

## 2. Points of Departure

This chapter sets out the basic points of departure for the CUP process. These basic points represent the fundamental “planning tools”, with which the CUP process started off and include the following:

- The notion of Sustainable Development;
- The principle of Public Participation;
- National and Provincial Policy and Legislation of relevance; and
- Existing sources of information, including previous planning reports and studies of relevance.
- Special CUP studies undertaken

### 2.1 Sustainable Development

Sustainable development can be defined as being *a balancing act* between the utilisation and the protection of the natural environment with its intricate ecological systems; the creation of viable and equitable economic systems, and changing social and cultural systems and values towards realizing greater equality and responsibility amongst all people.

In essence, to ensure its continued survival, it is vital that humankind embraces the notion of sustainable development and strives to achieve successfully the balance between development and resources, which is required.

#### 2.1.1 Agenda 21

Agenda 21 was adopted at the 1992 United Nations (UN) Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro by world leaders from 179 countries - the largest ever meeting of world leaders. The Rio Conference and Agenda 21 reflect a global consensus and political commitment at the highest level to make development sustainable – “to ensure that it meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

At the Rio Conference it was concluded that humanity stands at a defining moment in history. The world is confronted with worsening poverty, hunger, ill health, illiteracy and a continuing deterioration of the planet’s ecosystems on which we depend for our well-being. The disparities between the rich and the poor continue and increase. The richest 20% of the world population controls over 80% of the total world GNP (gross national product), while the poorest 20 % only controls 1.4 % (UNDP 1989).

During the last two decades, people began to realise that we cannot maintain a healthy society or economy in a world with so much poverty and environmental degradation. It is understood that economic development must not stop, but it must change course to fit within the planet's ecological limits. The only way to assure ourselves of a safer, more prosperous future is to deal with environmental and development issues in a balanced manner. We must fulfil basic human needs and at the same time protect and manage eco- systems in a long-term and sustainable manner.

Agenda 21, as - a "global program for survival" -, is a steering document for sustainable development in all sectors of society in the century to come. Agenda 21 stresses the importance of involvement by all actors in society, such as Governments, Business Sector, Unions, Non Government Organisations, Scientists, Women and Youth groups, Farmers, Indigenous people and individuals etc., to take responsibility for our common future.

Agenda 21 emphasises *local authorities* as a major group of actors with important roles in the process. Since almost all problems, including global environmental problems, have their roots at the local level. Solutions must therefore be found at the same local level. The consultative process is thus both a learning process for increasing the awareness among citizens and various actors, and for identifying common strategies and co-operation opportunities for local stakeholders. Local Agenda 21 Action Programs will ensure active involvement by the communities in creating a better living environment for themselves assisted by the Municipality (top-down assistance for bottom-up action). *-Think Global, Act Local!*

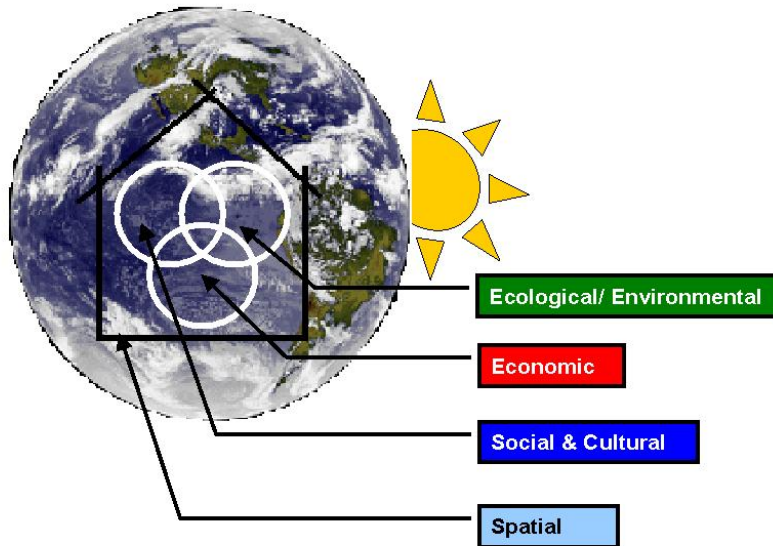
### 2.1.2 Dimensions of Sustainable Development

In the Agenda 21 document three dimensions of sustainable development are noted. These are:

- The social and cultural dimension;
- The economic dimension; and
- The ecological, environmental dimension.

