



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND
TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Planning and Development Norms and Standards

Spatial Imperatives for Public Social Infrastructure

Prepared in terms of

Section 142 of the KwaZulu Natal Planning and Development Act, 2008 (Act No. 6 of 2008) read with Section
155(7) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Context

- 1.1.1. The South African Constitution requires every citizen to have access to basic services.
- 1.1.2. Public Social Facilities play an important role to achieve social justice and sustainable restructuring of the urban and rural landscape of KwaZulu-Natal.
- 1.1.3. Sustainable human settlements cannot be achieved without access to adequate government social facilities the provision of which is differentiated according to varying development densities, community size, mobility levels and socio-economic variation.
- 1.1.4. The establishment of a hierarchy of settlements can be used to promote the effective planning, provision and management of social facilities which are appropriate to the context, population size / distribution and function of each settlement with respect to its role in regional context.
- 1.1.5. The impact of public social facilities to address community needs is influenced by the cost effective and appropriate provision thereof in the optimum location for such facilities in terms of locality, accessibility, integration and capacity of the collective public social facilities provided within a settlement.
- 1.1.6. The planning and provision of public social facilities needs to be co-ordinated and spatially aligned and co-ordinated in a consistent manner, both between various tiers of government as well as with private land developers. This should ensure that socio-economic policy intentions are achieved, and the impact of public social facility provision is maximized.
- 1.1.7. Chapter 11 of the KwaZulu-Natal Planning and Development Act, 2008 (Act 6 of 2008) [PDA] provides for the MEC of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs to draft Provincial Planning and Development Norms and Standards in this regard.
- 1.1.8. These norms and standards are intended to set the requirements to ensure efficient, effective, and sustainable spatial planning and land use management related to the provision of public use social facilities.
- 1.1.9. This norms and standards document aims to co-ordinate the planning, spatial alignment, equitable provision, capacity and development of public social facilities between the various role-players in the sense that a common guideline will be used, and the responsibilities of each role-player are identified.
- 1.1.10. In applying these norms and standards, deviations may be allowed to ensure adherence to the SPLUMA principles. These norms and standards do not exempt any authority from adherence to the SPLUMA principles or any other higher legislation.
- 1.1.11. The development of any public social facilities located on Traditional Council land (or included in the holdings of the Ingonyama Trust) will need to follow the additional planning procedures for approval of such development as determined by the Trust, outlined in SPLUMA and in the KZN-PDA.



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1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1. The purpose of these provincial planning and development norms and standards is to guide municipal decision-making for provision of public and privately provide social facilities in relation to:
- (a) land use schemes;
 - (b) the use, development, subdivision or consolidation of land generally;
 - (c) certain types of land use, development, subdivision or consolidation of land;
 - (d) the use, development, subdivision or consolidation of land within a specified area within the Province;
 - (e) the phasing or cancellation of approved layout plans generally or under specified circumstances;
 - (f) the alteration, suspension or deletion of restrictions in relation to land generally or under specified circumstances; and
 - (g) the permanent closure of municipal roads or public places generally or under specified circumstances;
 - (h) ensure adequate and equitable provision of social facilities in the right proportion to population demand;
 - (i) appropriate zoning and or permitted used with respect specifically to private facilities.

1.3 Applicable Public Social Facilities

- 1.3.1. These norms and standards relate to a selection of the following categories of social facilities:
- a) Health Facilities,
 - b) Safety and Security Facilities,
 - c) Education Facilities,
 - d) Social Development Services and Agencies,
 - e) Community Event Facilities, and
 - f) Public Open Space Facilities excluding natural open space and ecological reserve.

1.4 Framework of Norms and Standards

- 1.4.1. Norms represent spatial and non-spatial approaches for what is considered normal and *de jure* with regard to government behaviour while standards can be considered aspirational or desirable levels of service and forms the basis of collective expectations from municipalities in the planning and development of public social facilities and spaces- but cannot be legally enforced or required.

- 1.4.2. The following spatial approaches are considered in the identification of standards for the provision of (public) social facilities:

- a) Population threshold (minimum population required for viability),
- b) Application of Service Catchment Areas,
- c) Distance based Accessibility,



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- d) Central Place Approach and Hierarchy of Service Centres,
 - e) Clustering of Facilities, and
 - f) Affordability.
- 1.4.3. Standards are measurable requirements for each type of the identified social facilities which all tiers of government are expected to follow to obtain the desired outcome. This specific set of standards represents an expected level of provision, which reflects an acceptable desired performance level and target provision.
- 1.4.4. The standards for the planning and development of the identified social facilities relate to quantitative aspects of:
- a) Facility type (modality) and level,
 - b) Population thresholds per facility type and measured in terms of identified user groups,
 - c) Maximum access distance,
 - d) Settlement service role and level and linkage to the South African Functional Town Typology 2018, and
 - e) Identified stakeholders and/or Planning Authority.



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2 Definitions

"Application" includes a proposal by a municipality.

"Application for municipal approval" means –

- (a) an application for building plan approval; or
- (b) an application for municipal planning approval.

"Settlement character" means a distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occur consistently in particular landscapes because of underlying land capability including geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use, field patterns as well as human actions/ settlement pattern that reflects the housing types, affordability, life style choices, transport use or development.

"PDA" means the KwaZulu-Natal Planning and Development Act, 2008 (Act No. 6 of 2008).

"Access distance" (range) means the maximum road-based travel distance consumers are expected or prepared to travel to acquire goods/ services since at some point the cost or inconvenience will outweigh the need for the good/service.

"Service Range" means the likely road-based service distance or area of influence of a facility and is linked to the access distance people are willing or likely to travel for a service.

"Population Threshold" means the minimum market (population and/or income) needed to efficiently bring about the selling or provision of goods or services. In the provision of communal free services, the minimum value will not be measured in respect of income or profit but will relate more to the efficiency of providing the service to at least a minimum number of users within a specified distance to make a facility operationally viable/cost effective.



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3 Norms

3.1 Spatial Equity and Justice

- 3.1.1. The right of all citizens to access basic services is recognised, while the level of service may differ between various geographical areas (due to accessibility, levels of utilisation, available bulk services, density etc.).
- 3.1.2. The economies of scale and inefficiencies of providing remote services are acknowledged and may result in a differentiated level of services across settlement types, which may result in alternative mechanisms of facility type and/or service provision (i.e. the use of periodic and mobile service provision to meet basic needs is a specific instance).
- 3.1.3. In consideration of the socio-economic differences between areas and the different character of urban and rural settlements, the provision of social facilities will be based on principles of equity and spatial justice. This implies that where communities live at similar densities / population numbers, individual households should have access to similar services irrespective of their income levels.
- 3.1.4. Ensuring future spatial equity and justice will require pro-active planning of social facilities for future settlement areas and not only be focused on addressing current experienced backlogs.

3.2 Population and Service Catchments

- 3.2.1. Social facility planning is intended to be based on a rational approach following a road distance-based (or accessible NMT or pedestrian network) service catchment approach. The serving capacity of facilities and access should not be planned based on administrative boundaries (i.e. Ward or district boundaries) or crow fly distances but must rather consider accessibility including distance, transport mode availability and access to related services.
- 3.2.2. Social facilities with a similar level of importance and alignment in provision, and similar standards relating to thresholds and access distances should be located at the same level within a town/settlement hierarchy and located within walking distance of each other to allow for enhanced ease of access by users.
- 3.2.3. The service capacity of facilities should be based on the demographic profiles and personal mobility levels within each service catchment area and consider the different urban and rural environments as this may impact on the nature and level of facilities required.

3.3 Hierarchy of Service Centres

- 3.3.1. Classification of settlements on a provincial scale will in principle provide basic indication of the level of social facility provision likely within specific settlement types. Detail guidelines standards must be applied and considered in the local context.
- 3.3.2. Acceptable accessibility in some cases considers a system of referral from lower-order facilities where these facilities form part of a hierarchy of service types (i.e. health), to the higher-order facilities along with longer acceptable access distances.



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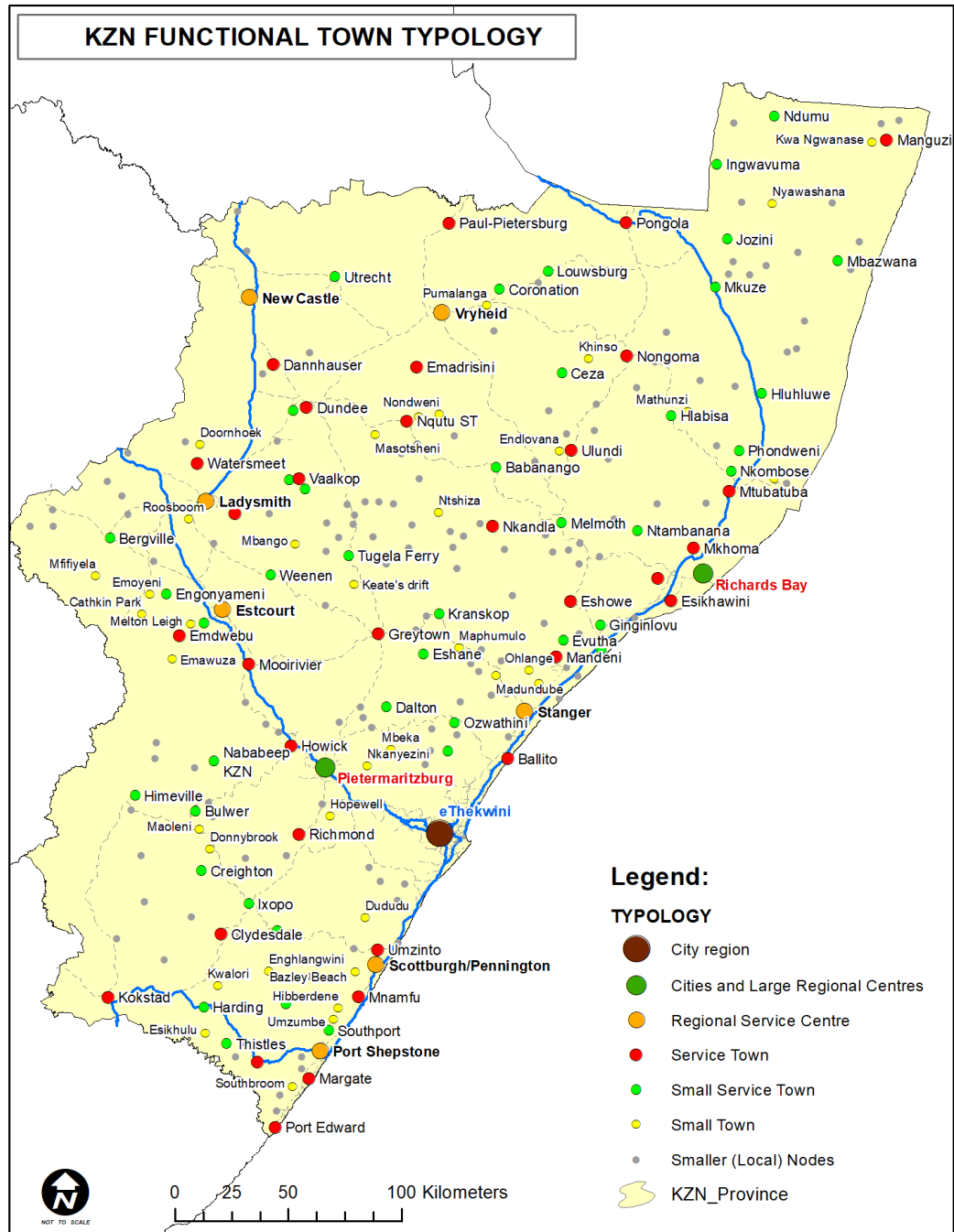
3.3.3. The identification of a hierarchy of town and service centres types should be based on the 2018 SA Functional Town typology of settlements (Maritz, J., van Huyssteen, E. Green, C. and Sogoni, Z. South African Functional Town Typology (CSIR 2018 v2). Available at [www/stepsa.org.za](http://www.stepsa.org.za)) -that takes into consideration population size and the size of the economy within the area, as well as the functional and economic role of the town within the hinterland of that settlement. This hierarchy was developed using the same methodology throughout the province (and the country) and is known as the South African Functional Town Typology 2018 as illustrated below. The NSDF vision of settlement hierarchy and corridors, based on the former, must also be considered.



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KwaZulu-Natal Functional Town Typology, 2018



Source: Maritz, J., van Huyssteen, E. Green, C. and Sogoni, Z. South African Functional Town Typology (CSIR 2018 v2). Available at www.stepsa.org.za.



