of the R46 / Church Rd intersection, a left-in-only access off Church Rd approximately 100 m south of the Church Rd / Main St intersection and an unsignalised full intersection on Fontein St approximately 150 m south of the Fontein St / Plein St intersection;

- Newly formed intersections will operate at good levels of service during the AM and PM peak hours;
- The retail component of the development will attract public transport trips;
- The Class 5 Local Street (13 m reserve) through the development and up to the commercial premises is expected to be the primary pedestrian route through the development.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations made in the transport impact assessment are summarised below.

- The proposed access off Church Rd should be designed according to the local and provincial guidelines. Attention should be given to sight distances from the access along Church Road;
- The proposed access on Fontein Street should be designed according to local guidelines;
- The route through the development connecting Church Road in the west with Fontein Street in the east should have a blacktop width of at least 6,0 m. Other internal access roads should have minimum blacktop widths of 5,5 m and bell-mouth radii of 6,0m (minimum 5,0m);
- Off-street parking should be provided as per the Swartland Municipality Land Use Planning By-law document;
- It is proposed that adequate public transport facilities should be provided at the retail premises;
- It is furthermore proposed that a surfaced sidewalk be provided along at least one side of the Class 5 Local Street (13 m reserve) through the development and up to the retail premises."

h. Visual Impact Assessment

A Visual Impact Assessment was compiled in October 2021 by Filia Visual and the following recommendations were made:

4. Recommendations.

In summary, the layout must be revised to respond to visual and heritage sensitivities. We suggest that the team return to the drawing board and develop a proposal adhering to the recommendations contained in this and the heritage practitioner's reports before subjecting it to VIA and HIA.

a) Additionally, we strongly recommend (in support of the comment of the HWC) that an **Urban Design professional** be employed to undertake the townscape analysis/urban design analysis and study. This is specifically to advise on the layout of the proposal and siting of architectural interventions in terms of the historic built environment context, local urban design principles, and the rationalization of the public spaces.

b) We also strongly recommend that a Landscape architect be employed to develop a Landscape Master Plan. This would be partly to assist the urban designer to develop a layout that complies with the CSIR guidelines for public open space provision and addresses the questions of public access and walkability. An important aspect that the LMP must address is the design and specification of trees. This would include their layout in relation to placemaking and the longterm effect of embedding the proposed development in the town over time, as well as their specification in terms of the design and supply of the irrigation system that will ensure the survival and establishment of the trees and landscape. The Landscape architect's role is therefore not just to design an LMP, but to ensure that the approach to tree planting, soil conditioning and landscaping result in an embedded landscape that protects and enhances the landscape and townscape character of the town of Riebeek Kasteel. The Landscape architect must also give attention to the articulation of the development's edge conditions, especially those along the R311 in terms of screening, sense of place, provision for pedestrian access etc. For this development, landscaping (not only on verges for screening, but within the development itself) plays a significant role - a primary role - in mitigation, and a Landscape architect must design, specify, and manage these aspects from design to implementation.

5. Specific recommendations

The following specific recommendations should provide a framework within which to review the current proposal. These are high level and may be relaxed or reconsidered during consultation with the design team, if future findings show that site specific circumstances can accommodate conditional variations to the following restrictions.

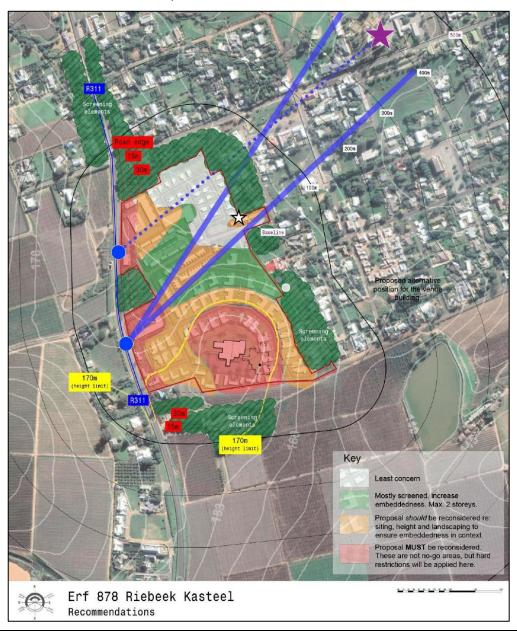
5.1 "De facto" Scenic Route R311

- i. 15m building line restriction offset from property boundary along the R311.
- ii. 30m height restriction offset (max 1 storey) from property boundary along the R311.
- iii. Limitations and guidelines TBC for signage, advertising, and light impacts along the R311. Further detail is required regarding proposed signage and advertising.
- iv. Further detail required regarding Landscaping proposals and edge conditions along the R311.
- v. Trees must be planted and irrigated along the R311 interface to provide a continuation of the existing character of the small commercial centre at the northern entrance to the town.
- vi. All buildings along the R311 must demonstrate a positive interface and sensitive siting with regard to the scenic route, public realm, and protection/enhancement of key scenic views
- i. The proposed development must contribute positively to the entrance/gateway character of the R311 within the context of the historic town of Riebeek Kasteel.
- ii. The proposed development must demonstrate that scale, siting, and form of buildings are responsive to sensitive views and viewers (especially from the R311 north of the town, looking south, and from the grounds of the NG church and Main Road). Height restrictions and building restrictions that limit development (specifically, building height above the 175m ASL contour line) are indicated on the attached site photographs and the Recommendation graphic.

5.2 Architectural design and Urban Design layout

- i. What the proposed development is proposing is technically a new suburb or extension
 of the town. It must read as such, and not as a gated community or a development that
 is distinct from Riebeek Kasteel. Visually, it should read as a continuation of the town,
 not an identifiable homogenous development.
- ii. The architectural guideline documents and detailed design should generally avoid uniformity. However, uniformity is less problematic in some areas than others (i.e., the receiving environment can tolerate homogeneity within the retirement village, but not as much in the single residential dwellings higher up on the slopes.
- iii. The roof landscape should not be uniform or set up repetitive patterns by aligning the angles of roof ridges etc. The roofscape should emulate that of the surrounding town with a variety of angles and orientations.
- iv. Height restrictions for discussion have been drawn off surrounding buildings, to ensure that the crest of the hill is not developed, but rather functions as a vegetated band within which the venue building, and accommodation units may be embedded.
- v. The proposal must re-look at the placement and orientation of buildings on the R311 edge so that the view line from the road and public realm towards the church steeple is preserved and enhanced. The proposed development must maintain the framing and dominance of the landmark in the visual field from this point. We suggest, for instance, that the office building is flipped to allow the void above the proposed parking lot to preserve the view.

- vi. The above recommendation refers to the southernmost view of the steeple. If the proposed development achieves this objective, then the second view cone may be "sacrificed" on the condition that the edge conditions there are VERY CAREFULLY designed to support and enhance the entrance/gateway character of this threshold into the town. The development must draw on elements of the existing road cross section and enhance/continue this character.
- vii. Similarly, the project team must give thought to the new urban conditions that the proposed garage, apartments, offices etc. will bring about within the SDF "business district". If the development will result in a substantial deviation from the existing character and sense of place, the proposal must motivate the appropriateness of this change, (i.e.; how do the cross sections compare to the rest of the town? The pedestrian realm? Is it connecting to the town? Providing safe crossings and sidewalks? Improving the public realm? Extend the presence of big shade trees close up to the sidewalk? For instance, it is clearly not unprecedented for buildings to come right up to the road and block views to the surrounding landscape here in this node, but the nature of the edge and the arrangement of the facing buildings within +-50m of the R311 must be motivated holistically in the context of the town and receiving environment, as well as that of the scenic and tourist route).



- viii. It is important that this edge feels and reads like the rest of Riebeek Kasteel in an urban design and place-making sense.
- ix. The siting, position and design of the venue building must be reconsidered to avoid standing proud of the ridgeline. Consider the option of relocating the venue downslope, and onto the east-facing slope overlooking the valley.
- x. The overall development layout does not necessarily need to extend the grid pattern of the rest of Riebeek Kasteel. Response to topography on a site-scale may be more important, as a grid is not necessarily an appropriate response purely because it is the local settlement pattern. However, there are parts of the site that lend themselves to the continuation of the historic grid settlement pattern at a scale similar to that of the rest of the town.
- xi. Additionally, the pedestrian experience should be continuous from the rest of the town through the proposed development. A large, gated community is not appropriate in this context. Public throughfare MUST be maintained in order to integrate what is essentially a whole new suburb of Riebeek Kasteel.