If we see these dimensions as mostly non-spatial phenomena described as flows, processes, networks or mindsets we could also suggest a fourth dimension: the spatial environment within the boundaries of the atmosphere or, in short, our living environment. This is where all interactions take place, where all the environmental problems arise but also where the sustainable solutions have to be innovated, planned and implemented.

The CUP planning project tries to incorporate all these dimensions of sustainable development in applying a holistic and comprehensive approach to planning.

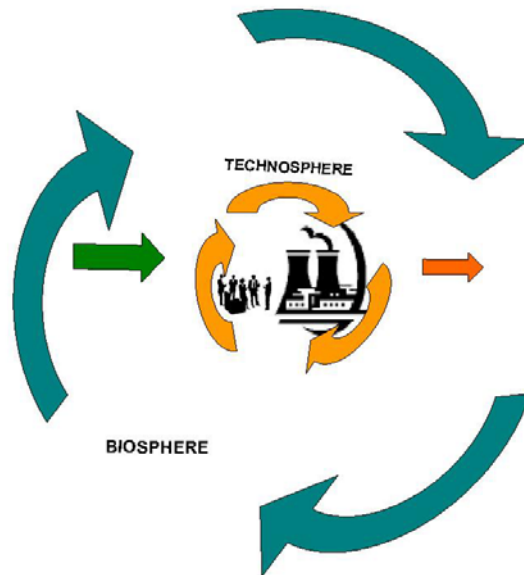


### 2.1.3 The Concept of Eco-Cycles

Presently, most human societies are consuming natural resources from the biosphere (natural environment /atmosphere) in a way that is not sustainable. This means that we are *using up* natural resources (for instance, water, petroleum, metals, agricultural soil etc.) that are irreplaceable. Moreover, in our use of these finite resources, we often process them into hazardous waste, which is returned to the natural environment and results in its further degradation. If these destructive processes of consumption of resources continue, it is clear that humans will one day face an ecological disaster, which might well mean the eradication of all human beings on the planet.

In order to combat this unsustainable cycle of *using up resources and burdening the natural systems of the earth*, the use of natural resources the nature of products we produce in the technosphere (or society) must be managed in a much more effective way. In this regard, one of the key elements would be to reduce usage of natural resources to a minimum. Moreover, by recycling and reuse of materials, we can keep the inevitable waste produced to a minimum and by using only environment friendly substances the waste will not be more harmful than what the natural eco-cycle can cope with (See figure.).

The United Nations and others use the term **factor 10** as a way of describing how the industrialised world needs to use energy and natural resources ten times more efficiently than at present *within one or two generations* to achieve a sustainable form of development for all the citizens of the world. In this view, it is critically important that the consumption patterns of industrialised societies in particular change over time.



## 2.2 Public Participation

### 2.2.1 Background

A basic **principle of democracy** is that citizens shall have the right to influence the decisions that affect their lives. The principle gives public participation in urban/rural development planning a political justification. In more practical terms, planning decisions tend to be adhered to more closely and are more easily enforceable if they have been made with the involvement and support of the public.

Current South African legislation – including the Constitution and other key pieces of legislation affecting local government and development processes (see 2.3 below) – requires **public participation** in the planning process. Public involvement must occur at all stages, and particularly in early phases where goals and visions are formulated and issues highlighted. The gender aspect is a vital part of this approach.

All aspects of the plan, including the process itself, have to be incorporated in some manner within the public participation process. The public participation process should be seen as a learning process for all parties involved, having its own programme that runs simultaneously and feeds back into the technical process.

The objective of involving the public in the planning process is that the management of the Public Participation process should be given a central position within the local authority, thus underlining the nature of the project as an integrated process *for the entire administration*, rather than a planning exercise confined to one or two Departments.

The overall objective is that the CUP, the output of the whole planning process, must reflect the aspirations and developmental vision of the communities whom it is aimed at assisting. The fulfilment of this goal is to be obtained by improving **communication and dialogue** between all involved parties.