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Functional Town Typology Categories	Description of Functional Town Area Types / Sub-types, classification based on urban function in surrounding region and urban area size (pop and economy).
City Regions	Population: > 1 million people Morphology: Large urban conurbations (functional regions) Economy: Diverse, Economic output > R40 816 mill/yr (2013) Places: eThekweni City Region
Cities and Very Large Regional Centres	Population: > 500 000 people (cities), >300 000 (Very large towns) Morphology: Dense urban areas with interconnected settlements in functional hinterland areas Economy: Service related. Economic output >R7 900mill/yr (2013) (Cities); and >R4 000mill/yr (2013) City Examples: Buffalo City, Polokwane, Mangaung Very large regional centres: Pietermaritzburg, Richards Bay, Newcastle
Large Regional Centres	Population: 100 000-300 000 people. Morphology: Regional node consisting of interconnected settlements, with significant reach in hinterland. Significant social and economic service role in region. Economy: Total economic output above R 1400mill in 2013 Examples: Port Shepstone, Ladysmith, Stanger
Regional Centres	Population: < 100 000 people Morphology: Regional node consisting of interconnected settlements, with significant reach in hinterland. Significant social and economic service role in sparsely populated region. Economy >Total economic output above R 1100mill in 2013 Examples: Vryheid, Escourt.
Service Towns	Population: Population variation between 15 000 to 100 000 population Economy and Services: Providing an economic and social service anchor role in hinterland. Total economic output >R270mill (2013) in (Average Service related economic output R670mill/town) Examples: Ulundi, Nongoma, Kokstad, Richmond.
Small Service Towns	Population: Less than 20 000 people in town itself. Morphology: Monocentric small towns, often apartheid landscape double centre towns Local Service role: Playing an anchor role as social service point, serving a large number of people within 30km from the town in denser areas and within 50km from the town in sparser areas. Economy: Government and community services significant in local economy. Examples: Nkandla, Melmoth, Bulwer.
Rural Service Settlement -	Population: Varied in nodal settlement, large population in direct hinterland Morphology: Emerging nodes of consolidation in Dense Rural Settlements Local Service role: Strategically located to play an anchor role as social service point, serving a large number of people within 30km from the town in denser areas and within 50km from the town in sparser areas. Examples: Jozini, Highflats
Small Towns	Population: Less than 20 000 people in town itself Morphology: Monocentric small towns, often apartheid landscape double centre towns in sparse western parts of SA Economy and service role: Primarily serve local population and/or 'niche' economic activity such as mining, tourism or fisheries. Examples: Pomeroy, Donny Brook.



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Rural Settlement Areas & Villages	This area incorporates both (i) Formal Rural settlement area - EA's and Settlements Footprints classified as formal as well as (ii) Traditional Authority Rural Settlement Area - EA's and Settlement Footprint areas classified as traditional. Both have very small formal service economy activities. Within such areas Rural Service Settlements and smaller nodal settlements with limited population and economy but forming part of the South African group of towns can be identified for location of social services as applicable based on the population threshold and characteristics. These places will be separately identified in the next update of the typology.
Sparsely Populated Rural Areas	Sparsely populated areas (mesozone areas without rural settlements) Sparse East (more than 10 persons per sq. km) while in the Sparse West this is defined as less than 10 persons per sq. km and has an impact on the accessible travel access distance and threshold of certain social services.

Reference: Maritz, J., van Huyssteen, E. Green, C. and Sogoni, Z. South African Functional Town Typology (CSIR 2018 v2).

Available at www.stepsa.org.za.

3.4.4. A list of all cities, towns, service centres and other settlements are listed within Annexure A and are grouped by type. These tables provide details of the population size of each place. In addition the tables provide an indication of the potential identified hierarchy of places with respect to the NSDF to fulfil the role of Urban Cores, Regional Anchors and Rural Service Centres with respect to the NSDF developmental vision.



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1	SETTLEMENT NAME	FIRST_NSDF	CATEGORY TYPE	MUNICIPALITY NAME	DISTRICT NAME	POP_2011	POP_2016	CSIR TYPOLOGY
2	eThekweni	Urban Core	Metropolitan Municipality	eThekweni	eThekweni	3438616	3698142	CITY REGION
3	Pietermaritzburg	Urban Core	Local Municipality	The Msunduzi	Umgungundlovu	544810	588273	CITIES AND LARGE REGIONAL CENTRES
4	Richards Bay	Urban Core	Local Municipality	uMhlathuze	King Cetshwayo	164981	184941	CITIES AND LARGE REGIONAL CENTRES
5	Ladysmith	Regional Anchors	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	79710	84371	REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE
6	New Castle	Urban Core	Local Municipality	Newcastle	Amajuba	359497	389317	REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE
7	Port Shepstone	Regional Anchors	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	65927	72171	REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE
8	Scottburgh/Pennington	Regional Anchors	Local Municipality	Umdoni	Ugu	38070	40330	REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE
9	Stanger	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	KwaDukuza	iLembe	159720	182446	REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE
10	Vryheid	Regional Anchors	Local Municipality	Abaqulusi	Zululand	51641	55768	REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE
11	Estcourt	Order 3	Local Municipality	Inkosi Langalibalele	Uthukela	27812	31567	REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE
12	Clydesdale	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Umzimkhulu	Harry Gwala	19846	21206	SERVICE TOWN
13	Dannhauser	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Dannhauser	Amajuba	20247	22057	SERVICE TOWN
14	Dundee	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Endumeni	Umzinyathi	36220	40371	SERVICE TOWN
15	Emadrisini	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Abaqulusi	Zululand	49889	52185	SERVICE TOWN
16	Eshowe	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	uMlalazi	King Cetshwayo	8273	8256	SERVICE TOWN
17	Greytown	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Umvoti	Umzinyathi	20690	22532	SERVICE TOWN
18	Howick	Urban Core	Local Municipality	uMngeni	Umgungundlovu	26245	30115	SERVICE TOWN
19	Iziquolweni	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	22346	24145	SERVICE TOWN
20	Kokstad	Regional Anchors	Local Municipality	Greater Kokstad	Harry Gwala	50708	52121	SERVICE TOWN
21	Mandeni	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Mandeni	iLembe	57936	63256	SERVICE TOWN
22	Manguzi	Regional Anchors	Local Municipality	uMhlathuze	Umkhanyakude	18232	19323	SERVICE TOWN
23	Moorivier	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Mpofana	Umgungundlovu	18579	20660	SERVICE TOWN
24	Nkandla	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Nkandla	King Cetshwayo	10745	10658	SERVICE TOWN
25	Nongoma	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Nongoma	Zululand	27012	28521	SERVICE TOWN
26	Nqutu ST	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Nqutu	Umzinyathi	19940	20887	SERVICE TOWN
27	Paul-Pietersburg	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	eDumbe	Zululand	15828	17131	SERVICE TOWN
28	Pongola	Regional Anchors	Local Municipality	uPhongolo	Zululand	29618	32244	SERVICE TOWN
29	Port Edward	Regional Anchors	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	4831	5405	SERVICE TOWN
30	Richmond	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Richmond	Umgungundlovu	28965	32108	SERVICE TOWN
31	Ulundi	Regional Anchors	Local Municipality	Ulundi	Zululand	48468	50336	SERVICE TOWN
32	Vaalkop	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	25951	24919	SERVICE TOWN
33	Mnamfu	Order 6	Local Municipality	Umkhanyakude	Ugu	46691	46688	SERVICE TOWN
34	Margate	Order 7	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	24205	26955	SERVICE TOWN
35	Ballito	Order 8	Local Municipality	KwaDukuza	iLembe	23449	25706	SERVICE TOWN
36	Umzinto	Order 6	Local Municipality	Umdoni	Ugu	38070	40330	SERVICE TOWN
37	Mtubatuba	Order 6	Local Municipality	Mtubatuba	Umkhanyakude	30035	32853	SERVICE TOWN
38	Watersmeet	Order 7	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	27096	28748	SERVICE TOWN
39	Vulindlela	Order 5	Local Municipality	uMhlathuze	King Cetshwayo	164981	184941	SERVICE TOWN
40	Esikhawini	Order 5	Local Municipality	uMhlathuze	King Cetshwayo	116590	122978	SERVICE TOWN
41	Mkhoma	Order 5	Local Municipality	uMhlathuze	King Cetshwayo	37439	37751	SERVICE TOWN



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42	Ezakheni	Order 5	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	57916	61986	SERVICE TOWN
43	Emdwebu	Order 7	Local Municipality	Inkosi Langalibalele	Uthukela	28321	29129	SERVICE TOWN
44	Babanango	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Ulundi	Zululand	2346	2501	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
45	Bergville	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Okhahlamba	Uthukela	11895	11676	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
46	Bulwer	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Harry Gwala	3974	4083	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
47	Ceza	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Ulundi	Zululand	10943	11189	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
48	Coronation	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Abaqulusi	Zululand	12122	13090	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
49	Creighton	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Harry Gwala	1156	1236	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
50	Dalton	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	uMshwathi	Umgungundlovu	4531	4872	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
51	Ekuvukeni	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	12398	12809	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
52	Engonyameni	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Inkosi Langalibalele	Uthukela	22136	22878	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
53	Wembezi	Regional Anchors	Local Municipality	Inkosi Langalibalele	Uthukela	22312	25328	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
54	Gowalemini	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Umzumbi	Ugu	10576	10635	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
55	Gingiolovu	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	uMlalazi	King Cetshwayo	12908	13811	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
56	Harding	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	uMuziwabantu	Ugu	9680	11068	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
57	Highflats	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Ubuhlebezwe	Harry Gwala	795	885	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
58	Himeville	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Harry Gwala	2354	2655	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
59	Hlabisa	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Big Five Hlabisa	Umkhanyakude	11905	12681	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
60	Hluhluwe	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Big Five Hlabisa	Umkhanyakude	3960	4302	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
61	Ingwavuma	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Jozini	Umkhanyakude	9384	9546	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
62	Ixopo	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Ubuhlebezwe	Harry Gwala	11715	12655	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
63	Jozini	Regional Anchors	Local Municipality	Jozini	Umkhanyakude	18352	18589	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
64	Kranskop	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Umvoti	Umkhanyakude	2662	2927	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
65	Louwsburg	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Abaqulusi	Zululand	15828	17131	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
66	Mbazwana	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Umkhanyakude	Umkhanyakude	10999	11409	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
67	Melmoth	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Mthonjaneni	King Cetshwayo	9274	10010	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
68	Mkuze	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Jozini	Umkhanyakude	5741	6157	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
69	Nkombose	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Mtubatuba	Umkhanyakude	21962	24557	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
70	Nababeep KZN	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Impendle	Umgungundlovu	9685	9846	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
71	Ndumu	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Jozini	Umkhanyakude	6461	6896	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
72	Ntambanana	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	uMhlathuze	King Cetshwayo	8264	8543	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
73	Ozwathini	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Ndwedwe	iLembe	9982	10396	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
74	Phondweni	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Mtubatuba	Umkhanyakude	9642	10731	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
75	Rockcliff	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	7832	8242	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
76	Tugela Ferry	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umkhanyakude	14490	15358	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
77	Utrecht	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Newcastle	Amajuba	8102	8996	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
78	Weenen	Rural Service Centers	Local Municipality	Inkosi Langalibalele	Uthukela	10074	11650	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
79	Southport	Order 8	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	15635	18510	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
80	Thistles	Order 7	Local Municipality	uMuziwabantu	Ugu	1289	1842	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
81	Ndwedwe	Order 6	Local Municipality	Ndwedwe	iLembe	19727	19960	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
82	Glencoe	Order 8	Local Municipality	Endumeni	Umkhanyakude	17676	19640	SMALL SERVICE TOWN



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83	Dokodweni	Order 8	Local Municipality	Mandeni	iLembe	10869	11019	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
84	Nyathini	Order 8	Local Municipality	Mandeni	iLembe	16431	17486	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
85	Evutha	Order 8	Local Municipality	Mandeni	iLembe	28709	30585	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
86	Eshane	Order 7	Local Municipality	Umvoti	Umzinyathi	14009	15436	SMALL SERVICE TOWN
87	Donnybrook	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Harry Gwala	7821	8406	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
88	Dududu	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Umdoni	Ugu	9736	10266	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
89	Hopewell	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Richmond	Umgungundlovu	11793	13014	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
90	Keate's drift	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	11274	11408	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
91	Khula Village	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Mtubatuba	Umkhanyakude	10920	12113	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
92	Kwa Ngwanase	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Umlahlabuyalingana	Umkhanyakude	10851	12192	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
93	Maoleni	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Harry Gwala	12678	13596	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
94	Nondweni	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Nqutu	Umzinyathi	12399	11576	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
95	Pumalanga	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Abaqulusi	Zululand	3791	4122	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
96	Esikhulu	Order 8	Local Municipality	uMuziwabantu	Ugu	6715	7269	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
97	Hibberdene	Order 8	Local Municipality	Umzumbe	Ugu	5879	5465	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
98	Southbroom	Order 8	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	10344	11447	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
99	Umzumbe	Order 8	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	8486	9085	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
100	Kwalori	Order 6	Local Municipality	Umzimkhulu	Harry Gwala	6073	6453	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
101	Nkanyezini	Order 8	Local Municipality	Mkhambathini	Umgungundlovu	11227	12096	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
102	Enghlangwini	Order 7	Local Municipality	Umzumbe	Ugu	10040	10817	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
103	Mbeka	Order 7	Local Municipality	uMshwathi	Umgungundlovu	11646	11562	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
104	Bazley Beach	Order 8	Local Municipality	Umzumbe	Ugu	9261	9228	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
105	Endlovana	Order 9	Local Municipality	Ulundi	Zululand	48468	50336	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
106	Mathunzi	Order 8	Local Municipality	Big Five Hlabisa	Umkhanyakude	7613	8006	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
107	Magongoloza	Order 9	Local Municipality	Nqutu	Umzinyathi	9285	9831	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
108	Masotsheni	Order 9	Local Municipality	Nqutu	Umzinyathi	9433	9747	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
109	Doornhoek	Order 8	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	6826	7887	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
110	Khinso	Order 7	Local Municipality	Ulundi	Zululand	5423	5795	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
111	Nyawashana	Order 7	Local Municipality	Umlahlabuyalingana	Umkhanyakude	4292	4619	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
112	Ntshiza	Order 8	Local Municipality	Nkandla	King Cetshwayo	2645	2257	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
113	Emoyeni	Order 9	Local Municipality	Inkosi Langalibalele	Uthukela	11911	11770	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
114	Mbango	Order 8	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	9260	9473	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
115	Roosboom	Order 8	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	11980	12959	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
116	Madundube	Order 8	Local Municipality	Ndwedwe	iLembe	3012	3590	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
117	Ohlange	Order 9	Local Municipality	KwaDukuza	iLembe	8086	8941	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
118	Cathkin Park	Order 9	Local Municipality	Inkosi Langalibalele	Uthukela	11911	11770	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
119	Emawuza	Order 8	Local Municipality	Inkosi Langalibalele	Uthukela	10825	11457	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
120	Mfifiyela	Order 8	Local Municipality	Okhahlamba	Uthukela	4925	4805	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
121	Amaharai	Order 8	Local Municipality	KwaDukuza	iLembe	16274	17964	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
122	Melton Leigh	Order 9	Local Municipality	Inkosi Langalibalele	Uthukela	10619	11236	SMALL LOCAL TOWN
123	Maphumulo	Order 7	Local Municipality	Maphumulo	iLembe	10300	9750	SMALL LOCAL TOWN