5.3 Embedding in the landscape and Sense of Place fit

- i. The proposed development must demonstrate that the use of height restrictions; an articulated roof landscape; provision for public access, pedestrian conditions, and walkability; trees and landscaping; appropriate edge conditions; and the look and feel result in a development that is embedded in its visual, historic and landscape context. The proposed development is situated within a unique receiving environment, and a generic modern cape winelands vernacular should not be blindly supported.
- ii. The proposed development must demonstrate a positive response to environmental sensitivities and resources, such as the spring on site.
- iii. The proposed development must consider the possibility of contributing to the improvement of the quality and amenity of the surrounding public realm, linking the development into the future pedestrian and NMT transit plans of the municipality and/or the current pedestrian movement system.
- iv. The venue and single residential buildings on the hill above the 175m ASL contour line must either be removed from the proposal or embedded more carefully in the subject site topography. The venue building will become a new landmark, but should not compete with the NG church steeple for dominance.
- v. The proposal as not provided any detail regarding how street lighting and overall development lighting will be handled. There are very few street lights in the town, and lighting conditions at night are low in luminance. The proposed development must emulate these night-time conditions and avoid the negative effects of light pollution on the rest of the town.
- vi. The proposal as not provided any detail regarding fencing. While the proposal should include fencing proposals for all edges, the fencing proposal along the R311 as well as the southern edge of the property are critical.
- vii. Whatever architectural guidelines are written; these must make provision for enough variation to avoid homogenous development.
- viii. Views from pass must be screened with vegetation, and the buildings must not compete for dominance with the steeple or other landmark and scenic features.

CONCLUSION

The specialists as recommended by the Visual Impact Assessment have provided specialist reports and the application proposal has been amended to incorporate the recommendations made by the Visual Impact Assessment.

i. Urban Design

Refer to Annexure P

The following Urban Design Analysis & Indicators Report was prepared by the Urban Designer, Etienne Britz and is summarised here below:

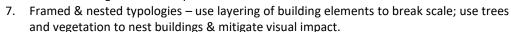
INTRODUCTION

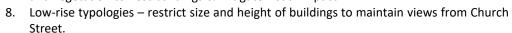
The town of Riebeek Kasteel is a historic and scenic settlement nestled against the slopes of Kasteelberg Mountain, known for its harmonious blend of cultural heritage, natural beauty, and contemporary developments. As a small yet vibrant community, Riebeek Kasteel has maintained its village character while evolving into a hub for creativity and tourism, attracting both residents and visitors with its picturesque landscapes, galleries, and preserved historical buildings.

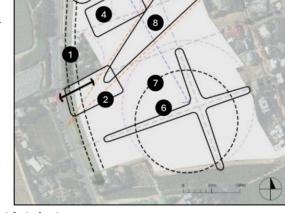
LAYOUT INFORMANTS

- 1. Landscape & tree buffer line continuation of existing green buffer along Church Street.
- Church Street entrance precinct

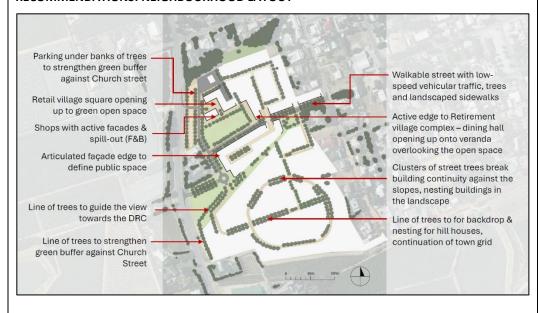
 to tie into green buffer,
 welcoming approach into the neighbourhood.
- Retail precinct arrival point primary access point when driving from town center to retail precinct (Left-in access from Church Street).
- 4. New public space fountain access, buffer between residential and retail uses + public access to natural asset.
- 5. Fontein Street entrance precinctlink to existing neighbourhood.
- 6. Screening opportunities on the hill create a green backdrop and foils for houses.





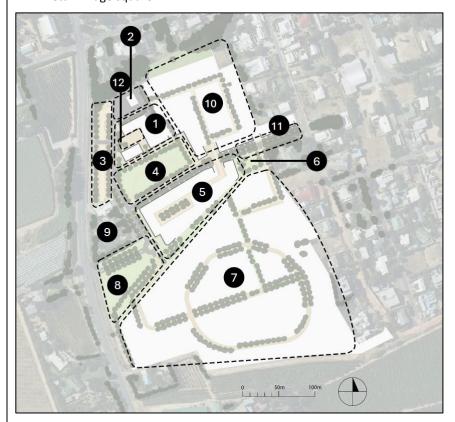


RECOMMENDATIONS: NEIGHBOURHOOD LAYOUT



RECOMMENDATIONS: LAYOUT ELEMENTS

- 1. Retail village: Anchor with smaller line shops around a landscaped square. Connects to arrival point from Church Street as well as opens to neighbourhood green space
- 2. Filling station
- 3. Retail parking
- 4. Public open green space & access to spring
- 5. Valley village
- 6. Neighbourhood park
- 7. Hill village
- 8. Green open space & parking spill-over
- 9. The Barn
- 10. Retirement village
- 11. Retail village square



CHURCH STREET ENTRANCE

This entrance to the neighbourhood is a green and soft approach, using banks of trees to strengthen the existing green buffer along Church Street.

This green space frames the view towards the DRC steeple, and creates a foil for the Valley Village to sit in.



VALLEY VILLAGE

The valley village defines two important facades within the townscape.

Firstly, it defines the Eastern edge of the Church Street entrance, framing the view towards the DRC steeple. As this is the West-facing facades of these buildings, they can have small openings or bay windows providing light while maintaining privacy.

Secondly, the Northern edge of this village stands as the defining edge of the large public open space. These buildings should aim to create a positive public interface without compromising security.







NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK

The large open space is for the public, and the neighbouring land uses should aim to create a positive interface with this space, including the valley village Northern façade, the commercial and retail village southern edge, and the retirement village Western edge. These uses should optimise their location on this green asset and have public/spill-out functions living onto this space.







HILL VILLAGE

The clusters of trees on the hill serves to break the monotony of large, free-standing buildings. Furthermore, breaking the double-storey typologies into bands further mitigates the impact of this typology on the hill.

Buildings must consist of a plinth, a body and a roof. These elements must be distinct from one another to ensure the mass of the building does not dominate the hill.

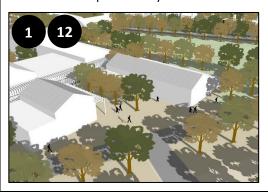
The variation in roof material and design also assist in mitigating the impact of the development.



RETAIL VILLAGE

This stands as the main arrival point by car from town, using the left-only access point along Church Street.

This is a welcoming public square with retail, food and beverage uses surrounding it. This is also the main access point to any chain anchor.



CONCLUSION:

This Urban Design Analysis & Indicators report provides an evaluation of the Riebeek Kasteel's structure, landscape, and built environment, with the primary goal of guiding the proposed development in a way that creates a development that is an extension of the town, that fits within its context and contributes positively to the character of Riebeek Kasteel. Through this analysis, several key informants and recommendations have been identified to ensure the new neighbourhood is fit for its context.

Key Informants

Town Structure: The historical layout of Riebeek Kasteel, developed around key landmarks like the church and Royal Hotel, remains a foundational element. The town's structure integrates its scenic landscape with vineyards and olive groves, emphasizing both cultural heritage and natural beauty. This integration is critical to maintaining Riebeek Kasteel's appeal as both a residential and tourist hub.

Urban Grid and Layout: The town's grid pattern, which runs east-west with intersecting streets, is a primary ordering device. This grid informs the layout of new developments, despite topographic challenges. The grid must be respected and extended into new neighbourhoods through the use of trees and building arrangements where road networks may not be feasible.

Streetscape and Public Realm: The intimate streetscape, particularly in the town's historic center, must be maintained. Building placement, verandas, and pedestrian-friendly environments contribute to the vibrant atmosphere of Riebeek Kasteel. The continuation of these design principles is vital in preserving the charm of the town while enhancing functionality for residents and visitors.

Sustainability and Natural Integration: The built environment is strategically nested within banks of trees, ensuring that buildings blend seamlessly into the landscape. This design not only reduces the visual impact of new structures but also contributes to a layered townscape that respects the natural environment. The town's green buffer along Church Street serves as both a visual and functional asset, and its expansion through additional landscaping is recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Layout Informants: Future developments should respect the existing town grid, view lines, and natural topography. Four main access points have been identified, with the primary access from Church Street, ensuring a smooth transition between the existing town and new developments. Additionally, points of interest such as the fountain, The Barn, and the hill must be integrated into the neighbourhood layout.

Public Realm and Streetscape: Public spaces, including new green areas and the integration of commercial functions, should prioritise accessibility and functionality. The retail village, fountain access, and public spaces should connect seamlessly with the rest of the neighbourhood, encouraging community interaction and supporting local businesses.

Landscape and Green Buffers: The preservation and enhancement of green buffers, particularly along Church Street, are crucial to maintaining the town's visual appeal. Tree planting should continue to be a core element in any new developments, creating a cohesive and layered landscape that provides a foil for the built form.

Building Typologies: Low-rise typologies, which respect the scale of the town and its visual impact, are recommended. The layering of building elements, combined with the use of trees and vegetation, will help to nest buildings in the landscape, mitigating any potential dominance of the built environment over the natural setting.

In conclusion, the future development of Riebeek Kasteel must balance growth with preservation. By adhering to the identified layout informants, respecting the historical town grid, and maintaining a strong connection to the natural landscape, the town can evolve sustainably. The recommendations outlined in this report ensure that any new developments will not only complement the existing town but also enhance its charm, livability, and appeal as both a creative and cultural hub.

j. Heritage

A Heritage Impact Assessment was compiled for the proposed development by the Heritage Practitioners, Bridget O'Donoghue Architect Heritage Specialist Environment.