### 2.2.2 Public Participation during the CUP Project

The communities that are affected by the King William's Town CUP project are widely scattered and spatially segregated. Yet it is imperative to provide them with a meaningful opportunity to make their voice heard. Accordingly, the means of participation in the planning process, the various roles of officials, politicians and other groups had to be established at the outset of the planning process. A genuine and honest dialogue based on trust and realistic understanding of roles had to be developed. This refers also to gender aspects that had to be considered in the development of the project.

Except for the recent Integrated Development Planning process, the public in King William's Town has not had many opportunities to systematically participate in planning processes. Many people remain ignorant of the possibility to take part, other who have done so, may be sceptical as the value of their input. This deeper awareness and commitment to participation must also extend to CBO's and NGO's.

The CUP planning process has been subject to an intensive public involvement programme. The CUP Management Team and relevant counterparts developed this programme, which was divided into sub components:

- **Dialogue and discussions** with interested and affected parties, which was carried out during the first two months of project implementation.
- **Workshops**, which have been held for councillors, officials, development forums and NGO's. The objectives of the workshops have been to create public awareness of the project, to build capacity of the communities, officials and councillors, to enhance public participation and to establish dialogue and communication.
- **Working groups**, which have been established for each sub component of the CUP with the aim of achieving interaction on the technical side between the various agencies, authorities, departments and their officials, and to create a link to the grassroots level.
- **Environmental and Physical Upgrading Projects**, which have been formulated in all townships. The most important aspect of these projects lies in the engagement of the public,

with the objective of demonstrating public participation as well as the link between planning and the implementation of visible projects that improve the living environment.

The Public Participation Process, which was applied in the Comprehensive Urban Planning process, is also recommended for future planning and implementation activities. It has also been recommended to improve the communication skills and communication between all stakeholders involved in the overall planning process.

## **2.3 National / Provincial Policy and Legislation**

The CUP and LDOs for the KWT District need to be informed by existing legal and policy frameworks for spatial development and development planning put in place by national and provincial government.

This is of particular importance given the fact that development planning in general – and spatial planning in particular – is undergoing a process of re-evaluation in post-apartheid South Africa. In effect, there is a concerted national drive underway to create a *new system* of planning to give effect to the need to establish more flexible and enabling *plans* to facilitate social and economic development processes in the country. This is held to be critical in order to ensure that realignment occurs in both socio-economic terms and spatial development terms over time.

In this regard, it is evident that government has embarked on a course of bringing into effect a number of new laws that have direct bearing on the achievement of realigned developmental processes. The following acts and policies are of great importance to the CUP:

### **2.3.1 National Legislation**

The principal legislative elements guiding and informing the CUP/LDO process comprise of:

- **The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)**
- **National Planning Policy and Legislation**
  - Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act 67 of 1995)
  - Green paper on Development and Planning (May 1999) (compiled by the Development and Planning Commission)
- **Local Government Policy and Legislation**
  - White Paper on Local Government (March 1998)
  - Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act 27 of 1998)
  - Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998)
  - Local Government: Municipal Systems Bill (2000)

## **The Constitution**

Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa sets out the objectives and developmental duties of local government.

The objectives of local government are: -

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- To promote social and economic development;
- To promote a safe and healthy environment; and

- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

In this regard, Section 152 (2) of the Constitution instructs that: “A municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve these objects”.

Moreover, in terms of the Constitution, the developmental duties of municipalities are set out as follows:

- A Municipality must structure and manage its administration, and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community; and
- Participate in national and provincial development programmes.

Derived from the foregoing, the Constitutional imperatives of local government – as they relate to planning and development matters – clearly focus on the prioritisation of meeting the basic needs of communities, and the promotion of social and economic development initiatives. This is the basis upon which the new conception of “developmental local government” is founded and which has subsequently been elaborated upon in national legislation relating to local government (see below).

### **National Planning Legislation and Policy**

- The Development Facilitation Act (67 / 1995)

The Development Facilitation Act (Act 67 of 1995) came into force on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1995 and, as National legislation, applies throughout the country.

The DFA is of great relevance to all planning processes – especially spatial planning processes – given its re-orientation of the assumptions of the existing complex, often racially fragmented and control-oriented, planning system in South Africa, such as it was prior to the promulgation of this Act.