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124	Albert Falls	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	uMshwathi	Umgungundlovu	5639	5925	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
125	Amatikulu	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	uMlalazi	King Cetshwayo	1287	1490	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
126	Braemar	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Umdoni	Ugu	3316	3507	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
127	Charlestown	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Newcastle	Amajuba	4724	5339	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
128	Colenso	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	6589	6393	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
129	Dlolwana	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Nkandla	King Cetshwayo	4553	4412	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
130	Enyati	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Abaqulusi	Zululand	1254	1378	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
131	Franklin	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Greater Kokstad	Harry Gwala	2245	2493	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
132	Geluksburg	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Okhahlamba	Uthukela	481	499	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
133	Lidgetton	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	uMngeni	Umgungundlovu	5719	5745	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
134	Mtunzini	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	uMlalazi	King Cetshwayo	2991	3150	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
135	Muden	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Umvoti	Umzinyathi	3431	4448	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
136	New Hanover	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	uMshwathi	Umgungundlovu	4007	4065	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
137	Nottingham Road	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	uMngeni	Umgungundlovu	2406	2226	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
138	Pomeroy	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	5704	6139	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
139	St Lucia	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Mtubatuba	Umkhanyakude	1170	1386	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
140	Thornville	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Richmond	Umgungundlovu	1323	1512	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
141	Ubombo	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Jozini	Umkhanyakude	5656	6147	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
142	Umphumulo	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Maphumulo	iLembe	6981	7137	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
143	Underberg	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Harry Gwala	2776	3078	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
144	Van Reenen	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	1072	1160	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
145	Wartburg	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	uMshwathi	Umgungundlovu	1788	1891	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
146	Wasbank	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Endumeni	Umzinyathi	3156	3768	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
147	Winterton-Khetani	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Okhahlamba	Uthukela	6653	6996	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
148	Zenzele	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	1074	1300	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
149	Zigagayi	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	uMlalazi	King Cetshwayo	915	1415	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
150	Zinkwazi	Other towns/Settlements	Local Municipality	KwaDukuza	iLembe	2297	2486	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
151	Dumezulu	Order 7	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	23412	25757	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
152	Duzaneni	Order 7	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	25177	26195	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
153	Paddock	Order 7	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	49803	52790	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
154	Gamalakhe	Order 7	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	49803	52790	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
155	Blose	Order 7	Local Municipality	Ray Nkonyeni	Ugu	6158	6223	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
156	Ukhalo	Order 9	Local Municipality	Ndwedwe	iLembe	3831	3904	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
157	Mdlonti	Order 8	Local Municipality	Ndwedwe	iLembe	13315	14320	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
158	Mfume	Order 7	Metropolitan Municipality	eThekwini	eThekwini	8285	8246	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
159	Scottburgh	Order 7	Local Municipality	Umdoni	Ugu	30287	31459	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
160	Mnkangala	Order 7	Local Municipality	Umzimkhulu	Harry Gwala	6141	6383	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
161	Maromeni	Order 7	Local Municipality	Umzimkhulu	Harry Gwala	2272	2525	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
162	Park Rynie	Order 9	Local Municipality	Umdoni	Ugu	6768	6182	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
163	Nzinga	Order 9	Local Municipality	Impendle	Umgungundlovu	7197	7172	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
164	KwaSunduzwayo	Order 9	Metropolitan Municipality	eThekwini	eThekwini	10232	10954	LOCAL SERVICE NODE



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165	Manyavu	Order 9	Local Municipality	Mkhambathini	Umgungundlovu	9778	12330	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
166	Camperdown	Order 8	Local Municipality	Mkhambathini	Umgungundlovu	4536	5402	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
167	Nungwane	Order 8	Local Municipality	Mkhambathini	Umgungundlovu	257	257	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
168	KwaThunzi	Order 9	Local Municipality	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Harry Gwala	4257	3891	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
169	Sizanenjane	Order 9	Local Municipality	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Harry Gwala	2581	2530	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
170	Enkwelaba	Order 8	Local Municipality	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Harry Gwala	7462	8212	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
171	Lusutu	Order 7	Local Municipality	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Harry Gwala	6640	6428	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
172	Icabazi	Order 9	Local Municipality	Ubuhlebezwe	Harry Gwala	7575	8049	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
173	Mvubukazi	Order 7	Local Municipality	Umzimkhulu	Harry Gwala	5037	5222	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
174	Kwangwena	Order 7	Local Municipality	Umzumbe	Ugu	2222	2450	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
175	KwaNkukhu	Order 10	Local Municipality	Richmond	Umgungundlovu	5216	5508	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
176	Emnywaneni	Order 8	Local Municipality	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Harry Gwala	2864	2764	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
177	Nhlambamasoka	Order 10	Local Municipality	Impendle	Umgungundlovu	1385	1242	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
178	Odidini	Order 9	Metropolitan Municipality	eThekwini	eThekwini	6196	9834	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
179	Nkonjeni	Order 8	Local Municipality	Ulundi	Zululand	5205	5760	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
180	Mbuzikazi	Order 8	Local Municipality	Ulundi	Zululand	6347	5620	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
181	Njampela	Order 7	Local Municipality	Nongoma	Zululand	5882	6247	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
182	Jikaza	Order 8	Local Municipality	Nongoma	Zululand	3545	3985	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
183	Langakazi	Order 7	Local Municipality	Ulundi	Zululand	5201	5614	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
184	Emkhandlwini	Order 7	Local Municipality	Mfolozi	King Cetshwayo	2020	1826	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
185	Mpugamhlope	Order 9	Local Municipality	Ulundi	Zululand	7185	7597	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
186	Nhlambamasoka	Order 8	Local Municipality	Nqutu	Umzinyathi	3371	3514	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
187	Mahlabatini	Order 8	Local Municipality	Ulundi	Zululand	2327	2516	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
188	Mansiya	Order 7	Local Municipality	Big Five Hlabisa	Umkhanyakude	6161	6708	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
189	Mzine	Order 8	Local Municipality	Big Five Hlabisa	Umkhanyakude	6910	7630	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
190	Ensolweni	Order 7	Local Municipality	Mtubatuba	Umkhanyakude	3659	3749	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
191	Enhlabosini	Order 7	Local Municipality	Mfolozi	King Cetshwayo	5833	5937	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
192	Ncepheni	Order 9	Local Municipality	Nqutu	Umzinyathi	3423	3797	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
193	Ngwebeni	Order 8	Local Municipality	Nqutu	Umzinyathi	3836	3803	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
194	Nhloya	Order 10	Local Municipality	Nqutu	Umzinyathi	3423	3797	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
195	Mathutshana	Order 8	Local Municipality	Nqutu	Umzinyathi	1294	1398	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
196	Watershed	Order 9	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	2321	2218	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
197	Lottery	Order 8	Local Municipality	Ulundi	Zululand	4848	5036	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
198	Duku	Order 8	Local Municipality	Mtubatuba	Umkhanyakude	8702	9093	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
199	Durnacol	Order 9	Local Municipality	Dannhauser	Amajuba	3347	3535	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
200	Impala	Order 7	Local Municipality	Jozini	Umkhanyakude	1817	1879	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
201	Engozini	Order 9	Local Municipality	Umhlabyalingana	Umkhanyakude	8245	8929	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
202	Bungazeleni	Order 7	Local Municipality	Nongoma	Zululand	4647	5032	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
203	Sidinsi	Order 7	Local Municipality	Nongoma	Zululand	7633	8061	LOCAL SERVICE NODE



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204	Nondabuya	Order 7	Local Municipality	Jozini	Umkhanyakude	2934	3148	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
205	KwaNyamazane	Order 7	Local Municipality	Umlabuyalingana	Umkhanyakude	1625	1896	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
206	Mpini	Order 10	Local Municipality	Umlabuyalingana	Umkhanyakude	1197	1361	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
207	Thungwini	Order 10	Local Municipality	Umlabuyalingana	Umkhanyakude	5098	5209	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
208	Qondwane	Order 10	Local Municipality	Umlabuyalingana	Umkhanyakude	5098	5209	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
209	Ntandani	Order 10	Local Municipality	Jozini	Umkhanyakude	5656	6147	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
210	Ngwenya	Order 7	Local Municipality	Big Five Hlabisa	Umkhanyakude	6591	6868	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
211	Ekuseni	Order 8	Local Municipality	Big Five Hlabisa	Umkhanyakude	7386	7985	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
212	Hattingspruit	Order 8	Local Municipality	Dannhauser	Amajuba	14800	15300	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
213	Ntshongwe	Order 8	Local Municipality	Umlabuyalingana	Umkhanyakude	1778	1893	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
214	Gedleza	Order 8	Local Municipality	Jozini	Umkhanyakude	3752	3983	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
215	Mthidlwe	Order 10	Local Municipality	Jozini	Umkhanyakude	2814	2947	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
216	Thukuzele	Order 7	Local Municipality	Abaqulusi	Zululand	840	919	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
217	Ingogo	Order 9	Local Municipality	Newcastle	Amajuba	1068	1250	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
218	Nsimane	Order 10	Local Municipality	Big Five Hlabisa	Umkhanyakude	1887	2215	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
219	Mabhensa	Order 8	Local Municipality	Mthonjaneni	King Cetshwayo	6341	6311	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
220	Bengwane	Order 10	Local Municipality	Nqutu	Umzinyathi	3055	3272	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
221	Ekuthokozeni	Order 9	Local Municipality	Nkandla	King Cetshwayo	2112	2209	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
222	Vutshini	Order 9	Local Municipality	Nkandla	King Cetshwayo	3075	3289	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
223	Phumuzamaphika	Order 7	Local Municipality	Nkandla	King Cetshwayo	3109	3264	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
224	Vuleka	Order 9	Local Municipality	Nkandla	King Cetshwayo	5436	5740	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
225	Mawasheni	Order 6	Local Municipality	uMlalazi	King Cetshwayo	4610	5009	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
226	Mathibelana	Order 8	Local Municipality	uMlalazi	King Cetshwayo	3377	3452	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
227	Mahlaba	Order 10	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	1625	1730	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
228	Cwaka	Order 8	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	4594	4468	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
229	Mbindolo	Order 10	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	5343	5784	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
230	Gabela	Order 10	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	5722	5921	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
231	Ngabayena	Order 8	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	4033	4324	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
232	Zondagsrivierpoort	Order 8	Local Municipality	Alfred Duma	Uthukela	4177	4568	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
233	Mabuzela	Order 8	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	5968	6579	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
234	Nsigabani	Order 10	Local Municipality	Nkandla	King Cetshwayo	1234	1269	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
235	KwaMagwaza	Order 9	Local Municipality	Mthonjaneni	King Cetshwayo	2662	2784	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
236	Edubeni	Order 9	Local Municipality	Mthonjaneni	King Cetshwayo	5975	6455	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
237	Mgabhi	Order 10	Local Municipality	Mthonjaneni	King Cetshwayo	4113	4266	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
238	Kwanbonambi	Order 7	Local Municipality	Mfolozi	King Cetshwayo	3014	3284	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
239	Mbabane	Order 9	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	4723	4712	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
240	Phakwe	Order 8	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	3950	4346	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
241	St Cathryn's	Order 10	Local Municipality	Umvoti	Umzinyathi	564	550	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
242	Emukhindini	Order 10	Local Municipality	Mthonjaneni	King Cetshwayo	7342	7454	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
243	Nduro	Order 7	Local Municipality	uMlalazi	King Cetshwayo	495	766	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
244	Emthahleni	Order 10	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	4170	4497	LOCAL SERVICE NODE