The following extracts as summary of the Heritage Impact Assessment is provided:

1. INTRODUCTION

"The National Heritage Resources Act no 25 of 1999 (NHRA) Section 38 (8) applies to the application as the application triggers NEMA legislation, the site is over 5000 square meters and the proposed development would change the character of the site.

In May 2020, a Notification of Intent to Develop (NID) for this proposal was submitted to Heritage Western Cape (HWC) by the Environmental Consultant, EnviroAfrica. The Committee determined that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) must be submitted.

C. SITE & CONTEXT HERITAGE RESOURCES

The site is assessed with Grade IIIC significance due to the aesthetic and contextual values. It is located on the edge of the historic town, Riebeek Kasteel, abutting the entrance route, Church Street (R311). The site context has a medium degree of heritage resources in the immediate and broader site context, for example, the Dutch Reformed Church, Riebeek Kasteel Hotel, and many historic buildings.

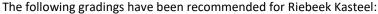




Figure 12: Recommended Grading of the site

12. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 CONCLUSION

The proposal to develop a neighbourhood on the edge of Riebeek Kasteel lob a site that has been included into the Urban Edge is assessed positively in principle. The proposed uses of a variety of residential use accommodation and a small retail component.

The site's topography is a challenge to design an appropriately designed and density development and route infrastructures as the southern precinct is raised above the town.

The aim is to design a neighbourhood that seamlessly fits into the existing town, and this can be achieved with the appropriate density of new buildings and treescapes.

Therefore, the architectural guidelines require the correct level of design and detail and enforcement at the planning approval stage.

The Urban Design analysis identifies several key informants and recommendations have been identified to ensure the new neighbourhood is fit for its context. It concludes that the future development of Riebeek Kasteel must balance growth with preservation. By adhering to the identified layout informants, respecting the historical town grid, and maintaining a strong connection to the natural landscape, the town can evolve sustainably. The recommendations outlined in this report ensure that any new developments will not only complement the existing town but also enhance its charm, liveability, and appeal as both a creative and cultural hub.

The Archaeologist has determined that no significant impact to local Stone Age and historical archaeological resources that will need to be, mitigated prior to construction activities commencing. Therefore, there are no objections, on archaeological grounds, to the development proceeding.

The visual specialist has identified numerous design recommendations and mitigations measures that require incorporation into the architectural and landscape guidelines.

The architectural guidelines and landscape plan are recommended for revision to respond to the heritage, urban design and visual assessment in order to achieve the intended outcome of the proposed development. These guidelines should be revised prior to submission to Heritage Western Cape.

Landscape Guidelines are required in addition to the revision of the landscape plan e.g. to achieve improved density of treescapes on the major route through the development, and places where clusters of trees are proposed to visually screen the intended buildings.

12.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

This HIA recommendations are as follows:

- This HIA be endorsed by HWC as meeting the requirements contained in the Response to the NID;
- The statement of significance and the heritage design indicators proposed in the report be accepted;
- Approve the Archaeological Impact Assessment that recommends:
 - No further archaeological mitigation is required.
 - No archaeological monitoring is required during construction phase excavations
 - If any buried human remains are uncovered during construction excavations, these must be immediately reported to the archaeologist (J Kaplan 082 3210172. Burials must not be disturbed until inspected by the archaeologist.
- Approve the Visual Impact Assessment and the recommended mitigation measures to inform the recommended revised Architectural guidelines and the Landscape guidelines;
- Approve the Urban Design report and the following recommendations to inform the guidelines:
 - Tree planting should continue to be a core element in any new developments, creating a cohesive and layered landscape that provides a foil for the built form.
 - Low-rise typologies, which respect the scale of the town and its visual impact, are recommended. The layering of building elements, combined with the use of trees and vegetation, will help to nest buildings in the landscape, mitigating any potential dominance of the built environment over the natural setting.
- Revise the Architectural Guidelines as recommended in the HIA report;
- Revise the Landscape Plan as recommended.
- To be clearly specified in the guidelines and adhered to in the development.

5.2.5 Routes

- Design routes as spaces that are defined by buildings, boundary walls/ fences, materials, and buildings;
- Design a variety of routes within the development, such as primary and secondary routes;
- Design pedestrian linkages within the development, and all streets to accommodate both vehicles and pedestrians;
- Consider a variety of materials to define spaces within the routes and pedestrian realms etc.;
- Place vehicular routes as much as possible along contours.

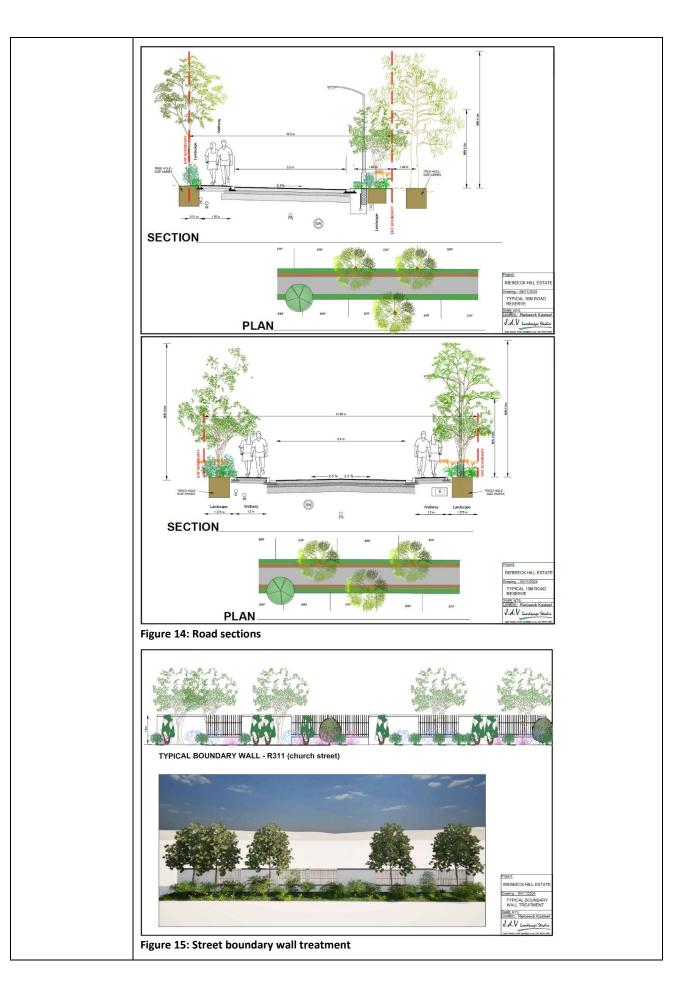
5.2.6 Hard and Soft Landscaping

Definition: Hardscape are the structures within a landscaped area and can include benches, lighting, paving etc. Softscape refers to the plants.

Indicators:

- Reinforce or replace traditional patterns of planting where appropriate with suitable species. The purpose must be to weave the development seamlessly into the townscape, enabling continuity of the site within the town
- The detailing of sidewalks and public spaces should provide generous and comfortable
 pedestrian spaces, and should endeavour to reflect a green infrastructure approach,
 which tends towards a more sustainable environment, incorporating where possible
 water sensitive urban design and sustainable urban drainage (SUD) systems. Stormwater management through 'soft' engineering of the sites should be encouraged;
- Where possible, indigenous vegetation should be incorporated into the cultural landscape to encourage biodiversity, though non-invasive exotic tree species are certainly permissible.
- Use banks of trees, landscape elements and building placements to create a layered townscape, reflective of the townscape.
- Define precincts, sites and routes with landscaping;
- Retain enough side spaces on the residential erven to allow for vegetation between the buildings;
- Plant abundant landscaping on the public areas such as the road reserves, pedestrian
 paths, interface to Church Street, Parks, pedestrian and vegetated links, around
 commercial buildings and within designated vegetated strips along certain site
 boundaries.
- Design streetscapes to immediate gardens to be at roughly the same level or not more than 1m level difference in level
- Ensure buildings lines on the lateral erven are wide enough to accommodate future trees and shrubbery.
- Fountain to remains a publicly accessible structure and is provided with a suitable vegetated setting for accessibility and enjoyment.





I. Architectural Guidelines

Draft Architectural Guidelines have been compiled for the proposed development by Grow Architecture, dated November 2024.

Refer to **Annexure** L

The planning controls are provided here-below: Please refer to Annexure L for the full Draft Architectural Guidelines.

"PLANNING CONTROLS - DENSITY / HEIGHT / COVERAGE / BUILDING LINES

Residential Zone 1: Low Density -

The Hill Village Coverage: 50% Floor Factor: 3

Height: 8m measured parallel from the grade line to the wall

plate

10.5m measured from the grade line to the highest point of the roof in the case of pitched roofs

Street Building Line: 3.0m

Side Building Line: 3.0m Rear Building Line: 2.0m



Vision and Specific Visual Controls (to be read with Urban Design Indicator - Annexure B and Landscape Masterplan - Annexure A):

Buildings must consist of a plinth, a body and roof (variation in roof profile and colour is promoted)

Buildings must be expressed as a series of primary volumes and envelopes, with both vertical and horizontal expression of character.