*Specifically, the deliberate emphasis on development facilitation (i.e. easing the path of development - and land development projects, in particular) represents a departure from the predominant control oriented planning legislation and mechanisms favoured in the past.*

In this regard, one of the most important mechanisms in the DFA is the introduction of a normative (or principle-based) approach to planning. This is encapsulated in Chapter I of the Act, which provides general principles for land development and conflict resolution.

The general principles are of particular note for the CUP process, as they effectively *spell out the norms and standards* or directions *required in terms of the law* of both spatial planning and development actions. To this end, the functional spheres addressed by the general principles are of specific note as they relate to:

- the need to address urban and rural land development holistically
- the purposes of planning and land development laws & practices
- the specification of participatory processes in planning & land development
- the need to clarify administrative and conflict resolution processes

- The Green Paper on Development and Planning

Following the new philosophical paradigm established by the DFA, the government has drafted a Green Paper on Development & Planning, which was published for public comment in May 1999 and is reportedly currently in the process of being drafted into a White Paper on Development & Planning.

At the outset, the Green Paper endorses the normative *principle-led* planning paradigm instituted by the DFA. Moreover, the Green Paper emphasises that spatial planning and decision-making on land development is most effectively located at local government level and the role of National and Provincial Government is, consequently, seen to be setting the context within which such local level decision-making and spatial planning can occur.

The Green Paper is of considerable relevance to the CUP process in so far as it reaffirms the notion that integrated development planning (i.e. the process of engaging in planning processes that address all relevant aspects of development – both spatial and non-spatial) is a most critical activity for local governments to undertake in order to achieve local socio-economic advancement that is sustainable.

In this regard, the Green Paper also emphasises that the spatial planning component of this integrated planning process needs to take cognisance of this holistic approach to setting development targets and priorities and provide a clear yet simple framework for the spatial expression of developmental activities. This is understood to be the essence of what the CUP has set out to do in King William's Town.

Finally – and crucially – the Green Paper also reaffirms and extends the principle first introduced by the DFA that positive planned outcomes are best achieved by the adoption of flexible development frameworks allied to clearly defined budget allocations for public spending on development projects, rather than the imposition of a comprehensive and control-reliant blueprint Plan.

In this view, development – and spatial development in particular – is best achieved by providing civil society and private enterprise with a clear indication of the intentions of government in regard to investment in space on elements such as infrastructure, roads, public buildings, mass housing and the conservation and/or preservation of natural and built components of the urban and rural environments. This is termed a budget-led approach and is seen as being preferable to the previous control-orientated approach, which relied on prescriptive Plans such as Structure Plans and Town Planning Schemes and Guide Plans, deviation from which required lengthy application processes.

## **Local Government Policy & Legislation**

In line with its drive to create a new system of planning in South Africa, the national government has embarked on a process of transforming local government in order to give effect to the vision of this sphere of government as the most directly “developmental” sphere of government.

To this end, the government initiated the final stage of the envisaged local government transformation process with the publication in 1998 of the White Paper on Local Government. This White Paper described the fundamental assumptions underlying the new conception of Municipal governance and was given effect in a number of pieces of legislation, the most important of which, to date, have been the Municipal Demarcation Act (Act 27 of 1998), the

Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998, subsequently amended by Act 33 of 2000) and the Municipal Systems Bill, soon to be enacted.

Whilst the first two Acts have already had a clear and defining affect on local government in bringing into being new “wall-to-wall” municipalities, which effectively incorporate or cluster several existing TLCs and TRCs into single municipal bodies – in the context of King William’s Town, bringing into being the Buffalo City Municipality – the essential component of this “suite” of legislation that has a direct impact on planning processes is the Municipal Systems Bill.

As noted earlier, a central concept in the drive to transform local government in South Africa is the goal of achieving “*developmental local government*”. In general, the key tasks/envisaged outcomes of developmental local government, which are identified in the above legislation, are:

- The provision of infrastructure and services
- The creation of liveable, integrated cities, towns and rural areas
- Local economic development
- Community empowerment and redistribution

In this regard, the Systems Bill sets out the three core ways in which municipalities are to become more developmental as follows:

- Integrated development planning and budgeting
- Performance management
- Working together with local citizens and partners

### **2.3.2 Provincial Policy**

The principal elements of Provincial policy that may be held to guide and inform the CUP/LDO process comprises of the draft Provincial Spatial Development Plan (November 1999).