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245	Ekungobeni	Order 7	Local Municipality	Maphumulo	iLembe	4087	3992	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
246	Oqaqeni	Order 9	Local Municipality	Maphumulo	iLembe	3438	3343	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
247	Mangeza	Order 10	Local Municipality	Mandeni	iLembe	7678	8868	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
248	Misty Ridge	Order 9	Local Municipality	Ndwedwe	iLembe	6964	7493	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
249	KaQwabe	Order 7	Local Municipality	Ndwedwe	iLembe	3958	4092	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
250	Mazizini	Order 7	Local Municipality	Okhahlamba	Uthukela	5292	5232	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
251	Bonjaneni	Order 9	Local Municipality	Okhahlamba	Uthukela	7074	7562	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
252	KwaSathane	Order 9	Local Municipality	Ndwedwe	iLembe	3301	4127	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
253	Hanguza	Order 7	Local Municipality	KwaDukuza	iLembe	159720	182446	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
254	Mangeti	Order 9	Local Municipality	Mandeni	iLembe	16431	17486	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
255	Asbville	Order 9	Local Municipality	KwaDukuza	iLembe	6918	7595	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
256	Compensation	Order 6	Local Municipality	KwaDukuza	iLembe	159720	182446	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
257	Langkloof	Order 10	Local Municipality	Okhahlamba	Uthukela	1595	1704	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
258	Green Point	Order 10	Local Municipality	Okhahlamba	Uthukela	1121	1163	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
259	Trust Feed	Order 9	Local Municipality	uMshwathi	Umgungundlovu	6635	7149	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
260	Lions River	Order 9	Local Municipality	uMngeni	Umgungundlovu	1481	1681	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
261	Mkhomazi	Order 8	Local Municipality	Ndwedwe	iLembe	6616	6674	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
262	Nothweni	Order 10	Local Municipality	Maphumulo	iLembe	4146	4185	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
263	Hermannsburg	Order 9	Local Municipality	Umvoti	Umzinyathi	3342	3738	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
264	Hambrook	Order 9	Local Municipality	Okhahlamba	Uthukela	4439	4731	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
265	KwaMazambane	Order 9	Local Municipality	Umkhambayalingana	Umkhanyakude	3544	3728	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
266	Mazabeko	Order 8	Local Municipality	Msinga	Umzinyathi	2453	2590	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
267	Dolo	Order 9	Local Municipality	Umvoti	Umzinyathi	3332	3498	LOCAL SERVICE NODE
268	Nomangci	Order 8	Local Municipality	Nkandla	King Cetshwayo	7304	7491	LOCAL SERVICE NODE



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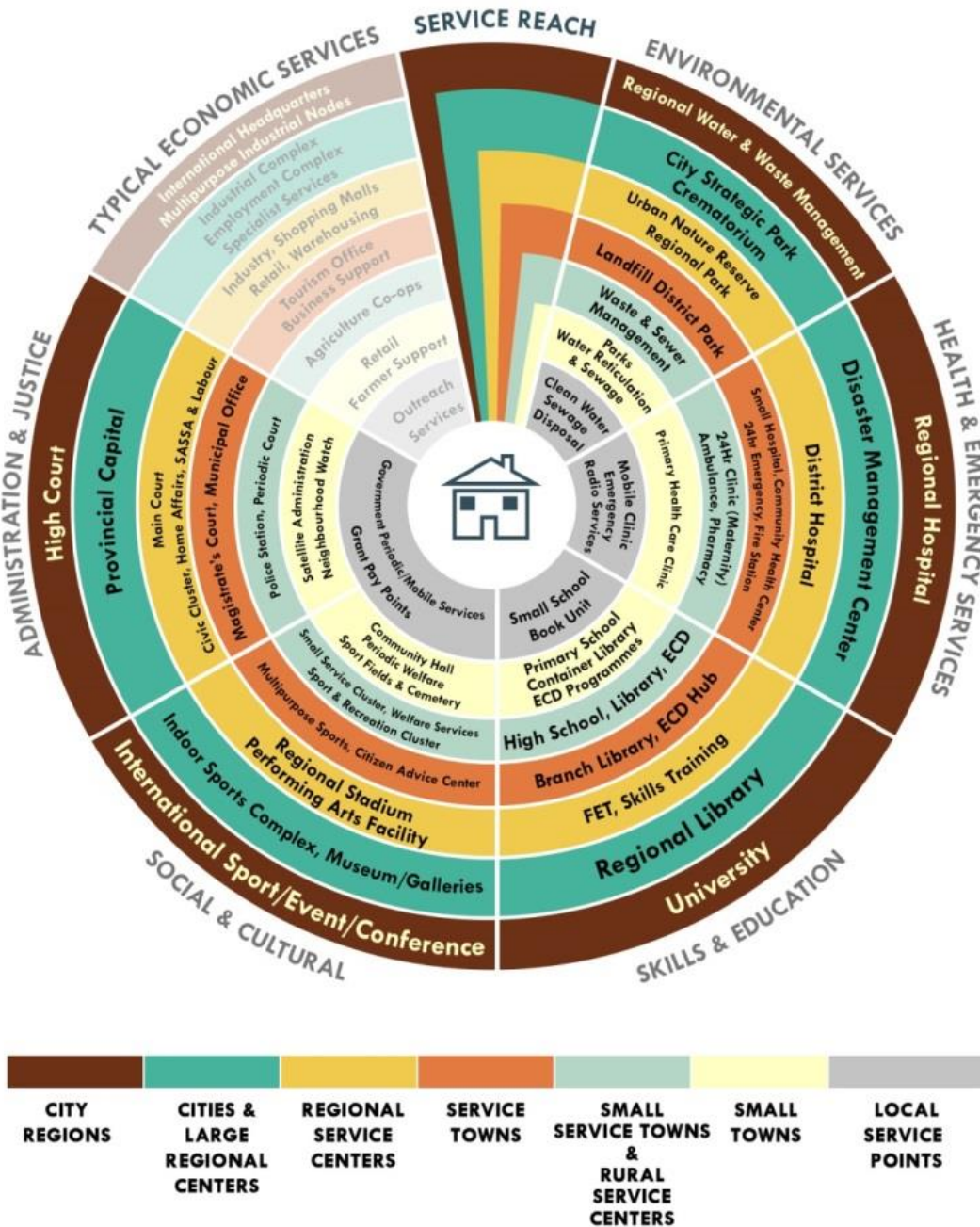


Figure 1: Conceptual Social Facility Provision for a Range of South African Settlements

Referenced as: Chéri Green, Zukisa Sogoni, Valentine(Matsubu) -Ragoasha. 2018. Socially Just and Rational Social Services Provision for South African Settlements. CSIR document. Available on stepsa.org



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3.4 Accessibility

- 3.4.1. Facilities are to be provided as close to residents / users as viable within the norms and standards, but with consideration to avoid undue proliferation of small facilities (with less services offerings) in each and every ward. Preference should be given to fewer larger facilities provided the the access distance norms are not exceeded.
- 3.4.2. Facilities that are local by nature (i.e. used most frequently by the threshold population), have shorter access distance norms and should be located in close proximity to their users to reduce the average travel time and cost to access these local facilities. However, the access distance (service catchment area), population density, facility capacity and population threshold ratios must be maintained in balance.
- 3.4.3. To improve accessibility of captive public transport users (the majority), the social facilities should be located with due consideration of the public transport systems (and *vice versa*) within the context and character of the local area.
- 3.4.4. Facilities of similar threshold /level should be co-located at appropriate node levels within the urban structure that relate to the hierarchy/ level of those facilities. It is thus essential that in larger towns a hierarchy of social service nodes or clusters be identified and aligned where possible to the economic and transport nodes/ private sector development.
- 3.4.5. The regional and site-specific accessibility to facilities must consider the accessibility needs of vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and disabled, and be designed for universal access.

3.5 Clustering of Facilities

- 3.5.1. To support economic growth and development, spatial alignment of investment, ensure user access and to develop an effective distribution network for a range of social services, it is essential that facilities be clustered at central locations at different nodal levels (at provincial and at intra-urban scale). This should follow the design principles of spatially integrated government precincts where services are clustered based on either proximity, integrated design or be in a single building, as appropriate. Thus, clustering refers to the clustering of public social facilities not merely in proximity to each other, but in geographic relation to existing (or planned) transport and commercial attractions where natural congregations of people are anticipated.
- 3.5.2. The clustering of public service infrastructure, the development of nodes, and settlement densification are closely linked to each other. These approaches are aimed at providing more cost-effective and accessible services to communities, improved urban form and structure, and the development of consolidated, sustainable settlements.
- 3.5.3. The clustering of facilities must consider compatibility of use, user needs /preferences and hierarchy, as well as the scale of facilities within the context of the settlement character of an area. The table below provides a summary of compatible facilities that can be co-located or share a structure:

Matrix of Cluster Potential



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Compatible facilities	Library	Primary school	Secondary school	Tertiary education/ trade schools	Community hall	Indoor sports hall	Sports stadium	Local sports field incl. multi-purpose outdoor courts	Parks: Neighbourhood	Parks: District	Parks: Regional	Swimming pool	Urban agriculture	Cemetery/ crematorium	Primary health care centre	L1 Hospital	Police station	Fire station	Worship centre	Nature conservation area
Library	•	•	•	•	•				•						•				•	
Primary school	•	•	•		•			•	•	•		•	•		•				•	
Secondary school	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•		•				•	
Tertiary education/ trade schools	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•					
Community hall	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•	•	
Indoor sports hall				•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•					
Sports stadium			•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•								
Local sports field including multi-purpose outdoor courts		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•								
Parks: Neighbourhood	•	•			•			•	•	•			•		•			•	•	•
Parks: District		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•			•		•
Parks: Regional			•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•					•		•
Swimming pool (25-50m)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•					•		
Urban agriculture		•	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•		•					•
Cemetery / Crematorium													•	•	•	•	•			•
Primary health care centre	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•			•	•	•	•				
L1 Hospital														•	•	•		•		
Police station														•	•	•	•	•		
Fire station					•				•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
Worship centre	•	•	•		•				•	•									•	
Nature conservation area									•	•	•		•	•						•

CSIR/BE/PSS/ER/2011/0037/B/3

3.5.4. The purpose of the clustering of social facilities is to:

- Reduce the number of separate trips to different facilities;
- Support efficiency of public transport services;
- Create focal points for development within a settlement to support the creation of an urban core or neighbourhood cluster thereby giving legibility and form to a settlement;
- Create focal points for development and infrastructure provisions (i.e. water, sanitation, electricity, roads, public transport and IT networks);
- Achieve operational savings through the sharing of certain communal services such as bulk service provision, parking, security, ablution facilities, IT services, waiting areas, meeting rooms, halls, security and reception.
- Promote efficient use of available space and the potential for sharing of facilities such as parking, meeting rooms, halls, ablutions, security and reception areas;
- Promote settlement concentrations around the development of a nodal point to encourage settlement densification and create development focus and legibility; and
- Promote economic activity through higher consumer demand in the area.



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3.6 Affordability

3.6.1. Affordability firstly relates to the available resources and budget of the service provider, and secondly to the supportive population threshold of a town/ settlement which impacts on the ability to minimize / rationalize the operational and maintenance cost of a level of facility or service.

3.6.2. The establishment of the norms do not denote a duty of any government body to provide the service and rather indicated what provision criteria must be applied if the needs for a service is identified, and the relevant mandated authority is able to sustainably provide and operate the identified facility within its budget.

3.6.3. The planning and provision of locality, type and hierarchy of social facilities must consider capital budgets, as well as the long term operational and maintenance costs to the custodians of the facility to ensure the sustainability of those facilities. If a facility is poorly utilized, over time it is likely that it will fall into disrepair/ be vandalised and possibly be permanently closed since the facility does not serve sufficient people and will not be considered a priority for re-investment.



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4 Facility Description and Criteria

4.1 Health Facilities

4.1.1. Regional Hospital (L2)

DESCRIPTION

A Regional Hospital receives referrals from and provides specialist support to a district hospital. In addition to theatres it provides a specialist service plus diagnostic radiology and anaesthetics services (e.g. Prince Mshiyeni Memorial Hospital).

FACILITY SUMMARY

Facilities	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
Regional Hospital L2	200 000	1 770 000	200 km	Up to 7ha (design dependent) for a 300 bed hospital

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns& Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
Regional Hospital L2	✓ Could have more than 1 per city region	✓ Could have more than 1 per city region	✓				

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health

THRESHOLD ISSUES

Regional scale – planning should be aligned to support the National Department of Health's hierarchy of service provision.



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4.1.2 District Hospitals (L1)

DESCRIPTION

Offers a range of outpatient and inpatient services and operating theatre/s; receives referrals from and provides generalist support to clinics and community health centres (e.g. Osindisweni Hospital).

FACILITY SUMMARY

Facilities	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
General Hospital (District Hospital L1)	150 000	900 000	30 km	Up to 5ha – design dependent

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns & Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
General Hospital (District Hospital L1)	✓	✓	✓	Small hospital where more than 30km from a L1	See below Provide a 24hr clinic with maternity if more than 30km from L1		

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health

THRESHOLD ISSUES

Provision on a district level – planning should be aligned through District Municipality SDFs and IDPs, Provincial/ District Health Plan, the District Development Models (DDMs), or in terms of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework.

FACILITY SHARING & CLUSTERING – RECOMMENDED

- A L1 Hospital may be clustered with:
 - a primary health care centre;
- L1 Hospital should not be clustered with:
 - Schools
 - Cemetery



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- Crematorium



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4.1.3. Community Health Centres

DESCRIPTION

~~Open 7 days a week~~, offering a broad range of primary health care services including observation beds, accident and emergency, midwifery services but not surgery under general anaesthesia.

FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
Community Health Centre	8 beds; 17 consulting & 4 delivery rooms; may have x-rays, laboratories, physiotherapy. In remote areas with low threshold population, may be used in place of L1 See above	60 000	149 999	10 km	1.5ha minimum
Community Health Day Centre	17 consulting & 4 delivery rooms; may have x-rays, laboratories, physiotherapy. In remote areas with low threshold population if access is available may be used in place of L1.	40 000	100 000	10 km	1.5ha minimum

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns & Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
Community Health Centre	✓	•	•	•	•		
Community Health Day Centre	As an alternative to CHC as appropriate						

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Space for an ARV Clinic has been included. In larger cities and towns, a ratio of one Community Health Centre can be provided to eight Primary Health Clinics.



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4.1.4. Primary Health Clinics

DESCRIPTION

An appropriately equipped permanent facility at which a range of primary health care services are provided (*Mobile and satellite clinics may supplement or be used as an alternative to these static clinics in areas where the threshold is less than 5 000 people. Their space/land requirements are more flexible and are thus not dealt with here.*)

FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
Large Clinic	9 consulting & 2 delivery rooms; 24 hours (3 beds) may have x-rays, laboratories, physiotherapy.	40 000	59 999	10 km	1.0 Ha
Standard Clinic	5 consulting & 1 delivery room/s.	20 000	39 999	5 km	0.5 Ha
Small Clinic	3 consulting & 1 delivery room/s.	10 000	19 999	5 km	0.3 Ha
Basic Clinic	2 consulting rooms.	5 000	9 999	5 km	0.2 Ha
Satellite/ Mobile Clinic	Periodic service proportionate to population threshold (i.e.: 1 day a week for 1 000 people; 1 consulting room/ space.	1 000	4 000	5 km	N/A
Primary Health Outreach Team (use in hard to reach places & vulnerable communities/ homes).	Supplied on a localised need basis; team consists of 6 community health workers, a professional nurse & others (each worker allocated average 1 050 people);	1 000	7 660 people per team	N/A	N/A

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns & Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
Large Clinic	More than 1	More than 1	More than 1	✓	✓		



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Standard Clinic			where large clinic not appropriate	where large clinic not appropriate	✓		
Small Clinic						✓	✓
Basic Clinic							if no standard clinic can be supported
Satellite/ Mobile Clinic	if no other possible service type can be provided within 5 km. Use of mobile facilities to be limited due to both cost and limited range of services that can be offered						
Primary Health Outreach Team	Anywhere subject to context but usually in remote areas if no other services types can be supported.						

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Should be provided with all required bulk services or provided with off-grid water and electricity and sanitation

THRESHOLD ISSUES

- Government provided clinics largely cater for the uninsured population (those without medical aid membership or health insurance), thus the socio-economic class of an area and its disease profile will impact on usage rates and demand and may impact the size of a clinic. Generally provided in lower income areas where there are more uninsured people. Those in the high income bracket or those who have medical insurance mainly, make use of private doctors who deliver a similar service to that of a clinic.
- In metro areas with high development densities mega-clinics serving a catchment area of 100 000 or more people may be required or may be suitable. Site size and design capacity to be adjusted accordingly.

FACILITY SHARING & CLUSTERING

- A primary health care centre may be clustered with:
 - a library;
 - a primary school;
 - a secondary school;
 - tertiary education / trade schools;
 - a community hall;
 - an indoor sports hall;
 - neighbourhood & district parks;
 - urban agriculture; and



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- L1 hospital.
- b) A primary health care centre should not be clustered with:
- Waste sites



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4.2 Safety and Security Facilities

4.2.1 Police Stations

DESCRIPTION

A building which accommodates police officers and other members of staff of SAPS and may also house Metro police. Often contains offices, temporary holding cells and interview rooms, and may provide living quarters for personnel on-site.

FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
Police Station	Indicative values only – Subject to area specific investigations i.e. crime rates.	10 000	(Distance & crime rates are critical factors)	Urban 8km Rural 24 km	0.1ha – 1ha
SAPS contact point /satellite office	Can be provided subject to work study; on needs basis & only if >24km from police station	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns& Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
Police Station	Range of sizes and more than 1 station per town as appropriate to population. Context specific						
SAPS contact point /satellite office	As required when an area is more than 24 km from a station. Highly dependent on need and crime statistics						

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- South African Police Service

THRESHOLD ISSUES

To improve visible policing and response times, the provision of one station per 30 000- 60 000 people is considered desirable. Current averages are approximately in line with 1:60 000 as proposed by Behrens & Watson (1996) and others. Current norms show a large variation in provision with distance being a more important factor and the size of the station and staff compliment being adjusted to the local area. Allocation should be improved as resources become available or adjusted to crime levels.

LOCATION FACTORS

Good access to the community being served. Where areas are beyond 24 km, a SAPS Contact Point may be established; however, such facilities are only used for crime reporting and have limited capacity.

In the rural context, many areas are more than 24km from a police station or contact point, but due to the low incidences of crime a closer spacing is not relevant. Work studies are required before stations are established.

FACILITY SHARING & CLUSTERING

- a) A police station may be clustered with:
- a cemetery;
 - a fire station; and
 - a clinic or hospital

OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES

- Behrens, R. & Watson, V. 1996. Making urban places: Principles and guidelines for layout planning. Cape Town: UCT Press.
- Green, CA. & Argue, TC. 2012. CSIR Guidelines for the Provisions of Social Facilities in South African Settlements. August 2012: ISBN 978-0-7988-560 (Reprinted 2015)
- Green, Chéri. & Argue, Tansy. 2011. Summary Guidelines and Standards for the Planning of eThekweni Social Facilities and Open Spaces. Document reference number: SIR/BE/PSS/ER/2011/0037/B/3 (Version 3.2) September 2011 (Reprinted May 2016)

4.2.2 Fire Stations

DESCRIPTION

Structure and/or yard for storing firefighting apparatus (vehicles and other equipment), and where firefighters are stationed and may include limited dormitory facilities and work areas such as meeting rooms, workshop, practical training areas, gymnasium, etc.



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FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Required Response Time in terms of SANS10090	Site Size
Fire Stations	A station's reach & an area's fire risk classification are of paramount importance. The extent of development and type of industry/ commercial structures present in the area to be served has a major impact on provision. Preferable requires a Fire Risk Map to be developed to assess.	60 000	100 000	Response times are dependent on land use risk classification which is a major consideration for location of fire stations. See Table below	0.3ha suburban station & 1.2ha regional headquarters
Integrated Volunteer Emergency Response Teams	This is a Local Municipal Competency. Where no formal service is provided, a volunteer service can be used if under local municipal management but is context specific; in low-density areas the provision of fire-fighting equipment and personnel is often different to that of high-density areas. For instance bakkie pumps and part-time volunteers rather than fixed fire stations may be provided, and the circumstances in a specific low-density area will determine service provision rather than fixed standards.				

PROVISION CRITERIA

Facilities should be located to meet the access and **response time** to different land use categories as indicated below. The response time targets indicated below include a call out time of 3 minutes plus the travel time to the incident.

Risk categories and their response times		
Risk category	Broad land use / development type	Required response time
A – High	CBD; extensive commercial and industry	Within 8 minutes
B – Moderate	Limited CBD; smaller commercial or industry	Within 10 minutes
C – Low	Residential (of conventional type)	Within 13 minutes
D – Rural	Vegetation and limited buildings in remote areas	Within 23 minutes
E – Special	Various, including noxious industries	Must be reached within time associated with development type



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RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- Local / District Municipality
- Community & Emergency Services
- Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs

LOCATION FACTORS

Good access to major transport routes – without local traffic congestion to allow for rapid response, i.e. outside the core development area but still nearby. Requires proximity to utilities (power, water, waste reticulation, etc.). Possible co-location with other similar services such as Police and Ambulance services.

Fire stations are costly to build and equip, while the rate of burn of domestic fires makes it almost impossible to locate stations to optimally service all potential domestic fires, especially for informal structures. Conventional firefighting is best suited to larger densely populated urban areas with a substantial industrial component. Internationally, volunteer services are becoming more prevalent in rural and less built up areas. This is largely a district municipal competency. Municipalities must play a major co-ordinating and oversight role in firefighting.

SITE REQUIREMENTS

To be situated on flat land as far as possible or on land that requires minimal reconstructive work, e.g. backfilling, levelling.

Direct access to major thorough routes

FACILITY SHARING & CLUSTERING

- a) A fire station may be clustered with:
- a cemetery;
 - a L1 hospital;
 - an ambulance station; and
 - a police station.



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4.2.3 Prison & Places of Safety

DESCRIPTION

Places for the detention and imprisonment of convicted criminals and inmates awaiting trial.

FACILITY SUMMARY

Facilities	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
Prison & Places of Safety	N/A Highly dependent on criminal profile of communities & workings of justice system	N/A Highly dependent on criminal profile of communities & workings of justice system	Proximity to courts important in terms of awaiting trial prisoners	2 ha - 5 ha depending on demand

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns & Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
Prison & Places of Safety	•	•	•	Optional based on context specific requirements			

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- Department of Community Safety and Liaison
- Department of Correctional Services
- Department of Justice
- Department of Public Works

THRESHOLD ISSUES

Planning is undertaken on a national and provincial basis by government. Limited need for general inclusion in planning requirements - developed on an as- required basis and on the basis of a motivation report but will need to be accommodated on request

LOCATION FACTORS

Generally prison facilities are built on a large scale requiring extensive tracts of land and because of community sensitivities around prisons being located nearby or within residential areas are often located outside high density areas in remote locations. . Can be located on the periphery as long as direct road access is provided to court facilities.



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4.3 Education Facilities

4.3.1 Libraries

DESCRIPTION

Public Libraries provide resources and services in a variety of media to meet the needs of the general public for education, information and personal development. They generally house fiction and non-fiction books for lending and reference purposes as well as having facilities such as study areas, meeting rooms, and may provide the public with access to computers and the internet.

Mobile libraries and container libraries may be used in areas of dispersed demand or to supplement existing services when required. The space/land requirements of the latter are more flexible and such facilities should ideally form part of other facilities such as schools or community halls and the land requirement is thus not indicated. School libraries may be used as outreach points.

FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
Regional Reference Library	Housing a significant reference collection. Can only be supported in the largest cities	200 000	450 000	50	.56ha
Regional Library	A very large facility housing a diverse and extensive collection of multimedia resources to the public.	150 000	200 000	15km	.56ha
Branch Public Library	A large facilities serving a large community. Public Libraries provide resources and services in a variety of media to meet the needs of the general public for education, information and personal development.	50 000	150 000	10 km	0.1 Ha – 0.2 Ha
Basic Public Library	A small Public Library that provides limited resources and services in a variety of media to meet the needs of the general public for education, information and personal development.	5 000	24 999	5 km, and only if not within 10 km of a Branch Library	0.05 Ha – 0.1 Ha
Container Library	Container libraries may be used in areas of dispersed demand or to supplement existing services when required.	2 750	3 799	5 km Only provide if not within 10km of a basic or branch library	0.03 Ha – 0.05 Ha



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Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
Community Book Units	Mobile libraries / community book units are used in areas of dispersed demand or to supplement existing services when required.	1 750	2 749	5 km If not within 10km of a basic or branch library or within reach of a container library	N/A

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns & Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
Regional Reference Library	✓	✓					
Regional Library	✓	✓	✓				
Branch Public Library	✓	✓	✓	Only if population within 10km is more than 50 00	Only if population within 10km is more than 50 00		
Basic Public Library			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ Provided more than 5000 residents live within 5km
Container Library	As required where no other modalities are within reach						
Community Book Units	Any remote location with no library service within 10km. As required.						

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- KZN Department of Sports & Culture

THRESHOLD ISSUES

It is preferable that not more than 70 000 people should be served by a single Branch Library. Large Regional Libraries may have thresholds as high as 200 000 people and there would possibly be one or two per metro.



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Higher-order libraries housing large **reference collections** have a threshold of about 400 000 persons and would require 0.56 Ha and are only suitable to provide in Large Cities, Large Regional Centres and/or University Towns.

FACILITY SHARING & CLUSTERING

a) A library may be clustered with:

- a primary school;
- a secondary school;
- tertiary education / trade school;
- a community hall;
- a neighbourhood park;
- a primary health care centre; and
- a worship centre.

b) A library should not be clustered with:

- Ambulance Station
- Fire Station
- Noisy environment

OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES

- KZN Department of Sport and Culture, August 2007, Norms and Standards - Phase 3 of 3



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4.3.2 Secondary Schools

DESCRIPTION

Public and non-public schools offering: Grades 8 - 12 (age group 13 -17)

FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
On average 10% of the population are of secondary school going age but this may differ in certain areas dependent on socio-economic factors such as income & must be verified School capacity will also need to be adjusted based on the medium of instruction/ school language policy and the language profile of the catchment population. (Minimum Site Size may be reduced in consultation with the KZN Department of Education but is subject to good design, topography and minimum sports field allocation. Site size to increase for larger sports facilities and to reduce for inner city schools without sports facilities)					
Secondary School - Mega	Large Secondary school aimed at densifying housing and saving on land area. Learner enrolment is a critical factor	10 000 (enrolment 1000 learners)	14000(enrolment 1400 learners)	5 km	4.8 ha (including sports fields of 0.9ha and if not sharing community sports fields).
Secondary School – Large	Learner enrolment is a critical factor	6 000 (enrolment 601 learners)	10 000 (enrolment 1 000 learners)	5 km	4 ha (including sports fields of 0.9ha and if not sharing community sports fields).
Secondary School – Medium	Learner enrolment is a critical factor	4 000 (enrolment 401 learners)	5 999 (enrolment 600 learners)	5 km	3.2 ha (including sports fields of 0.9ha and if not sharing community sports fields).
Secondary School – Small	Learner enrolment is a critical factor	2 000 (enrolment 200 learners)	3 999 (enrolment 400 learners)	5 km	2.6 ha (including sports fields of 0.9ha and if not sharing



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Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
					community sports fields

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns & Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
Secondary School - Mega	✓	✓	✓				
Secondary School – Large	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Secondary School – Medium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Secondary School – Small				✓	✓	✓	✓

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- KZN Department of Education

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Permission from the National Department of Basic Education (DBE) is required if the site size is smaller than the stated minimum. The submission should ideally be supported by concept design plans showing how the minimum requirements of the DBE are still being met on the lower site size.
- No differences in the level of provision across high and low density locations, although design standards may differ, specifically in inner city areas to reduce land requirement. Smaller school types are more appropriate in low density areas.
- It is proposed that some land within a school site be set aside for use by the school or community for cultivation of produce; minimum 0.3m² per full-time learner in primary and secondary schools (KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education Feb 2009).