It is desirable to express structures as a darker recessive plinth, with a lighter first storey volume to facilitate the recessive intent of the architectural envelope.

Landscaping in both common areas (street verges), and also on residential erven is strongly promoted to establish tree clusters, which contribute to the intended reinforcement of the town grid, and stitching of the urban fabric with the historical town.

Buildings above the 170m contour are limited to single storey cascading structures, to be designed sensitively in respect of the steep slopes that prevail on the prominent hill. Tree clusters and grid reinforcement through landscaping assist with integration of the urban fabric.

Variety and dynamic expression in Architectural Design is promoted, while maintaining a recessive and varied architectural envelope treatment, with specific focus on the following key imperatives

- Buildings are to be expressed as a series of vertical and horizontal volumes with punctured openings with screens / shutters or stoeps as contributors to thresholds.
- Standing Roofs with gables are promoted, while variation in roofscapes are welcomed.
- Where gables are utilized, a symmetrical and / or balanced architectural articulation thereof is desirable (a varied expression including fireplace chimneys and windows as punctures to the solid facade is promoted).

The vision for this development component can be summarized as an extension of the existing urban residential fabric with a specific focus and respect to larger historical homesteads of Riebeek Kasteel. The dwellings form part of a layered landscape (landscaping as primary focal point, buildings as scattered recessive volumes set against the slopes of Riebeek Hill).

Area Specific Design Controls (Precinct related) and Planning Controls must be read with the Standard Architectural Guidelines to follow.

Residential Zone 2: Town Housing -

The Valley Village and The Retirement Village

Coverage: 60%

Height: 3.5m measured parallel from the grade line to the wall plate

6.0m measured from the grade line to the highest point of the roof in the case of pitched roofs

Street Building Line: 2.0m Side Building Line: 1.0m Rear Building Line: 1.0m



Vision and Specific Visual Controls (to be read with Urban Design Indicator - Annexure B and Landscape Masterplan - Annexure A):

THE RETIREMENT VILLAGE AND CARE CENTRE

Residential buildings in this precinct are limited to single storey buildings, and are to be expressed as a core volume (steep symmetrical roofs), with low pitched abutments (lean to roofs).

Core buildings terminating in gables are promoted (either parapet or overhang with eave based), with a balanced and symmetrical facade articulation as street interface.

The street interface must include a varied facade expression (core building / entrance / garage to establish a thresheld between the streetscape / front garden and building facade).

The street interface of the building must include a pergola / screening element over the front door (pergola / lean to roof with stoep).

A separate precinct plan shall be made available to developers / residents with a predetermined building orientation to facilitate shared walls between garages within the precinct.

Perimeter walls must be limited to a maximum height of 1.2m when measured from the building facade to the street property boundary.

The visitor / care centre will be limited to double storey scale, and must be expressed as a series of core buildings with link elements.

The centre must include threshold elements to maintain a positive street interface (lean to roof / pergola/s). All services must be lo¬cated concealed from public view.

The care centre / public building is to be expressed as a courtyard type structure (L shape) reinforcing the public / street interface with a recreational yard area facing the business precinct.

THE VALLEY VILLAGE

The Valley Village contains sensitivity in that the Eastern and North-ern edge conditions play a pivotal role in maintaining the intend-ed varied streetscape character of Riebeek Kasteel.

All provisions listed in the preceding precinct apply, with the ex-ception that double storey dwellings shall be permitted in the Val-ley Village for the following erven (31 - 34 & 48 - 54) as the Valley Village falls within a key visual corridor towards the Church Steeple in Rieek Kasteel when approached from Church Street. Height lim-itations placed on the balance of erven maintains the view corri-dor.

Buildings in the Valley village are permitted to be constructed on the rear property boundary in order to facilitate a positive street interface on the key movement corridors (East and North).

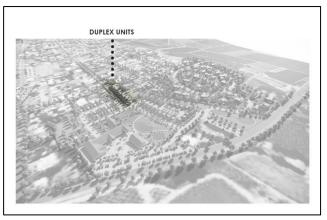
Residential Zone 3: Flats

Coverage: 40% Floor Factor: N/A

Height:

6m measured parallel from the grade line to the wall plate
9m measured from the grade line to the highest point of the roof in the case of pitched roofs

Street Building Line: 5.0m Side Building Line: 5.0m Rear Building Line: 5.0m



Vision and Specific Visual Controls (to be read with Urban Design Indi-cator - Annexure B and Landscape Masterplan - Annexure A):

THE DUPLEX UNITS AT THE FONTEIN STREET ENTRANCE

The Fontein Street entrance represents 1 of 4 key access points to the new development, and thus this precinct should be expressed as a pedestrian friendly street interface with building facades and front gardens as thresholds.

The duplex units do not present a significant visual impact and consequently the residential units can be designed as double sto-rey walk-up type dwellings.

The duplex precinct does offer an opportunity to function as a gateway into the development, and thus the streetscape should be expressed as a continuation of the varied / walkable streets-cape/s of the existing Riebeek Kasteel.

The vision is to reference the central Riebeek Kasteel urban fabric, with continuous building facades located close to the street inter–face, with subtle variety in colour and material expression.

Parking is to be located towards the North of the erf, resulting in a direct pedestrian connection to the series of dwellings, with a

layered front garden and landscaped threshold. The precinct can include one central vehicular access point, leading vehicles to circulation and parking located at the rear of the property.

The duplex units are to be expressed as a series of individual buildings with shared demising walls, resulting in a continuous streetscape of buildings living our towards the public street.

The perimeter wall facing the public internal street is to be limited to a height of 1.8m, with a minimum permeability of 60%. The boundary wall is to be expressed as a series of columns, with a low wall and steel infill panels designed to correlate with the grid system established by the duplex residential designs beyond.

No internal dividing walls shall be permitted between duplexes to demarcate private yards, it is envisioned that a continuous landscaped threshold is to separate the streetscape from the building facade.

Variation in facade based elements / colours is promoted to establish as subtle rhythm and balance in respect of the pedestrian / vehicular experience, and each unit is to contain a threshold element for a minimum of 40% of the unit width facing the internal public street (lean to roof with columns).

Community Zone 3: Institution

Coverage: 60%

Height: 6m measured parallel from the

grade line to the wall plate

9m measured from the grade line to the highest point of the roof in the case of

pitched roofs

Street Building Line: 10.0m Side Building Line: 5.0m Rear Building Line: 5.0m

VISITOR AND CARE CENTRE LOCATED WITHIN THE RETIREMENT VILLAGE THE RETIREMENT VILLAGE

THE RETIREMENT VILLAGE AND CARE CENTRE

Vision and Specific Visual Controls (to be read with Urban Design Indi¬cator - Annexure B and Landscape Masterplan - Annexure A):

Residential buildings in this precinct are limited to single storey buildings, and are to be expressed as a core volume (steep sym-metrical roofs), with low pitched abutments (lean to roofs).

Core buildings terminating in gables are promoted (either parapet or overhang with eave based), with a balanced and symmetrical facade articulation as street interface.

The street interface must include a varied facade expression (core building / entrance / garage to establish a thresheld between the streetscape / front garden and building facade).

The street interface of the building must include a pergola / screen-ing element over the front door (pergola / lean to roof with stoep).

A separate precinct plan shall be made available to developers / residents with a predetermined building orientation to facilitate shared walls between garages within the precinct.

Perimeter walls must be limited to a maximum height of 1.2m when measured from the building facade to the street property bound-ary.

The visitor / care centre will be limited to double storey scale, and must be expressed as a series of core buildings with link elements.

The centre must include threshold elements to maintain a positive street interface (lean to roof / pergola/s). All services must be located concealed from public view.

The care centre / public building is to be expressed as a courtyard type structure (L shape) reinforcing the public / street interface with a recreational yard area facing the business precinct.

It is desirable that the visitor/s centre extends to 5.0m from thre public street boundary to provide a continuation established by the Duplex Units precinct, reinforcing the pedestrian experience to and from the Fontein Street entrance.

Parking for the visitor/s centre can be located along the internal street (main retirement village entrance.

Building scale for the visitor and care centre should be expressed as a series of residential buildings, rather than a institutional core building of excessive scale. The visitor's centre's massing and expression should facilitate the scale threshold between the business / retail component, and fine grained retirement units beyond.

Business Zone 1: General Business

Coverage:100% Floor Factor: 3 Height:

6.5m measured parallel from the grade line to the wall plate

9m measured from the grade line to the highest point of the roof in the case of pitched roofs

Street Building Line: 5.0m

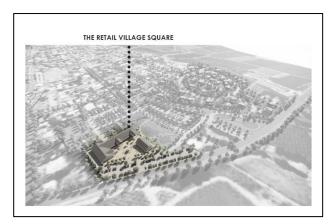
Side Building Line: 3.0m where

abutting residential

Rear Building Line: 3.0m where

abutting residential

THE RETAIL VILLAGE SQUARE



Vision and Specific Visual Controls (to be read with Urban Design Indi¬cator - Annexure B and Landscape Masterplan - Annexure A):

The Retail village square serves as 1 of 4 key gateways to the development, primarily for visitors from the existing Riebeek Kasteel via the left in from Church Street. The Retail Village will also present an opportunity to become a key stop / rest point for visitors passing through Riebeek Kasteel along the "de facto" scenic route R311.