This document sets out the strategic spatial approach to development adopted by the Provincial government and forms a component of the Province’s own drive to elaborate a “new planning system” in the Eastern Cape.

The main content of note for the CUP/LDO process in the King William’s Town district is the emphasis that is placed on the General Principles of the DFA (see above) and the focus on identifying areas of specific enabling importance for spatial development. These spatial elements are identified as “nodes”, “corridors” and “strategic development zones”.

In this way the Plan promotes the identification of spatial entities with acknowledged “opportunities” in either urban or rural settings and suggests targeting development initiatives that engender consolidation of such areas to facilitate cost effective development / optimised returns on investment.

On this basis, the Plan proposes that there needs to be a policy which would set criteria for investment in services, infrastructure and housing such that what might be termed a *differential levels of services choice approach* is adopted. This would see criteria being applied, which would result in focused investment in areas where specific forms of development and/or settlement could be encouraged in what may be seen as an embodiment of the budget-led approach advocated by the Green Paper on Development and Planning.

The application of the above strategic investment approach would mean that a policy of investment and management should be applied on three levels to achieve the most significant results.

### **Level 1**

This level would fulfil basic human rights in the provision of basic services to both urban and rural areas, at a defined minimum level, in terms of available resources. This would be guided by backlogs in these areas, the proximity of existing bulk services and priorities in terms of local and district IDP's.

### **Level 2**

This level would ensure the managed investment of public sector funding in certain urban and rural areas in order to build local capacity, build on strengths and opportunities that exist and maximise potential of the existing infrastructure and settlement system.

### **Level 3**

This level would involve the provision of adequate funding to strategically targeted development zones, which have development potential. These, typically, will represent strategic development zones or nodes or corridors of opportunity, where a special focus of effort and investment should attract interest from the private sector to invest, either in joint ventures with Government or independently, to develop economic growth opportunities which exist.

The above scheme outlined in the Provincial Spatial Development Plan effectively accords with the strategic direction in planning and spatial planning set out at national level and provides a broad framework within which the CUP and LDO process may seek locally relevant frameworks for integrated development.

## **2.4 Sources of Knowledge and Information Base**

Following from the above, the CUP planning process and the preparation of the Comprehensive Urban Plan is closely linked to and dependent on a number of policy initiatives and planning activities (i.e. national, provincial, district and local level). It is, therefore, important to recognise the various initiatives as integral parts of the overall effort to promote improvements and development of the greater King William's Town area for the benefit of the people residing and working there.

The most significant existing sources of information, activities and planning initiatives are described below.

### **2.4.1 Statistics South Africa – Census 1996**

The population Census was carried out in October 1996 and the results were presented in 1998. It provides detailed information about population structure, age and sex distribution, household size and standards of living, income and education. The information is available for national,

provincial and regional and magisterial district levels and can also be obtained for enumeration areas (EAs).

#### **2.4.2 The King William's Town Framework Plan (Setplan, 1997)**

The King William's Town TLC area as proclaimed in 1994, included areas of the previous Municipalities of Bisho and King William's Town, plus the urban areas of Ginsberg, Zwelitsha, Phakamisa, Ilitha and Dimbaza. The Framework Plan was prepared in September 1997 to provide broad guidelines for the spatial and socio-economic development of the KWT TLC area prior to more detailed planning in its component areas.

The Framework Plan proposes an overall structuring framework, identifying strategic development areas (land parcels) for development of a consolidated urban fabric, as well as noting potential development nodes and strategic corridors of traffic movement. For purposes of the King William's Town CUP, it was considered that the Framework Plan is an adequate platform upon which to build further data gathering exercises.

#### **2.4.3 King William's Town IDP/LDO Situation Analysis (Setplan, 1999)**

The preparation of an IDP/ LDO is a statutory requirement in accordance with the Local Government Transitional Act Second Amendment, incorporating Land Development Objectives of the Development Facilitation Act.

The IDP / LDO Situation Analysis has been completed in April 1999 and include a set of key urban and rural problem areas which has been identified for special attention. The content and scope of the Situation Analysis can be summarized as follows:

- Key issues surrounding the identified Priority Community Needs.
- The broad Development Context
- Institutional and Financial Frameworks
- Natural Elements
- Land Use and Settlement Patterns
- Social and Economic Elements
- Roads and Engineering Infrastructure
- Key Development Issues

For purposes of the King William's Town CUP, it was considered that the IDP/LDO Situation Analysis is an adequate platform upon which to build further data gathering exercises.