FACILITY SHARING & CLUSTERING

- Increasingly, the benefits of schools and communities sharing facilities such as sports fields, halls and other facilities are being recognised, but is subject approval by the relevant stakeholders including School Governing



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Bodies. Unless a secondary school can share nearby sports facilities (municipal provision) with the community it should be provided with the basic minimum space for a soccer or rugby field and a space for netball or volley ball (0.9ha). For effectiveness, this minimum should be doubled.

b) A secondary school may be clustered with:

- a library;
- a primary school;
- another secondary school;
- tertiary education / trade schools
- a community hall;
- a sports stadium
- local sports fields;
- district & regional parks;
- a swimming pool;
- urban agriculture;
- a primary health care centre; and
- a worship centre.

c) A secondary school may NOT be clustered with:

- Tavern/ Bars;
- Liquor outlet;
- Casino;
- Hospital and Clinics with Emergency and Trauma units;
- Ambulance Station;
- Fire Station;
- Police Station; and
- Noisy environment

THRESHOLD ISSUES

a) Of the total population, on average only about 8% are likely to be both of secondary school going age **and** to be attending secondary school; therefore a population of 12 500 could be served by 1 large secondary school while an isolated population of 2 500 people may require a small secondary school. Size of school should be adjusted based on the number of school-going children in the area. This is likely to be affected by socio-economic status. The balance between public and private school attendance/ demand will be affected by income of the area.

b) The Department also provides guidance on the required area sizes per full-time learner equivalent (FTE) for different school spaces and site areas.



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DENSITY & DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

- a) Residential densities are a critical factor in the provision of accessible facilities to communities. The following table provides illustrative values for density and access distance for a secondary school of 1 000 learners for a local community of 12 500 people (generally the secondary school population constitutes between 8-10 % of the total population and household sizes are assumed to be an average of 4 people).

Typical residential neighbourhood densities* required to achieve certain access distances for a 1,000-learner secondary school	
<i>Persons per ha/ Dwelling units per ha</i>	<i>Distance (km)</i>
125 ppha / 31 du	0.5
31 ppha / 7-8 du	1.0
13 ppha/ 3-4 du	1.5

- b) A population of 12 500 could be served by one large secondary school while an isolated population of 2 500 people may require a small secondary school (but this is not ideal as it cannot viably provide a wide range of subject choices or language options). Currently there is a school leaving / 'drop-out rate' rate of approximately 30% of learners in the age group 16-18 in KZN. Once an area achieves greater attendance in this age group, well-located and managed schools of suitable quality are likely to need to be expanded to accommodate more learners and thus exceed the NDoE norm. (Currently about 10% of population is of secondary school age but on average only 8 % of this age group attend school).
- c) Accessibility standards reflect a maximum desired distribution and does not result in an even spread of facilities due to density and topography differences. Thus very few areas have a regular land use pattern that results in an even spacing of facilities. Furthermore, access standards do not consider consumer choice with respect to schools attended. The latter is impacted by a range of factors including, curriculum and subject availability language of instruction, quality of education and facilities, sports programme and performance, transport options and cost, and increasing levels of mobility that result in people choosing to use facilities outside of their local community. Where schools are equitably distributed relative to the population distribution, the fact that people choose to travel to a school that is not the closest does not require a change in the provision standard; it merely results in a different usage pattern.

OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES

- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education, February 2009, Space Planning Norms and Standards for Public Schools, Version 4.



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- Green, CA & Argue, TC. 2012 (Revised 2015) CSIR Guidelines for the Provisions of Social Facilities in South African Settlements. August 2012: ISBN 978-0-7988-5603-4.
http://www.csir.co.za/Built_environment/pdfs/CSIR_Guidelines.pdf
- The Neighbourhood Planning And Design Guide (Red Book) 2019: Creating Sustainable Human Settlements
<https://www.csir.co.za/neighbourhood-planning-and-design-guide-red-book>
- Government Gazette, 21 November 2008, Notice 1439 of 2008, Department of Education, South African Schools Act 84 of 1996, Calls for comments on national minimum uniform standards for school infrastructure.



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4.3.3 Primary Schools

DESCRIPTION

Public and non-public schools offering: Grades R – 7 (age group 5-12). Although not yet compulsory it is highly recommended that Grade R classes are offered either in all public and private schools or registered independent ECD schools.

FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
On average 14% of the population are of primary school going age but this may differ in certain areas base on socio-economic status & must be a verified institution. School capacity will also need to be adjusted based on the medium of instruction/ school language policy and the language profile of the catchment population					
Primary School – Mega	Large Primary School aimed at densifying residential development and saving on land area. Learner enrolment is a critical factor	6 600 (enrolment 930 learners)	10 000 (enrolment 1 280 learners)	5 km	Min. 3.5ha-6.2ha (including minimum of 0.9ha sports fields); Increase for more school fields
Primary School – Large with Grade R	Learner enrolment is a critical factor	4 400 (enrolment of 621 learners)	6 600 (enrolment of 930 learners)	5 km	Min. 3.5ha-6.2 (including minimum 0.9ha sports fields); Increase for more school fields
Primary School – Medium with Grade R	Learner enrolment is a critical factor	2 200 (enrolment of 311 learners)	4 399 (enrolment of 620 learners)	5 km	2.8 ha up to 4.4ha. (If sharing community sports fields – 1.4ha is acceptable.



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Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
					Two primary schools each of 1.4ha and sharing sports ground of 2.0ha – 4.8ha
Primary School – Small with Grade R	Learner enrolment is a critical factor	1 000 (enrolment of 135 learners)	2 199 (enrolment of 310 learners)	5 km	Min. 1.9-3.2 ha (including a minimum of 0.9ha sports fields); Increase size for more school fields

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns& Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
Primary School – Mega with Grade R	✓	✓	✓				
Primary School – Large with Grade R	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Primary School – Medium with Grade R	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	•	•
Primary School – Small with Grade R			✓	✓	•	•	•

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- KZN Department of Education



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MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- a) Minimum Site Size is subject to good design, topography and minimum sports field allocation. Site size to increase for greater provision of sports facilities.
- b) Smaller site sizes than the stated minimums may be desirable and achievable but permission from the National Department of Education is then required. Such submissions for smaller site sizes should ideally be supported by concept design plans showing how the minimum requirements of the Department of Education are still being met on the smaller site size.
- c) No differences in the level of provision across high density and low density locations, although design standards may differ and smaller schools should be provided in the low density environment.
- d) Proposed that some land within the school site be set aside for use by school or community for cultivation of fresh produce; minimum 0.3m² per full-time learner in primary and secondary schools (KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education, Feb 2009).

FACILITY SHARING & CLUSTERING

- a) Increasingly, the benefits of schools and communities sharing facilities such as sports fields, halls and other facilities are being recognised this is, however, subject to setting up an operational model for management and approval by the School Governing Body. Unless a primary school can share nearby sports facilities with another primary school or with the community (municipal provision) it should be provided with the basic minimum space for a soccer or rugby field and a space for netball or volley ball (0.9ha). For effectiveness, this minimum should be doubled. Sharing of sports fields between schools and with the community is strongly supported by the KZN Department of Education and will require a suitable management model. Ideally every school should have two sports fields of its own.
- b) Locating primary and high schools in close proximity to each other is not acceptable to all communities.
- c) A primary school may be clustered with:
 - a library;
 - another primary school;
 - a secondary school;
 - a community hall;
 - local sports fields;
 - neighbourhood & district parks;
 - a swimming pool;
 - urban agriculture;
 - a primary health care centre; and
 - a worship centre.
- c) A primary school should not be clustered with:



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- Taverns/ bars;
- Police Stations;
- Liquor outlet;
- Casino;
- Hospital and Clinics with Emergency and Trauma units;
- Ambulance Station;
- Fire Station; and
- Noisy environment

THRESHOLD ISSUES

- Of the total population, about 14% are of primary school going age; therefore a large sized primary school of about 960 learners would serve a population of 7 000, whilst a population of 4 000 to 4 500 would support a medium sized school of 600 learners.
- The preferred size for a primary school enrolment within the eThekwin metro is considered to be 900 learners.
- The Department also provides guidance on the required area sizes per full-time learner equivalent (FTE) for different school spaces and site areas.

DENSITY & DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Residential densities are a critical factor in the provision of accessible facilities to communities. The following table provides illustrative access distances for a primary school of 960 learners serving a local community of 7 000 people (generally primary school population constitutes an average of 14% of the total population & household sizes are assumed to be an average of 4 people).

Access distances are indicative only, since consumer choice and increasing levels of mobility result in people choosing to use facilities outside their local community. In addition, few areas have regular land use patterns or population distribution and thus facilities are unlikely to be evenly distributed.

Typical residential neighbourhood densities* required to achieve certain access distances for a 960-learner primary school	
<i>Persons per ha/ Dwelling units per ha</i>	<i>Distance (km)</i>
65 ppha / 16 du	0.5
16 ppha / 4 du	1.0
7 ppha / 1.8 du	1.5



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OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES

- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education, February 2009, Space Planning Norms and Standards for Public Schools, Version 4.
- Green, CA & Argue, TC. 2012 (Revised 2015) CSIR Guidelines for the Provisions of Social Facilities in South African Settlements. August 2012: ISBN 978-0-7988-5603-4.
http://www.csir.co.za/Built_environment/pdfs/CSIR_Guidelines.pdf
- The Neighbourhood Planning And Design Guide (Red Book) 2019): Creating Sustainable Human Settlements
<https://www.csir.co.za/neighbourhood-planning-and-design-guide-red-book>
- Government Gazette, 21 November 2008, Notice 1439 of 2008, Department of Education, South African Schools Act 84 of 1996, Calls for comments on national minimum uniform standards for school infrastructure

4.3.4 Early Childhood Development Centres/ Crèches

DESCRIPTION

Any centre providing a programme for the care of more than six young children - can include day-care centre, crèche, nursery school, play school, after-care, resource hubs, etc.

FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
ECD resource Hub Small Medium Large	A comprehensive modern facility equipped for the care and development of children less than 5 years of age. Such centres encompass full day care facilities for 120-400 children. It also provides a centre for outreach services for the community and surrounding smaller centres and acts as a training and resource centre with respect to ECD in the community. Located to support a number of smaller ECDs and programmes	Small 10_000 Medium 20_000 Large 40 000	Up to 60 000	15km - metros 30km- larger cities & towns 60km for outreach in low density areas	Approximately 0.1ha
Early Childhood Development	A ECD centre may offer full day care and stimulation programmes for children	1 000	3 500	2 km	Varies. A minimum of 0.02ha could



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Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
Centre (Crèche) of different sizes	of less than 5 years as well as a pre-school programme. Can include a care centre, crèche, nursery school, play school, after-care and Grade R class or a combination of any of these. It can accommodate between 30-120 children				accommodate 100 children (No special allocation of land required, requires registration & permitted use permission)

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns & Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
ECD resource Hub	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Smallest facility	
Early Childhood Development Centre (Crèche)	All settlements and towns meeting requirements and should be supplemented with outreach and home-based programmes as appropriate.						

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- KZN Department of Sport and Culture
- National Department of Sports and Culture
- Local Municipality
- NGO's

THRESHOLD ISSUES

Demand is very dependent on social structures within communities and may vary widely.

LOCATION FACTORS

Important considerations include avoiding high levels of traffic and socially unacceptable behaviours (such as from bars or taverns), Police Stations and 24hr medical emergency facilities in the near vicinity.

OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES

- Mokgalaka, H, Green, CA, Mans, G, Ngidi, M, McKelly, D, Sogoni, Z, & Baloyi, E. 2017. Review of the National ECD and DSD Service Offices Infrastructure Spatial Plan. GWDMS No.267638 TODB. CSIR/BE/SPS/ER/2017/0063/A.