The Retail centre is to be set back a minimum of 30m from the western property boundary facing the R311 to permit a continuation of the existing rural streetscape experience. The buffer zone is to be expressed with clusters of trees and a combination of hard / soft landscaping below which can be utilized as parking / rest areas. Small roofed rest areas and / or trading stalls in these areas are welcomed to reinforce a walkable / pedestrian based retail experience. The fine grained and layered visual experience will reinforce the intended visual separation between the R311 and the Retail centre beyond.

The Retail centre is to be set back as far as possible towards the Northern and Eastern property boundaries, and ideally to be expressed as an L - Shape simple linear structure with a double pitched roof terminating in gable ends. All structures facing the Retail square are to contain covered walkways, interrupted by a series of gables to establish a rhythm demarcating key access points to the Retail Centre.

A secondary core structure is required towards the South of the precinct to reinforce the "courtyard" based design, and also the distil the scale of the centre. The break in the core structure facilitates a key strategic link between the Retail Village Square and the Neighbourhood Park.

All facades facing the Retail Square and Neighbourhood Park shall be expressed as interactive and walkable facades (core structure with covered walkway/s and sequenced gables establishing a rhythm in expression)

Loading areas for the Retail centre are to be located along the Northern property boundary, and services are to be limited to the back of the centre, strategically located not to present any visual / noise pollution to the residential precincts beyond."

m. Environmental

An environmental impact assessment is currently being conducted by EnviroAfrica (Overberg) in parallel with this land-use planning process whereby interested and affected parties (I&APs) are given the opportunity to raise environmental issues, concerns and impacts identified in terms of NEMA 2014 (as amended).

As part of the environmental process, Heritage Western Cape, IACom recommended that a heritage impact assessment be conducted inclusive of the following:

- 1. Townscape analysis.
- 2. Visual Impact Assessment.
- 3. Heritage design indicators.

These studies were since conducted and included in the studies indicated here-above.

4. The application motivation

Motivation for the application:

Refer to **Annexure I** for the Subdivision & Rezoning Plan

a. Introduction and background

The Riebeek Valley is known for its wheat, wines, and more recently, olives. Riebeek Kasteel is also popular for tourism, arts and crafts, and retirement.

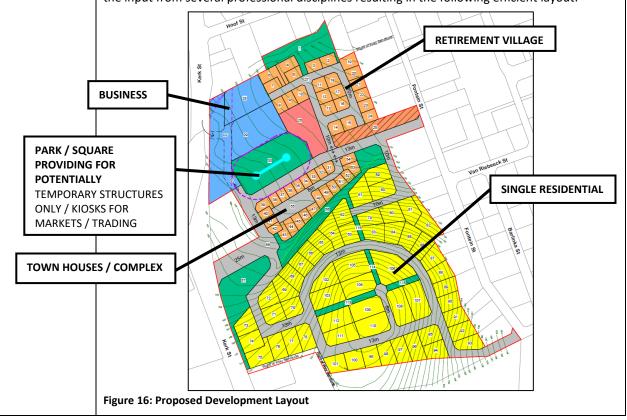
<u>The function of Riebeek Kasteel town</u> is accordingly considered as a retirement and arts and craft town, and also has a service function for the surrounding farms.

The current technology revolution is expected to augment the popularity of the town and housing demand with supportive development even more being nearby the Cape Metropolitan area and airports together with the latest work-from-home trends.

It is important to understand that a city or town is a complex functional system of mutual linked urban components such as residential, commercial, industrial, public services, educational, recreational and transport land-uses. For the optimal and harmonious functioning of these different land-uses it is most important that the different characteristics in terms of erf sizes, residential units and types, land values, building values, floor area, building design, land ownership and socio-economic population characteristics are taken into account when urban areas are planned. This contributes to a particular land-use patterns, population and morphological structures. These components should be orderly sited to obtain the most balanced and efficient utilization, functioning and development of land. Land is a scarce resource. Therefore it is imperative that every portion of land be utilized effectively and optimally.

Normative directives in layout planning have however tended to change as technological innovation, rates of urbanisation, economic growth, and environmental destruction has altered the context within which urban development occurs. It can be thus be argued that within the South African context the development of urban settlements should be motivated by the satisfaction of human needs and for an improvement in human conditions, the sustainable relationship between urban settlements and their surrounding land-uses (natural and built) and for the most efficient use of resources.

With the above in mind, the layout for Erf 878 Riebeek Kasteel was drawn up and advanced with the input from several professional disciplines resulting in the following efficient layout:



This layout proposal provides for a variety of residential types for different markets and demands but also creates the opportunity of preserving the character of the existing historic Riebeek Kasteel areas.

b. Character of the area

According to the University of Manchester local character is "a combination of the landscape, people, built environment, history, culture and tradition, and looks at how these factors interact to create the character of an area."



Figure 17: Satellite image with contours overlayed

In terms of the above description of character, the character of Riebeek Kasteel can be described as small town with a characteristic grid layout developed on the gentle slopes of the Kasteelberg and surrounded with vineyards. Within the existing historic and business areas of Riebeek Kasteel several tourist attractions are found like restaurants, art and curio shops.



Figure 18: Businesses in the CBD

In general the core area of Riebeek Kasteel has a mixed land-use character which includes residential, commercial, community and educational facilities.

In terms of the residential architecture, the town has character of "old and new" throughout the town as infill development has taken place over the years as shown in the following photographs:

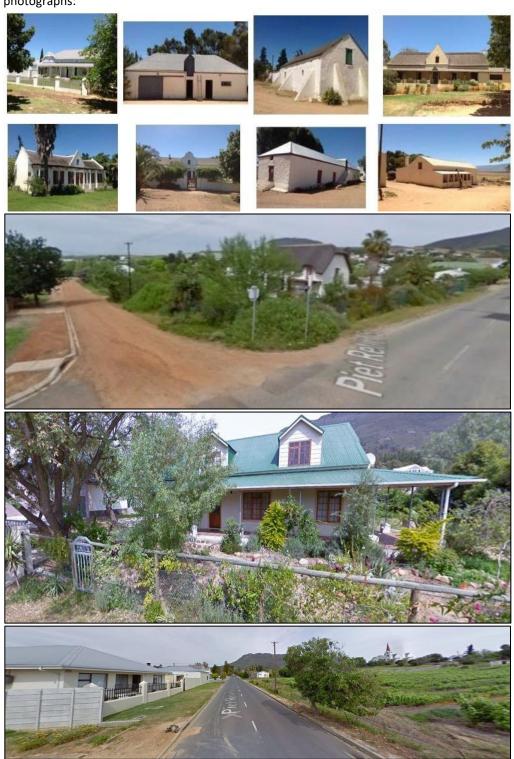


Figure 19: Variety of architectural styles in Riebeek Kasteel

The existing residential areas within Riebeek Kasteel mostly consists of single residential erven with a limited number of townhouses complexes.



Figure 20: Residential Erven Sizes

The application site differs substantially from a topographical point of view with a hill and steep slopes, but also a portion with a gentle slope. The morphological development of Riebeek Kasteel resulted to the application site being isolated from the existing urban areas of the town. The result of this development phenomenon is that integration with the existing urban area is limited through a narrow gateway to Fontein Street; a lower order road. The application site however enjoys good access and exposure from a higher order road; Church Street.

Opportunities of the Application Area

According to the Spatial Development Framework, 2023-2027, Riebeek Kasteel offers unique opportunities to accommodate a variety housing typologies to accommodate the existing and future housing demand.

When taking into account all the relevant policy plans, it is evident that the location and characteristics of the application area present excellent opportunities for the proposed development. The opportunities of the application area are as follows:

- Located within the urban edge,
- Borders on the CBD,
- Offers excellent views due to location and topography,
- Identified in the Spatial Development Framework, 2023-2027 for residential development.
- Densification is proposed by the Spatial Development Framework, 2023-2027,
- Business development, mixed use and higher residential densities are encouraged by the Spatial Development Framework, 2023-2027, along activity streets,
- Location adjacent to two activity streets namely Church Street (R311) and Main Street,
- Availability of infrastructure,
- The adjacent Main and Church street crossing has recently been upgraded to ensure higher levels of safety on the roads.
- The existing fountain and stream which is to be incorporated provide a memorable historical focal point/ landmark and attribute towards a unique sense of place.

c. The Proposal

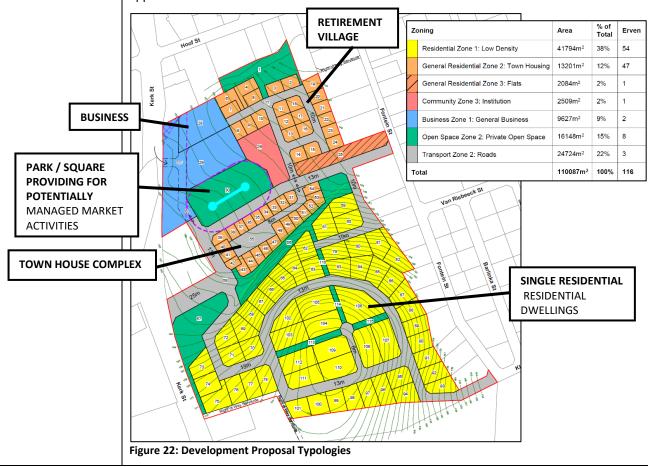
The following sketch reflects a model of the design layout:



Figure 21: Layout with buildings

The development objective is to establish a sustainable residential development with a supporting business component, sensitively taking the topography of the application area into consideration and due respect and integration to and with the existing character of the town aligned with the relevant spatial policies.