## 2.4.4 Amatola District Council IDP / LDO and Land Reform and Settlement Plan

The Amatola District Council has completed the first round of its IDP / LDO and has submitted its plan to the MEC of Housing and Local Government for approval. The Land Reform and Settlement Plan is a specific outcome of the IDP / LDO Process. Because "land" was identified as the priority issue for the central region, with the most "landless" people and informal settlements, it has been agreed that the Land Reform and Settlement Plan begin in the central region. The areas that form part of the central area are the districts of East London, King William's Town, Stutterheim, Keiskammahoek, Cathcart and Komga.

During the IDP / LDO planning process broad goals for "land and settlement" were set and included objectives relating to:

- Planning new settlements to meet the need of "landless & informal settlements"
- Densification of existing settlements (additional site requirements)
- Upgrading of existing rural settlements (planning and survey)
- Upgrading of tenure (registration & conveyance)
- Housing Programme (services & top structure)

The planning activities by the Amatola District Council provided the broad framework to guide the CUP planning process in the KWT TRC areas.

## 2.5 CUP Special Studies

### 2.5.1 In-house Studies

The following studies have been prepared during the course of the project. A detailed list of all the reports is in annexure A.

- **Transportation and Road Safety**

Due to the physical structure of King William's Town area and its role in its regional setting, the issue of transportation is a key factor for the development of the planning area. Transportation impacts on the development of the local economy, and is one of the means of physical and social integration. An analysis of the present situation with regard to road system and standard, modes of public and private transport, railway and air transport services are made in the report. A proposed outline of a modified road network, public transport system and bicycle and pedestrian road network are presented in the report.

- **Environment and Natural Resources Conservation**

The work on the Environment and Natural Resources Conservation has focused on *ecological sustainability*. As ecological, social and economic issues are tightly linked together they cannot be

totally separated. The Environmental Programme consists of four parts; A Situation Analysis, Environmental Objectives, an Action Plan and Environmental Indicators.

- **Solid Waste Management**

The study on waste management planning has been conducted as an integrated part of the environment study. The overall objective of the study is to provide a baseline and a strategy for an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) for King Williams Town TLC/TRC. The present waste management situation has been assessed to identify opportunities and constraints for implementing an IWMP. The contents of an IWMP have been outlined where the most important elements are discussed including objectives, waste characterisation, minimisation programmes, collection and transportation, landfill practices and implementing instruments. A separate study on the industrial waste situation has been conducted and included as an appendix in the report.

- **Agenda 21**

The concept of Agenda 21, both as a global approach towards sustainable use of resources and Local Agenda 21 programs for practical operations at grassroots level was only recently introduced in South Africa. Agenda 21 for King William's Town focused on local level initiatives and the implementation of ideas and aspirations arising from the grass roots level (i.e. communities themselves).

- **Public Participation**

Public Participation and community involvement are principles, methods and means in support of the planning process. It is used in order to establish a democratic and transparent process and to promote active community involvement in development planning. The report outlines the programme that was followed and makes recommendations for future planning and implementation activities.

- **Capacity Development Plan**

The Capacity Development Plan aims at assisting the Council in assessing the capacity building needs and the training requirements. The study includes collection of data and information through a series of interviews with key personnel at the King William's Town TLC, and through existing reports, organograms, job descriptions and other written material. The analysis deals with the existing capacity of the authority in relation to the identified responsibilities and expectations of

those involved or affected. The findings form the basis for the description of existing situation and the identification of future needs and recommendations regarding the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of training programmes.

- **Cultural Resources Conservation**

Conservation stands for all the different processes for retaining an area's cultural significance.

King William's Town has a rich cultural heritage. Previously the focus was on the conservation of the colonial history, rather than the history of the previously disadvantaged people. The cultural heritage study made an analysis of the present situation regarding conservation i.e. existing policies, potential and needs for conservation, problems and shortcomings of the entire planning area. The study outlines a proposed conservation policy and identifies areas, structures etc. to be further investigated for conservation purposes.