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- Green, CA & Argue, TC. 2012 (Revised 2015) CSIR Guidelines for the Provisions of Social Facilities in South African Settlements. August 2012: ISBN 978-0-7988-5603-4.
http://www.csir.co.za/Built_environment/pdfs/CSIR_Guidelines.pdf
- The Neighbourhood Planning And Design Guide (Red Book) 2019): Creating Sustainable Human Settlements
<https://www.csir.co.za/neighbourhood-planning-and-design-guide-red-book>
- Department of Social Development & UNICEF. May 2009. Guidelines for early childhood development services. Accessed at: <http://www.info.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=70066> Accessed on: 12 March 2010

4.4 Government Social and Municipal Services

4.4.1 Public / Government Service Centres

DESCRIPTION

A hub within communities at which a multitude of government services and other municipal or community services can be accessed, i.e. a grouping of Home Affairs, SASSA, Labour, SAPS, Health & Justice Department and/or municipal customer care offices that are located over 3-4 adjacent city blocks or development on a single large track of land as a large multi-sector government precinct. Such Public Service Centres (Government Precincts/ Sizakala / Regional One-stop Centres, Thusong etc.) provide access to information and services to communities in an integrated way. They form a hub within communities at which a multitude of government services and other community services can be accessed. Key anchor services include Departments of Home Affairs, Labour and Social Development and specifically include SASSA Service Offices. The facilities together form a hierarchy of service access points for local, provincial and national government services.

FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
Large Government Cluster of national and provincial services.	Maximum population threshold of 300 000 in densely populated areas.	<u>1</u> 60 000	300 000	15km Urban 25/30km regional	0.5 ha
Medium cluster of national, provincial services	A grouping of Home Affairs, SASSA, Labour, SAPS, Health & Justice Dept.	40 000	<u>1</u> 59 999	15km Urban 25/30km regional	0.2 ha
Small/ Satellite Cluster with national and provincial services	A hub within communities at which a range of government services and	10 000	19 999	25/30 km	



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Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
	other community services can be accessed, i.e. a grouping of Home Affairs, SASSA, Labour, SAPS, Health & Justice Dept.				0.05 ha
Mobile Service / e-government	Mobile and periodic services. Government is advocating a single mobile service for all departments, but this not yet achieved	2 000	10 000	25/30 km	N/A
Large Municipal Service/ customer offices/ Sizakala centre	One or more clusters of municipal services in a single building or cluster.	60000	200000	15-20 km	0.05 ha
Medium Municipal Service/ customer offices/ Sizakala centre	One or more clusters of municipal services in a single building or cluster.	20 000	60 000	15-30 km	0.02 ha
Small Municipal Service/ customer offices/ Sizakala centre	A cluster of municipal services in a single building or cluster.	5 000	20 000	30 km	0.02 ha

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns & Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Small er Nodes
Large Government Cluster national and provincial services.	✓	✓	✓				
Medium cluster with national. provincial and municipal services				✓	✓		
Small/ Satellite Cluster with national and provincial services					✓		
Mobile Service / e-government	As required but no land requirement						



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Large Municipal Service/ customer offices/ Sizakala centre	✓	✓	✓				
Medium Municipal Service/ customer offices/ Sizakala centre			✓	✓			
Small Municipal Service/ customer offices/ Sizakala centre					✓	✓	

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- KZN Thusong Services Centres;
- National Department of Public Works;
- Government Communication and Information Services;
- SAPS, Sept. of Home Affairs, Dept. of Labour, SASSA, Dept. of Social Development, Dept. of Justice; and
- Local Municipality

LOCATION FACTORS

- Each Centre is unique (depending on community needs) and may be located either in a single building or as part of a cluster of buildings. If facilities cannot be provided on one site they should be within a 1km radius of each other.
- Government Precincts typically comprises a Home Affairs office, Labour office, Social Development Office, SASSA grant application office and a Police Station. A Government Precinct or Cluster can be provided even if its population is lower than the minimum threshold—if the town is an identified Regional Anchor or Rural Service Centre or Small Service Town in terms of the NSDF(2019).
- A clustering configuration or government precinct – a number of service providers clustered closely together in separate buildings or over a wider area. Government Precincts are preferable developed where each facility is housed on its own site but developed in such a way as to create a unified centre around a central area. There is a preference for all government services to be housed in government owned structures and not in rental properties.

4.4.34.4.2 Social Development, SASSA Offices and Social Grant Pay Points

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Social Development operates a range of social services to provide for the community needs. Services include operation and oversight of ECD facilities, old age homes, and residential care facilities for minors, community



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development support, social workers and other counselling. Through its agency the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) and its offices it provides a network for the delivery of a one-stop social grant services on behalf of the National Department through regional, district and local offices around South Africa. SASSA local offices and service points provide the public with facilities for social grants applications.

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
SASSA Office	SASSA local offices and service points provide the public with facilities for social grants applications. Preferably within Government Centres, Clusters or Precincts.	30 000	120 000	Urban areas: within 15km; peri-urban areas: within 20km; rural areas within 40km. 40 km	N/A
Social Development Offices/ Service Points	1 social worker per 5 000 people in rural areas; awaiting comment on minimum staffing of offices	5 000	N/A	20 km	N/A
Mobile SASSA Office	Mobile service centres provide the public with mobile facilities for social grants applications	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Social Grant Pay Point – Fixed	Social Grant Pay Points are those locations at which cash payments of various forms of social grants are made to grant recipients from a permanent facility or an agency i.e. the Post Office.	N/A	N/A	20 km	N/A
Social Grant Pay Point – Mobile	Social Grant Pay Points are those locations at which cash payments of various forms of social grants are made to grant recipients from a temporary location.	200 people (100 beneficiaries)	N/A	5 km	N/A

Social Grant Pay Points are those locations at which cash payments of various forms of social grants are made to grant recipients. Increasingly, use is being made of third-party agents (such as the post office, retailers and banks) to process payments thus reducing the need for specific facilities and land requirements for this service.



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FACILITIES SUMMARY

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns& Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
SASSA Office	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Social Development Offices/ Service Points	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mobile SASSA Office	On needs basis in areas further than 40km from a SASSA office.						
Social Grant Pay Point – Fixed	Provided through Banks, Post Office and retail outlets						
Social Grant Pay Point – Mobile	Distance is the critical factor; at least 100 grant recipients living within 5 km are required for each pay points, Services are increasingly outsourced.						

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- Department of Social Development
- SASSA

LOCATION FACTORS

- SASSA application services should be offered from fixed accessible locations for five days per week from infrastructure such as Thusong Centres, Government Precincts, community halls or one-stop development centres while mobile offices generally serve rural areas/outlying pockets in cities as special cases.
- It is recommended that pension and other welfare pay-points are not provided in stand-alone facilities but are clustered within centres such as shopping centres, multi-purpose centres and at post offices for security purposes. In less populated, low density areas mobile pay-points may need to be provided in accessible locations. It is of benefit to users if several services are provided on the same day at the stopping points of these mobile services.
- Distance is the critical factor rather than population numbers and increasingly most cash payment is out sourced to the Post Office or retail outlets.

SITE REQUIREMENTS

- Services should be provided in buildings with a predefined set of facilities available on site, such as toilets, comfortable waiting areas that are protected from the weather, drinking water and telephone connections. Offices are mostly rented and vary from church halls, community halls and government buildings. It is not desirable that payments are made at vacant lots.
- Pay Points may need a large area for queuing/ or waiting.



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4.5 Community Events Facilities

4.5.1 Community Halls

DESCRIPTION

Centre or hall for holding public meetings, training, entertainment and other functions and providing a variety of facilities such as a kitchen, toilets, storage space, etc. which is provided for at set rate for hire. Rentals in some cases are linked to the socio-economic status of the area to offer an affordable service.

Community Centres/ Halls are generally graded depending on their size and the facilities they offer as A, B, C, D or E-grade community centres. E-grade community centres are the smallest type and besides hall space do not offer any additional facilities such as toilets, kitchen, while A-grade community centres are the largest, offering many facilities and may form part of a civic centre. Capacities (people served as opposed to seating capacity) for the community centres can vary:

A-grade = 60 000; B-grade=30 000; C-grade = 20 000; D-grade = 15 000; E-grade = 10 000 people.

Alternatively: halls can be divided into two basic categories of having a 30 000 or 15 000 capacity.

A, B and C-grade halls have kitchens and seating and are thus suitably equipped to host a wide range of events (training, social gatherings, entertainment, etc). D and E-grade halls are less well equipped and because of their limited functionality are being phased out in favour of the higher order halls in the larger cities but may remain suitable for remote locations.

Higher order halls could with careful planning have a dual function providing indoor sports facilities and/or be shared with an adjoining school. [Depending on the availability of land in an area, the land for community halls may come from the open space land provision budget.]

FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
A-grade Hall	Well-equipped with large range of facilities including kitchen, toilets, seating, audio visual equipment, storage areas. A grade hall has higher level of services and is generally larger than B.	60 000	300 000	15 km urban	0.5-1.0 ha



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Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
B-grade Hall	Well-equipped with large range of facilities including kitchen, toilets, seating, storage areas.	30 000	59 999	15 km urban 25 km rural	0.5 ha
C-grade Hall	200m ² with toilets, 2/3 offices & kitchen	20 000	29 999	15 km urban 25 km rural	0.4 Ha
D-grade Hall	150m ² with toilets & 2/3 offices	15 000	19 999	10-15 km	0.3 Ha
E-grade Hall	80m ² with toilets & an office	5 000	14 999	10-15 km	0.2 ha

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns & Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
A-grade Hall	✓	✓	✓	✓			
B-grade Hall	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
C-grade Hall	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
D-grade Hall					✓	✓	✓
E-grade Hall	Only to be used in peri-urban or remote areas of larger towns and cities.						

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- Municipal Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture or equivalent
- Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform
- KZN COGTA

THRESHOLD ISSUES

In areas of lower density smaller halls (but with most facilities) could be provided at lower thresholds (i.e. 15 000 to 20 000) so travel distances do not exceed 30 minutes. In higher income areas, although there may be access to private facilities, there is still a need for halls to be provided either at a library or other community facility i.e. for use of lower income earners such as domestic workers in the area, etc. who require an affordable venue.



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KEY ISSUES

Community halls should as far as possible be built and operated to allow for multi-use of the facilities. So for instance they are not simply meeting rooms but have multi-purpose/ flexible spaces for training, the performance arts, youth activities, sports, functions, child care, meetings and occasional classes, etc. They can also be used as venues / stopping places for periodic grant pay-points, mobile clinics, citizen registration, inoculation, voting stations and other welfare payments.

FACILITY SHARING & CLUSTERING

a) A community hall may be clustered with:

- a library;
- a primary school;
- a secondary school;
- tertiary education / trade schools;
- an indoor sports hall;
- a sports stadium;
- a local sports field;
- district & regional parks;
- a swimming pool;
- a primary health care centre;
- a fire station; and
- a worship centre.

OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES:

- Green, CA & Argue, TC. 2012 (Revised 2015) CSIR Guidelines for the Provisions of Social Facilities in South African Settlements. August 2012: ISBN 978-0-7988-5603-4.
http://www.csir.co.za/Built_environment/pdfs/CSIR_Guidelines.pdf
- Green, Chéri. & Argue, Tansy. 2011. Summary Guidelines and Standards for the Planning of eThekweni Social Facilities and Open Spaces. Document reference number: SIR/BE/PSS/ER/2011/0037/B/3 (Version 3.2) September 2011 (Reprinted May 2016)



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4.6 Public Open Space Facilities

4.6.1 Sports & Recreation

DESCRIPTION

Active recreation areas including formally provided and maintained playing fields for soccer, rugby, hockey, etc., playing courts, indoor sports halls and stadia. May include ablution facilities, seating, parking, a tuck shop and a club house.

Sharing with Schools

The use of school facilities by the general public in areas where there is a shortage of sporting and recreation facilities may alleviate shortages and improve maintenance and control issues. However, in these areas it is likely that schools will themselves be lacking their own sporting fields and facilities and will require access to the municipal facilities provided to the general public. Newly built facilities such as multi-purpose sports halls and complexes that lie adjacent to, close to or are part of school properties, allow for cost and land savings but require agreement and a suitable management structure/ agreement for shared use.

Regional sports clusters in metro areas

In a metropolitan area it is recommended that for each 120 000 persons one facility per type clustered together should be upgraded as a regional facility, i.e. a major sports complex with floodlight facilities and an Olympic size swimming pool or where appropriate a water sports centre.

FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
The overall land allocation for sports facilities of 0.56ha per 1000 people should be adhered to and all of the facilities outlined below should be provided within this land allocation.					
Multi-purpose Sports Hall	Indoor Sport facility with a wide variety of sport codes accommodated.	100 000	–	10 km	0.15ha
Sports Complex	Grouping of fields and/or sports complexes) AND/OR athletics stadium/ cricket oval.	60 000	–	15 km	1.5-2.5ha
Grassed Sport Fields with 500 seat stand	Grassed surface (2 football fields equivalent) and 500-seat stand.	30 000	–	10 km	1.5 ha
Swimming Pool	Swimming Pool 25-metres (subject to available water and operating budget).	30 000 (Small)	200 000	10 km urban 25 km rural	0.18 ha



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Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
		service town) 60 000 Regional centres 120 000 metro			
Prepared Surface Fields	{2 football fields equivalent}. Preferably linked to a school.	15 000	–	10 km	1.0 ha
Combi-court surface (x2)	Includes hardened sports courts for a variety of codes.	15 000	–	10 km	0.3 ha
Level Surface Playing Field (ground/ gravel)	Preferably linked to a school.	3 000	–	5 km	0.55 ha
Single hard surface court	Preferably linked to a school.	3 000	–	5 km	0.1 ha

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns & Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
Multi-purpose Sports Hall	✓	✓	✓				
Sports Complex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Grassed Sport Fields with 500 seat stands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Swimming Pool	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Prepared Surface Fields	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Combi-court surface (x2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Level Surface Playing Field (ground/ gravel)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Single hard surface court	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- Department of Sport and Culture
- Local Municipality



FACILITY SHARING & CLUSTERING

- a) An **indoor sports hall** may be clustered with:
- tertiary education / trade schools;
 - a community hall;
 - a sports stadium;
 - a local sports field (including multi-purpose outdoor courts);
 - district & regional parks;
 - a swimming pool; and
 - a primary health care centre.
- b) A **sports stadium** may be clustered with:
- a secondary school;
 - tertiary education / trade schools;
 - a community hall;
 - an indoor sports hall;
 - a local sports field (including multi-purpose outdoor courts);
 - district & regional parks; and
 - a swimming pool.
- c) A **local sports field (including multi-purpose outdoor courts)** may be clustered with:
- a primary school;
 - a secondary school;
 - tertiary education / trade schools;
 - a community hall;
 - an indoor sports hall;
 - a sports stadium;
 - neighbourhood & district parks; and
 - a swimming pool.
- d) A **swimming pool** may be clustered with:
- a primary school;
 - a secondary school;
 - tertiary education / trade schools;
 - a community hall;
 - an indoor sports hall;
 - a sports stadium;
 - a local sports field (including multi-purpose outdoor courts); and
 - district and regional parks.