The following layout plan shows the variety of the proposed development components of the application site:



The aim is to ensure that the proposal preserves the existing historic character and heritage of the town, while adapting to changing trends in housing and lifestyle needs, urban growth and town planning guidelines to ensure the long-term sustainability of Riebeek Kasteel.

The proposed residential township has the potential to provide for the following land-use components:

- Low Density single residential dwellings
- Town housing in retirement village
- Duplex Town-housing
- Apartments in retirement village
- Apartments
- Frail-care facility
- Shops
- Parks
- Private Open Space for stormwater servitude
- Roads

The proposed Development Components

Each land-use component will be discussed in terms of location, approximate extents, subdivision, zoning, land-use, access and parking as well as its purpose, need and desirability.

All proposed development will adhere to the proposed architectural guidelines as well as the Zoning Scheme regulations in accordance with Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020, as presented in paragraph 2b of this report.

Internal Road Network

The two primary access points which will allow access to the proposed development are from Church Street (R311) to the west, just above Erf 57 and from Fontein Street in the east just below Erf 25. A direct entrance to the business is provided off Church Street (R311) by a proposed left in slip lane. An emergency exit is provided in the south-eastern corner of the application area which flows into Fontein street.

The two primary access points from the R311 to the west and Fontein Street to the east are linked by a proposed internal 13m main collector public road, providing direct access to the proposed shopping centre, the retirement village, the parks and the townhouse complex as well as linking up with proposed internal 10m private roads providing access to the single residential erven.

Retirement Village

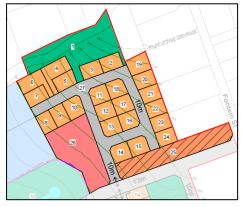


Figure 23: Retirement Village Component

A retirement village is proposed in the north-east section of the application area on subdivided Erven 1-27, providing convenient and walkable access for the elderly residents to the adjacent central business district to the east as well as the adjacent park to the south-west of the retirement village.

The total extent of the area covered by the retirement village amounts to 18 297m². The retirement village consists of an internal 10m road on Erf 27 with an extent of 3224m² which provides access to all proposed retirement village housing units on Erven 2-24. The erven ranging between 295m² and 491m² with a total extent of 7691m².

Erf 26 has an extent of 2509m² intended to accommodate a frail care facility. The retirement village is proposed to ensure a secure complex with controlled access.

Erf 1 also forms part of the retirement village with an extent of 2785m² and accommodates a stormwater servitude to allow for a storm water canal and run-off catchment into a retention pond which is proposed to be located adjacent to the retirement village. Erf 1 will also be used as a picnic area for the retirement village with a playground for visiting grandchildren.

The applicable zoning for the retirement village is General Residential Zone 2 for the single-title town-houses, General Residential Zone 3 for the flats, Community Zone 3 for the frail-care centre and Transport Zone 2 for the internal road.

The Open Space Zone 2 erf accommodates the stormwater servitude adjacent to the retirement village.

One controlled access point to the retirement village will be provided with a parking area for the frail-care facility and a visitors parking area for the apartments both situated on opposite sides at the main entrance to the retirement village. The access point is from the proposed internal main public road to the south of the retirement village which joins up with Fontein Street to the east and Church Street to the west of the application area.

Riebeek Kasteel currently offers no other retirement / frailcare facilities and will contribute to attract more elderly people to the town. This also serves in compliance of the SDF's requirements in inter alia providing a variety of housing types.

According to the SDF, 2023-2027, Riebeek Kasteel presents the potential to serve as a haven for retirees as a result of the tranquil, rural and scenic landscape, which in turn would contribute to the stimulation and growth of the local economy of this town.

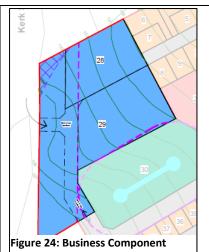
A frail-care facility is proposed to be available as part of the retirement village. This proposal is foreseen to attract retirees, trigger the establishment of medical facilities in town, provide extra buying power and constitute a stimulus for further business opportunities in the area.

Proposed Erven 28 & 29: Retail

The proposed retail is located on the R311 Church Street in the north-west section of the proposed development adjacent to the retirement village which is to the east thereof and the park to the south thereof. The following sketches show potential typologies of the proposed shopping centre.







Retail is proposed on both Erven 28 and 29. Erf 28 will gain access via a right of way servitude registered over Erf 29.

The motivation for the proposed business is that it caters for residents mainly within the proposed development, outside of the development within Riebeek Kasteel and for through-traffic outside of the Riebeek Kasteel area and could thus be considered to be primary and secondary business facilities. This erf is also adjacent to the existing CBD to the east of the application area with Business Zone 1 zonings.

For vehicles travelling in a southerly direction, access to the business component is from the regional R311 road Church Street, to the west of the application area with a left in slip lane and which exits on the proposed internal main road south of the business component joining up

again with the R311 Church Street, just above Erf 57.

For traffic travelling in a northerly direction, access is gained from the proposed internal main road, which can be accessed from the R311 Church Street just above Erf 37.

The location of the proposed business component directly adjacent to the R311 Church Street is highly strategic and accessible.

A traffic impact assessment has been performed by professional traffic engineers to determine the required traffic parameters to service the proposed retain centre and to remain within the traffic and design requirements of the local municipality.

The proposed business erven are foreseen to complement the existing businesses in the town as well as to through-traffic, and thereby stimulating the local economy and create employment opportunities for the local community. Furthermore, the strategic location presents a marketing opportunity for Riebeek Kasteel.

Erf 30, 56 & 57: Communal Parks



Figure 25 Park & Square Component

A park/ square is proposed around the existing fountain and stream and is located more or less central to the proposed higher density residential uses, namely the retirement village, the business premises along the R311 Church Street as well as the proposed town-house complex.

The three primary parks are on Erven 30, 56 & 57. The total area of these open space erven is 11 818m² and will be rezoned to Open Space Zone 2: Private Open Space to accommodate a square and other parks.

The park on Erf 30 with an extent of 4 945m² which will incorporate the existing natural water feature as an historic focal point/ landmark, will provide recreation and relaxation opportunities and form

part of a green belt together with the other parks within the proposed development, which will support the rural/ relaxed character of the area.

Access to the park is provided from the proposed internal main road between the park and the town-housing complex which connects the R311 Church Street to the west and Fontein Street to the east.

The proposed park will provide the opportunity to accommodate markets and other activities within a controlled and managed environment ensuring the maintenance of this community facility.

The parks on Erven 67 & 57 have a total extent of 6873m². Erven 67 & 57 provides an open space corridor from east to west and allows for unobstructed sight lines from Church Street to the existing historical town landmark church steeple in compliance of the visual impact consultant and will also contribute to the rural feel of the area.

Private open space areas are also provided within the gated retirement village and single residential component and is addressed in the mentioned sections.

Erven 31-55: Town Housing Accommodation



Figure 26: Town Housing Component

A town house complex is proposed consisting of 24 erven. The erf sizes vary between $198m^2$ and $296m^2$ and covers a total extent of $7315m^2$.

The town housing erven are proposed to be zoned General Residential 2 to accommodate sectional title duplex townhouses within a secure complex.

Controlled gate access to the complexes is proposed.

The proposed town-houses within a gated security complex provides an alternative form of housing, to the conventional single residential dwellings on larger individual erven, with benefits including higher security, a "lock-up and go" situation and lower maintenance costs.

Single residential dwellings





Figure 27 Single Residential Component and proposed architectural style typologies





The single residential component is proposed along the higher slopes of the hill providing views of the town, and are laid out in conjunction with the topography / contours of the application area and forms a half circle with along the hill contours as well as a grid pattern comprising of roads and open space. The road towards Fontein Street will be gated, but serve as an emergency exit.

This component consists 54 Single Residential erven with extents of between 600m² and 1759m² located along the slopes and covering a total extent of 41794m².

Erf sizes are mostly consistent with the existing surrounding single residential erf extents.

The single residential component includes four narrow private open space erven, Erven 113-116 to provide walkable access through the single residential component of the development, it will provide sufficient space for the planting trees and simultaneously serve as a stormwater corridor.