- **Local Economic Development**

Economic development and employment have been identified as an important objective for the overall development of King William's Town. The declining industrial sector, the large informal sector and the high rate of unemployment are key issues. The emphasis of the study was on the development of the local economy and the promotion of employment creation. Various programme areas have been identified and elaborated upon in the report. The LED component includes fields of economic relevance to the project area, such as SMME, tourism and urban agriculture.

- **SMME**

The development of Small, Medium & Micro Enterprises (SMME) is the focus for the study, which investigates the business climate, its opportunities and obstacles, and which suggests relevant activities to enable the SMME sector to grow. The SMME study forms part of the cross-cutting issue of Local Economic Development. It is in this context this study and its recommendations should be seen. The SMME study strives to provide both a situation analysis, a strategy and draft project proposals.

- **Tourism**

The tourism potential in South Africa and more specific in the King William's Town region is still under utilized. The tourism study makes an analysis of the present tourism situation, its potential, problems and shortcomings. It outlines strategies for tourism development in King William's Town and the region.

- **Urban Agriculture**

Urban agriculture and small-scale farming has been considered in the context of economic development. An assessment on current activities, interest and demand for additional urban agricultural activities has been undertaken. This study proposes a strategy for promoting primarily urban agriculture through provision of services and by merging available resources. A list of recommendations is presented as well as a proposal for a physical upgrading project in the form of community gardens.

- **Risk and Safety Management (Physical)**

The Risk and Safety study deals with issues regarding fire, explosion, pollution to air / water and soil, vehicle collisions and the subsequent impact on drivers, passengers and pedestrians as well as possible impact on containers with dangerous cargo etc. The management of risk and safety issues comprises the analysis, evaluation and mapping of risks, listing of proposed risk control options and the assessment and implementation of risk control options into the planning process.

- **Risk and Safety Management (Social)**

The study on Risk and Safety (social) focus on crime prevention by urban planning and building design. Safety and security in terms of social and environmental aspects of planning, is closely related to crime prevention, urban structures, social control, urban design and integration. The study presents an overall strategy for the application of crime preventative and fear reducing measures in urban planning and building design concerning new and existing environments. Secondly the study applies its findings, strategies and measures to the pilot studies (Housing Quality and the Central Business District development).

- **GIS**

This study relates to the operational, managerial and supportive aspects of the use of Geographic Information System (GIS), and its linkages to other systems. An analysis and review of present network of databases, regulations for access, data entry, manipulation and training requirements is presented in the study.

- **Regional Planning**

King William's Town plays an important role as a center for its densely populated hinterland, both in terms of trade, provision of facilities and job opportunities. An analysis of the constraints and potentials of the hinterland, the relationship between King William's Town and its hinterland, the

urban-rural linkages that exist and the role of regional linkages in the development of the local economy is examined in this study.

### **2.5.2 Sub-Consultancies**

The following sub-consultancies have been commissioned during the course of the project.

- **Demographic Study and Population Projections (Population Research Unit, Rhodes University, 2000)**

The study consists of several historical essays and forecasts of demographic trends in the greater municipal area known as Buffalo City from 1985 to 2025. The study aims primarily to assist in the formulation of the CUP project for King William's Town part of Buffalo City. The forecast provides detailed information on past, present and likely future demographic trends and estimates population losses due to HIV/AIDS pandemic. Overall trends in migration are explored and the extent to which patterns of migration to and within Buffalo City differ from similar regions elsewhere in South Africa.

- **Travel Survey**

A travel survey has been undertaken to obtain the information regarding travel patterns of the inhabitants in and around King William's Town, accessibility to and different modes of transportation, purpose of travel etc. The Travel survey is based on a sample of the population in the area (i.e. from Dimbaza in the west to Potsdam in the east and from Kei Road in the north to Mount Coke in the South). The information from the Travel Survey is utilised with the CUP study on Transport and Road Safety.

- **Gender in Development Planning**

Equal opportunities for all, in terms of involvement in the planning process are a basic requirement to achieve gender balance. By ensuring this, a basis is created for gender balance in the development process and in society generally. A study on gender in development planning has been undertaken and focused on the creation of awareness around gender issues and to provide the theoretical and practical input into the application of gender methods and approaches in planning and project formulation. The study focused on applying a gender perspective and involving disadvantaged groups in the planning and development process and was also carried out for the two Pilot Studies on Housing and CBD Development respectively.