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OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES:

- Green, CA & Argue, TC. 2012 (Revised 2015) CSIR Guidelines for the Provisions of Social Facilities in South African Settlements. August 2012: ISBN 978-0-7988-5603-4. http://www.csir.co.za/Built_environment/pdfs/CSIR_Guidelines.pdf
- The Neighbourhood Planning And Design Guide (Red Book) 2019): Creating Sustainable Human Settlements <https://www.csir.co.za/neighbourhood-planning-and-design-guide-red-book>
- Green, Chéri. & Argue, Tansy. 2011. Summary Guidelines and Standards for the Planning of eThekweni Social Facilities and Open Spaces. Document reference number: SIR/BE/PSS/ER/2011/0037/B/3 (Version 3.2) September 2011 (Reprinted May 2016)
- Setplan North End. 2000. *Audit, analysis and strategic assessment of standards for the provision of public open space and recreational facilities*. Prepared for Port Elizabeth Municipality. Report no. B0001.
- Sport England. 2010. *Sports Halls: Sizes and Layouts*. Available at: <http://www.sportengland.org>, Date accessed: 25 February 2010.
- Sport England. 2010. *Village and Community Halls*. Available at: <http://www.sportengland.org>, Date accessed: 25 February 2010.
- The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. 2006. *Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines*. Available at: <http://www.sportengland.org>, Date accessed: 12 February 2007.

4.6.2 Community Parks

DESCRIPTION

Landscaped open space with recreational facilities which serve the public; may include passive or active recreational areas but currently excludes sports fields.

- **Neighbourhood Parks** (including pocket parks, public squares & urban parks) are smaller park spaces serving the immediate local community/ neighbourhood (preferably within walking distance); focused on informal recreation including play equipment and kick-about areas.
- **Community Parks** are larger landscaped park spaces with informal and formal recreational facilities – generally multifunctional and serving several surrounding local communities or suburbs.
- **District/ Regional Parks** are large-scale multi-functional parks, meeting the wide ranging needs of the district/ regional community and preserving unique and often extensive landscapes. Some may be considered to be Strategic Parks, such as the Botanical & Japanese Gardens in eThekweni and Wylie and Alexander Park in Pietermaritzburg.



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FACILITIES SUMMARY

Facilities	Facility Description	Min. Population Threshold	Max. Population Threshold	Maximum Service Access Distance	Site Size
Overall allocation for parks ranges from 0.4ha per 1000 people in large metros to 0.56ha per 1000 in smaller settlements. All parks should be developed within this overall park land allocation. This excludes nature reserves, undeveloped open spaces, beaches, mountains etc					
Community / district Park	Serves the needs of the wider district or town. May include passive and active recreation areas, small scale kick-about areas and playground equipment.	60 000	–	5-10 km	3.5ha
Neighbourhood Park- Large	Serves the needs of the immediate local community or neighbourhood. May include passive and active recreation areas, small scale kick-about areas, multi-purpose hard courts and playground equipment.	15000 people	-	1.5-2km	1.5ha
Neighbourhood Park- Small		3 000 people	-	1.5-2km	1.0ha

PROVISION CRITERIA

Provision Criteria (Settlement Typologies)	1 – City Regions	2 – Cities & Large Regional Centres	3 - Regional Service Centres	4 - Service Towns	5 - Small Service Towns& Rural Service Centres	6. Small Towns	7. Smaller Nodes
Community / District Parks	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Neighbourhood -Parks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

RELEVANT ROLEPLAYERS

- Local Municipal department Parks, Recreation & Culture

KEY ISSUES

- The provision ratios provided in the table above (marked with *) could be lowered if parks are clustered with sports fields, besides which the multi-use of parks also leads to increased levels of security and maintenance in general (Essenwood Park's Flea Market is a good example of this).



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- b) The rural communities support the provision of play equipment at other social facilities such as schools, libraries and other social facilities even if actual parks are not provided (CSIR Park Survey conducted in eThekweni in 2009).
- c) The survey also indicated that if parks cannot be well-maintained and proper provision made for them, that people would prefer to have access to fewer but larger parks that are better maintained and secure rather than being provided with many small parks that are unkempt and lack facilities.

THRESHOLD AND SIZE

The table below provides an illustrative calculation and example for the provision of parks for a population of 60000, if a lower provision ratio of 0.3ha per 1000 people were to be applied.

Possible number of neighbourhood and community parks that can be provided for 60 000 people at 0.3ha per 1 000 people at different levels of provision			
Park type	Threshold level at which provided	Ha/ one facility (optimum size)	Number of parks
Neighbourhood - small	3 000 people	1.0ha	10
Neighbourhood - large	15 000 people	1.5ha	3
Community Parks	60 000 people	3.5ha	1
<i>At a district level – a further 12ha can be provided for 60 000 people (based on the 0.2ha/ 1000 allocation)</i>			

FACILITY SHARING & CLUSTERING

- a) A **neighbourhood park** may be clustered with:
 - a library;
 - a primary school;
 - a community hall;
 - a local sports field;
 - urban agriculture;
 - a primary health care centre;
 - a worship centre; and
 - a nature conservation area.
- b) A **district park** may be clustered with:



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- a primary school;
 - a secondary school;
 - tertiary education / trade schools;
 - a community hall;
 - an indoor sports hall;
 - a sports stadium;
 - a local sports field (including multi-purpose outdoor courts);
 - a neighbourhood park;
 - a swimming pool;
 - urban agriculture;
 - a primary health care centre;
 - a fire station; and
 - a nature conservation area.
- c) A **regional park** may be clustered with:
- a secondary school;
 - tertiary education / trade schools;
 - a community hall;
 - an indoor sports hall;
 - a sports stadium;
 - a local sports field (including multi-purpose outdoor courts);
 - a neighbourhood park;
 - a swimming pool;
 - urban agriculture;
 - a fire station; and
 - a nature conservation area.

OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES:

- Green, CA & Argue, TC. 2012 (Revised 2015) CSIR Guidelines for the Provisions of Social Facilities in South African Settlements. August 2012: ISBN 978-0-7988-5603-4.
http://www.csir.co.za/Built_environment/pdfs/CSIR_Guidelines.pdf
- The Neighbourhood Planning And Design Guide (Red Book) 2019): Creating Sustainable Human Settlements
<https://www.csir.co.za/neighbourhood-planning-and-design-guide-red-book>
- Green, Chéri. & Argue, Tansy. 2011. Summary Guidelines and Standards for the Planning of eThekweni Social Facilities and Open Spaces. Document reference number: SIR/BE/PSS/ER/2011/0037/B/3 (Version 3.2) September 2011 (Reprinted May 2016)



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5. LEGAL EFFECT

5.1 Persons to whom these norms and standards apply

5.1.1. These norms and standards are binding on all–

- a) national government departments;
- b) provincial government departments;
- c) municipalities;
- d) public entities;
- e) other organs of state; and
- f) private persons or companies

- who consider applications for settlement planning and land development, undertake spatial planning, provide identified public social facilities and/or develop land within KwaZulu-Natal.

5.1.2. Public social facilities are established when specific needs and criteria prevail, however in instances when they are required to be established these norms and standards are binding and must be considered.

5.2 Application of the Norms and Standards

5.2.1. A municipality must consider the matters contemplated in section 4 & 5 of these Provincial Norms and Standards, when it considers any category of land use application and/or development application for municipal approval as contemplated within its land use management by laws.

5.2.2. If land is to be used exclusively for the accommodation of a public social facility, the relevant organ of state must apply to the municipality to zone the land accordingly.

5.2.3. Land that is to be used exclusively for the accommodation of the identified public social facilities must be zoned in accordance with the intended use thereof, not the ownership thereof.

5.2.4. Whenever possible, a municipality should incorporate appropriate zone(s) for identified social facilities into its land use scheme by zoning the land on which the facility is situated or to be situated rather than requiring an application for the development of land situated outside a land use scheme.

5.2.5. Proactive forward planning of cluster social nodes of different levels per settlements required related to the hierarchy of service types.

5.3 Area of application of Norms and Standards

These norms and standards apply to the whole Province of KwaZulu-Natal.



5.4 More stringent norms and standards

A municipality may impose requirements for the planning and development of the identified public social facilities for which it is responsible, that are more stringent than the provincial norms and standards within the spatial and socio-economic context to the municipality or identified areas thereof.

6. IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 National Norms and Standards

There are no related gazetted national norms and standards at this stage.

6.2 Related Provincial Norms and Standards

The following related Provincial Norms and Standards for KwaZulu-Natal should also be considered when a municipality evaluate an application for the planning and development of the identified social facilities: KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Planning and Development Norms and Standards for Electronic Communication Facilities.

6.3 Engagement with Custodian Departments

Although public and stakeholder engagement is regulated through various planning and development legislation, the mandated custodian departments and /or entities would need to approve the provision standard (including threshold, locality, level and site size) of proposed social facilities as part of a land use application process subject to conditions as set out in applicable guidelines.

6.4 Exceptions

6.4.1. Where smaller towns and settlements play an important role as a service provider to the settlements in their hinterland, in addition to serving those in their own immediate vicinity they may need to be provided with higher-order facilities and or large service demand than their local population threshold suggests but this need must be fully justified and affordable.

6.4.2. Such exceptions to the norm and standards could be considered if:

- a) The town is a district or local municipality capital, and/or it plays a major role in regional service delivery in the area as indicated in the SA Functional Town Typology 2018 and or NSDF Town Typology;
- b) It is an isolated community of some significance (e.g. 5 000 people who are more than 150 km from the nearest town);
- c) It is a remote, low density population with poor accessibility (e.g. 100 pupils in a remote location who require access to education and this cannot be viably addressed through a road link, transport service or other means)



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- d) There is a historical provision of service that will continue, i.e. a cluster of viable and well supported schools or a university town which thus requires a greater level of service than the permanent population may require; or,
- e) Its population profiles are different from the provincial average and thus require a greater/different level of service.
- f) Where the population is shown to be declining and small and where other alternatives or temporary solutions can be considered.
- g) Where land shortages for new facilities are identified i.e. in brownfield developments, smaller sites maybe approved subject to suitable design and motivation.
- h) Where service catchments overlap, or services are already provided within reach even, if not optimally located.
- i) Where external pressure on services, i.e. clinic or schools is demonstrated to be greater than the local demand, a larger facility may be motivated. (Clinic in border town).
- j) In some cases, a community may indicate they have no need for a facility (i.e. a swimming pool) but would appreciate additional alternate sports facility.

6.5 Supporting Documents and Tools

6.5.1. Other documents which may assist with the interpretation of these provincial norms and standards include:

- a) KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (2016);
- b) Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy;
- c) National Guidelines for the Provision of Social Facilities (CSIR 2015);
- d) The District Road Masterplans (KZN Department of Transport 2014);
- e) Guidelines for the Differentiated Provision of Social Services in Rural Areas. Commissioned by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. (Green and Argue (CSIR) 2016),
- f) Capital Investment Framework Guidelines (CoGTA 2012),
- g) SA Functional Town Typology (2018), and
- h) South African National Spatial Development Framework.

6.5.2. A nationally standardized toolkit for the planning of social facilities, supported by the DRDLR and based on the standards contained herein, could assist in the application of the provincial norms and standard and can be accessed at www.socialfacilityprovisiontoolkit.co.za. **This tool has inbuilt standards which are used to calculate the green field demand for any service catchment region.**

6.5.3. A web-based tool for calculating the social facility demand and its associated land use requirements (land budget) for any given development with an indication of possible land requirements, can be accessed at



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<http://spaceplanner.csir.co.za>. The latter will require you to customise the standards that you wish to apply but allows for calculation of the population and land demand under a range of density and household size scenarios.

6.6 Commencement

These Norms and Standards will come into effect on _____ 2022. This is the original version of these Norms and Standards.

6.7 Copies

Copies of these norms and standards can be obtained from the following office:

Director Land Use Management,
Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. Second Floor, Southern Life Plaza. 271 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg. 3201

Mr. S. E. Hlomuka

Member of Executive Council for Co Operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
KwaZulu-Natal

Date of Adoption