From a visual impact point of view, it is proposed to provide landscaping and restrict the heights of the dwellings along the streets to soften the visual impact of the area. Also refer to the Architectural Design Parameters as reflected in the photomontage corridor view towards the church steeple and Riebeek Hill respectively:





Figure 28: Photomontage

Conclusion:

The proposal is foreseen to create place-making suburb, offering a wider variety of residential opportunities, increasing thresholds of existing businesses and tourist facilities and offering new employment and business opportunities which will grow the town further and ensure its sustainability, yet while contributing towards preserving the historical character of the original traditional area of the town.

Following the comments from Heritage Western Cape's IACOM and supporting studies the former layout was amended to address relevant concerns and specific matters as reflected in the following sketch:

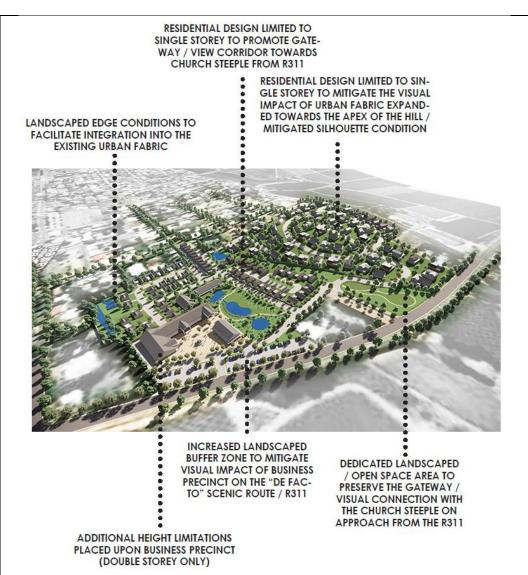


Figure 29: Heritage Western Cape's IACOM concerns addressed

Therefore, the proposal is foreseen to support social and economic growth while protecting place identity and the cultural integrity and character of Riebeek Kasteel and the surrounds.

Town Planning Parameters

All town planning parameters as per the Swartland Zoning Scheme, 2020 regulations in conjunction with the proposed architectural guidelines (refer to the Architectural Design Parameters document) will be adhered to in terms of inter alia parking, building lines, coverage, density and height.

Refuse areas

Refuse areas will be provided at the entrance to each of the development components at the access point to allow for safe and convenient refuse removal and will adhere to town planning and building parameters in terms of size, location, distance and construction.

The proposed 13m streets within the single residential neighbourhood will provide sufficient and convenient access for refuse removal vehicles to manoeuvre.

Home-Owners' Association

A Master Home-Owners' Association will be established with a Constitution and Design Guidelines. The constitution and design guidelines are attached as part of the Architectural Design Parameters document.

Phasing of the development

The development is proposed to be developed in 5 phases as illustrated in the Phasing Plan below. The phases are foreseen as follows:

- Phase 1 (Blue): Retail on Erven 28,
 & 29, the park on Erf 30 and a section of the road on Erf 58.
- Phase 2 (Green): The retirement village including the town houses on erven 2-24, the frail-care facility on Erf 26, the apartments on Erf 25 as well as Erf 27 which is the access road within the complex and a section of road on Erf 58 which provides access to the retirement village.
- Phase 3 (Orange): The townhouse complex with Erven 31-54, the complex road which is Erf 55, the single residential Erven 59-62 & 79-82, the park Erven 56 and 116 as well as the section of road on Erf 58 providing access to the single residential erven.

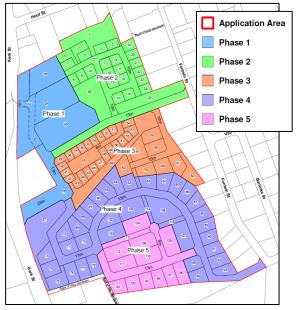


Figure 30 Phasing Plan

- Phase 4 (Purple): The open space Erf 57, as well as single residential Erven 63-78, 83-95 & 102, 103, 105-107 as well as the section of road on Erf 58 providing access to these erven and open space on Erven 114-116.
- Phase 5 (Pink): The single residential Erven 96-101, 104 & 108 as well as the section of road on Erf 58 which provides access to these erven and the open space on erf 113.

The proposal also offers businesses and residents the opportunity with good functional municipal services and being accessible to markets and employment opportunities in the metropole.

On a design level, this proposal is in accordance with the municipality's spatial development vision and guidelines for the area which promotes higher densities, mixed use and mixed residential use, thus aiming to ensure a balance between preserving the historical character in terms of the lay-out, scale and design of the development as well as the authentic architectural style of buildings, while adapting to changing trends in housing and lifestyle needs, urban growth and town planning guidelines ensuring long-term sustainability of Riebeek Kasteel and the surrounding areas are envisaged.

<u>In terms of Engineering Services the</u> Swartland Municipality has confirmed the following:

- The design philosophy for the proposed internal road network will be similar to that of a
 typical urban road network and all internal roads within development clusters will be
 designed for low heavy vehicle traffic (construction vehicles, furniture removal and refuse
 trucks). Therefore, the design of the roads in terms of structure, material and layout will
 adhere to all relevant municipal regulations and criteria.
- There is no additional capacity within the existing external stormwater system and allowance should thus be made for on-site attenuation of the post development run-off which will be done.
- Sufficient water, sewer and solid waste service capacity is available for the proposed development.
- Moderate traffic impact

d. Desirability of the proposal

As previously mentioned in the report Riebeek Kasteel is a popular town for retirement, artists and holiday / weekend homes and also lately for the work-from-home community.

Apart from natural growth, provision should also be made for the rising demand of the recent reverse trend of rural depopulation. This trend is confirmed in an article from the Businesstech website under the heading "These small South African towns are absolutely booming" dated 4 November 2023 stating from the following extract:

"The most increased town activity (as opposed to municipality) has been around Stellenbosch, and then along the West Coast (Langebaan, Yzerfontein and St Helena Bay), inland around Darling, Riebeeck Kasteel and Barrydale, in Cape Town (Scarborough, Hout Bay, Noordhoek) and then heading east along the south coast, in towns such as Gansbaai, Stillbaai, Mossel Bay and Knysna," Lightstone said.,

Retaining the character of the existing core areas of historic towns will imply that provision for growth be made on the periphery of the towns abiding the guidance of urban professionals and also the relevant municipal spatial policies.

The existing character of the town is respected, however the replication of the existing character is not possible due to several reasons including the typography, general accepted engineering standards, building methods, lifestyle, technology etc.

In the light of the above the development of Erf 878 Riebeek Kasteel in the present location is considered most desirable. The development has furthermore been phased to accommodate the growth of the town in an orderly managed manner in conjunction with the Swartland Municipality.

<u>To confirm and emphasize the above,</u> the proposal is also **consistent** with the following land-use management policies and legislation:

- <u>Integrated Urban Development Framework, 2016-2019</u> of which the purpose is to achieve:
 - o Integrated sustainable human settlements
 - Efficient land governance and management
 - o Inclusive economic development
- West Coast District Municipality IDP, 2022-2027 of which the purpose is to pursue economic growth and the facilitation of job opportunities and to promote the social well-being of residents, communities and targeted social groups in the district, namely the elderly.
- <u>Swartland Municipality IDP 2023</u> of which the purpose is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- <u>Swartland Municipality SDF 2023-2027</u> of which the aim is to enhance sustainable, livable urban environments.

The proposal is foreseen to create exciting new opportunities and to add vibrancy to the town by offering a wider variety of residential uses and providing access to housing opportunities for different segments of the market in terms of age, needs and financial capacity.

Furthermore, the proposal is foreseen to increase thresholds of existing businesses and tourist facilities and offer new employment and business opportunities to expand the town and surrounds further and to ensure its long-term sustainability.

<u>From a Safety, Health and Well-being point of view the proposal aims to offer a safe residential neighbourhood which is foreseen to enhance the health and well-being of residents and visitors by providing inter alia a development within easy reach and within walking distance of social, community and retail facilities thus augmenting physical health and well-being</u>

Relevant to Heritage & Character as discussed here-above the location of Erf 878 is already located within the urban edge and earmarked for residential development provides the opportunity to preserve the historic heritage and cultural integrity and character of the historic areas of the town to allow urban growth trends by incorporating higher densities, smaller erven, mixed land-use and a variety of residential forms, to ensure the long-term sustainability of the town and surrounds aligned with the Swartland SDF 2023-2027.

The application proposal is thus considered <u>desirable in terms of all the above-mentioned</u> <u>relevant aspects</u>.

e. Planning Principles

The application has also been analyzed for consistency with the planning principles prescribed by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) and also the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (LUPA) and the following conclusions were made:

(i) Spatial Justice which refers to the need for redressing the past apartheid spatial development imbalances and aim for equity in the provision of access opportunities, facilities, services and land.

Possible results of the development

The proposal will provide a variety of residential accommodation choices, thus allowing a wider section of the market in terms of age, needs and financial capability to access housing opportunities in Riebeek Kasteel. Furthermore, the proposal aims to support the elderly by providing housing and medical facilities specifically geared for this target market.

The proposed business components of the proposal are foreseen to create employment opportunities for the local community and to possibly stimulate further economic growth leading to additional employment opportunities being created in the area. This development is foreseen to create agglomeration benefits for the entire Riebeek Kasteel community.

The proposal is thus **consistent** with spatial justice.

(i) **Spatial Sustainability** which refers to the fact that a spatially sustainable settlement will be one which has an equitable land market, while ensuring the protection of valuable agricultural land, environmentally sensitive and biodiversity rich areas, as well as scenic and cultural landscapes and ultimately limits urban sprawl.

Possible results of the development

The proposal will be located on vacant land within the urban edge, which is earmarked for residential and business development by the Municipal SDF, 2023-2027. All required legislative procedures are being followed to ensure the minimizing of any negative impacts and the maximizing of positive impacts on the environment. The proposed development has been designed to be sensitive to the existing character and heritage of the environment.

Furthermore, the proposal is foreseen to contribute to stimulating the local economic growth of the area, thus contributing to the longer-term sustainability of the area. The proposal represents a compact development with higher densities, a variety of residential types, and mixed use thus ensuring the more optimal use of land which is a scarce resource and contributing to the sustainability of Riebeek Kasteel and the surrounds. Densification also contributes to minimizing urban sprawl in the long term.

The proposal is **consistent** with spatial sustainability

(ii) **Efficiency** which refers to the manner in which settlements themselves are designed to function in such a way that there will be a minimum need to travel long distances to access services, facilities and opportunities.

Possible results of the development

The location of the application area ensures walkable distances to existing retail, community and social facilities, thus effectively integrating the proposed development with the existing town. The layout of the various land-use components is designed in accordance with location, topography and function so as to enhance the effective functioning of each component separately and as an integrated whole. The proposal represents a compact development with varying densities, a variety of residential types, and mixed use thus ensuring the more optimal use of land which is a scarce resource and contributing to the sustainability of Riebeek Kasteel and the surrounds.

The proposal is **consistent** with the efficiency principle.

(iii) Spatial Resilience which, in the context of land use planning, refers to spatial plans, policies and land use management systems which should enable communities to be able to resist, absorb and accommodate any economic and environmental shocks which might occur in a timely and efficient manner.

Possible results of the development

The proposal will ensure the mitigating and minimizing of any potential negative environmental or heritage impacts and the maximizing of positive environmental and heritage impacts, where possible, by addressing the issues/ concerns raised during the legislative environmental and land-use planning processes.

The proposal is foreseen to stimulate the local economy by raising the threshold of existing businesses, by attracting new residents and additional visitors to the area as well as by triggering new business/tourism/work opportunities, thus creating additional employment opportunities.

The application is **consistent** with spatial resilience.

(iv) **Good Administration** which, in the context of land use planning refers to the promotion of integrated, consultative planning practices in which all spheres of government and other role players ensure that a joint planning approach is pursued.

Possible results of the development

Consultative practices are being followed in this application as it is done in consultation with the Planning Department of the Municipality as well as through the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in parallel who will assure compliant public participation processes in such a manner as to enable the government and the general public to participate in the eventual decision-making process.

The application proposal is **consistent** with good administrative procedures.

5. Conclusion

Through this application a residential development offering a variety of residential types as well as business component along and close to the identified Church Street (R311) activity corridor with supporting community facilities are proposed.

The aim is to ensure that the proposal preserves the historic character and heritage of the town, while adapting to changing trends in housing and lifestyle needs in accordance with urban growth and town planning guidelines to ensure the long-term sustainability of Riebeek Kasteel.

Furthermore the proposal is foreseen to stimulate the local economy by providing much needed employment opportunities, triggering new businesses and raising the thresholds of existing businesses.

The application as motivated in this report is regarded desirable within its local context and optimally-integrated within the existing community land-use activities.

It is therefore recommended that this application be **approved** as follows:

- 1. Rezoning in terms of Chapter IV, Section 25.2(a) of the Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020 from Agricultural Zone 1 to Subdivisional Area for residential use, a retirement village, parks, private open space, retail as well as roads.
- 2. Subdivision in terms of Chapter IV, Section 25.2(d) of the Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020 of the subdivisional area which is <u>approximately</u> 11 0977m² into 116 portions and simultaneous rezoning of the subdivided portions in terms of Chapter IV, Section 25.2(a) & (o) of the Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020, from Agricultural Zone 1 to the following zonings as illustrated in the plans below:

(Kindly take note that extents proposed are approximate dimensions & need to be verified by a surveyor)

Erven	Area			
1	2785m²			
2	315m²			
3	315m²			
4	491m²			
5	330m²			
6	479m²			
7	330m²			
8	306m²			
9	307m²			
10	362m²			
11	320m²			
12	320m²			
13	318m²			
14	329m²			
15	330m²			
16	319m²			
17	321m²			
18	309m²			
19	384m²			
20	318m²			
21	301m²			
22	296m²			
23	295m²			
24	295m²			

Erven	Area		
25	2084m²		
26	2509m²		
27	3228m²		
28	2426m²		
29	7201m²		
30	4945m²		
31	205m²		
32	204m²		
33	204m²		
34	204m²		
35	204m²		
36	204m²		
37	204m²		
38	204m²		
39	286m²		
40	216m²		
41	216m²		
42	206m²		
43	253m²		
44	279m²		
45	245m²		
46	209m²		
47	216m²		
48	296m²		

Erven	Area			
49	268m²			
50	236m²			
51	215m²			
52	198m²			
53	289m²			
54	249m²			
55	1805m²			
56	3450m²			
57	3423m²			
58	19692m²			
59	702m²			
60	719m²			
61	835m²			
62	659m²			
63	602m²			
64	849m²			
65	648m²			
66	600m²			
67	600m²			
68	685m²			
69	716m²			
70	612m²			
71	662m²			
72	632m²			

Erven	Area			
73	722m²			
74	699m²			
75	836m²			
76	682m²			
77	697m²			
78	681m²			
79	606m²			
80	700m²			
81	723m²			
82	906m²			
83	612m²			
84	668m²			
85	712m²			
86	701m²			
87	650m²			
88	671m²			
89	614m²			
90	609m²			
91	609m²			
92	679m²			
93	617m²			
94	638m²			
95	639m²			
96	756m²			

Erven	Area		
97	662m²		
98	631m²		
99	607m²		
100	610m²		
101	607m²		
102	797m²		
103	1100m²		
104	1090m²		
105	1388m²		
106	1759m²		
107	1226m²		
108	1222m²		
109	1028m²		
110	1106m²		
111	956m²		
112	1059m²		
113	680m²		
114	295m²		
115	361m²		
116	210m ²		

Figure 31: Erf sizes



Zo	oning	Area	% of Total	Erven
	Residential Zone 1: Low Density	41794m²	38%	54
	General Residential Zone 2: Town Housing	13201m ²	12%	47
	General Residential Zone 3: Flats	2084m²	2%	1
	Community Zone 3: Institution	2509m²	2%	1
	Business Zone 1: General Business	9627m ²	9%	2
	Open Space Zone 2: Private Open Space	16148m²	15%	8
	Transport Zone 2: Roads	24724m ²	22%	3
To	otal	110087m ²	100%	116

Figure 32: Subdivision & Rezoning Plan extract

- Residential Zone 1: Low Density for Erven 59-112 with a total extent of 41794m².
- General Residential Zone 2: Town-housing: for Erven 31-54 with a total extent of 5510m².
- General Residential Zone 2: Town Housing (retirement village): for Erven 2-24 with a total extent of 7691 m².
- General Residential Zone 3: Flats (retirement village): on Erf 25 with a total extent of 2084m².
- Community Zone 3: Institution (retirement village): on Erf 26 with a total extent of 2509m².
- Business Zone 1: General Business: for Retail on Erven 28 & 29 with a total extent of 9627m².
- Open Space Zone 2: Private Open Space: for parks and stormwater on Erven 1, 30, 56, 57 & 113-116 including an existing stormwater servitude on Erf 1, a spring on Erf 30 and a Stormwater Retention Pond on Erf 56, with an extent of 15938m².
- Transport Zone 2: Roads: on Erven 27, 55 & 58 with a total extent of 24724m².
- **3.** The **phasing** of the development in 5 phases in terms of Chapter VI, Section 75(g)(vi) of the Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020, as illustrated in the plan below.

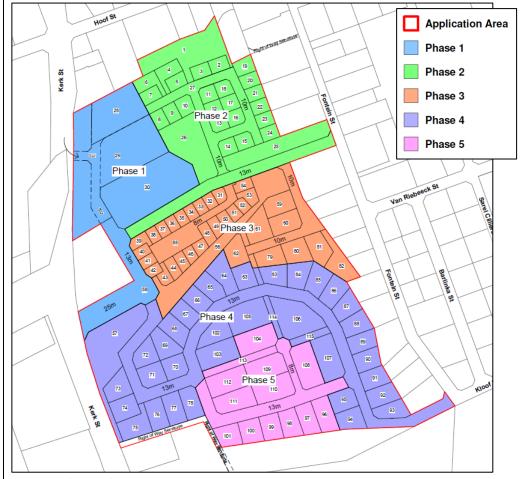


Figure 33: Phasing Plan extract

4. The **establishment of a Master Home Owners' Association** for the application area in terms of Chapter IV, Section 39(1) of the Swartland Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, 2020. The constitution and design guidelines will be submitted at a later stage for approval.