

GEORGE INTEGRATED ZONING SCHEME BY-LAW 2023

“To regulate and control municipal zoning”

Adopted by Council in terms of Section 12 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) on 28 September 2023 and promulgated in terms of Section 13 of said Act on 6 October 2023 by virtue of P.N 8831.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS AND SCHEDULES

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CHAPTER 1

INTERPRETATION

DEFINITIONS

1. In this by-law, unless the context indicates otherwise, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act 3 of 2014) and the Land Use Planning By-Law for George Municipality, has the meaning assigned to it in that legislation—

“access” means a place or point which has been specifically formed, where ingress or egress can be made by any persons, vehicle, machines or stock;

“ancillary” means a land use, purpose, building, structure or activity which is directly related to, and subservient to, the lawful dominant use of the property;

“animal training centre” means a facility where animals are taught responses to specific conditions or stimuli, for purposes such as companionship, detection, protection and entertainment;

“antenna” means any system of wires, poles, rods, reflective surfaces or similar devices, used to transmit or receive electronic communication signals or electro-magnetic waves;

“applicant” means a person who makes application in terms of the Planning By-law;

“atrium” means a covered courtyard that—

- (a) comprises a void within a building that extends for one or more floors in height which contains a floor and roof or ceiling; and
- (b) does not contain floors that penetrate into the void;

“balcony” means a floor projecting outside a building at a level higher than that of the ground floor, enclosed only by low walls or railings or by containing walls of rooms abutting the projecting floor, and may include a roof over the projecting floor and pillars supporting the roof;

“bar” - see definition of pub;

“base zone” means that zone which determines the lawful land use and development parameters for a land unit in terms of this zoning scheme, before the application of any overlay zone;

“basement” means that portion of a building of which the ceiling at any given point does not protrude more than one metre above natural ground level;

“boarding kennel” means a facility that offers the boarding of pets and animals with or without a fee;

“boundary” in relation to a land unit means one or more of the cadastral lines separating the land unit from another land unit or from a road reserve;

“boundary wall” means any wall, fence or enclosing structure erected on or directly next to a cadastral property boundary, and other structures including entrance gates and doors, security devices, such as spikes, barbed wire, razor wire or electric fences, affixed to or on top of a boundary wall;

“braai room” means a habitable room which is part of a dwelling and is used primarily for entertainment purposes and where food and drinks may be prepared, but excludes a kitchen;

“building” without in any way limiting its ordinary meaning, includes—

- (a) a roofed structure;
- (b) an external stair, step or landing of a building and any gallery, canopy, balcony, stoep, veranda, terrace, porch or similar feature of a building;
- (c) a wall or railing enclosing any feature referred to in paragraph (b); and

(d) any other portion of a building;

“building line” means an imaginary line on a land unit, which defines a distance from a specified boundary, within which the erection of buildings or structures are completely or partially prohibited;

“cadastral line” means a line representing the official boundary of a land unit as recorded on a diagram or general plan approved by the Surveyor-General and registered in the Deeds Office;

“cafeteria” means a restaurant, lunchroom or a dining hall, where food is served from counters or dispensed from vending machines, or where food brought from home may be eaten, or where patrons wait on themselves, carrying their food from the counters where they are displayed or served;

“canopy” means a cantilevered or suspended roof, slab or covering projecting from the wall of a building, excluding the floor of a balcony;

“CapeNature” means the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board established in terms of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998);

“caravan” means a vehicle which has been permanently equipped or converted for living and sleeping purposes and which can be readily moved but does not constitute a dwelling unit or a mobile home;

“carport” means a structure for the storage of one or more vehicles that is covered by a roof, provided that not more than two sides may be permanently enclosed;

“carriageway crossing” in relation to a motor vehicle carriageway crossing, means an entrance or exit way, or a combined entrance and exit way, from a land unit to a street or a road;

“commercial” in relation to a use right, means a use right for the express purpose of making a profit with no or limited social or charitable objectives;

“common boundary” in relation to a property, means a boundary common with the adjoining property other than a street boundary;

“Communal Property Association” is defined in terms of the Community Association Act, Act 28 of 1996;

“composting” is the natural process of recycling organic matter, decomposing plant, food waste and/or manure and the mixing thereof with soil to create a plant fertilizer to improve the soil’s physical, chemical and biological properties;

“Council” means the municipal council of the Municipality;

“coverage” means the total area of a land unit that is covered by buildings, expressed as a percentage of the total erf area of the land unit, and includes—

- (a) walls and buildings;
- (b) solid roofs;
- (c) stairs, steps, landings, except entrance landings and steps, galleries, passages and similar features, whether internal or external; and
- (d) canopies, verandas, porches, balconies, terraces and similar features provided that the following portions of buildings must be disregarded in the calculation of coverage, namely—
 - (i) stoeps less than 1.5m above natural ground level, entrance steps and landings;
 - (ii) cornices, chimney breasts, pergolas, flower boxes, water pipes, drain pipes and minor decorative features not projecting more than 500 millimetres from the wall of the building;
 - (iii) eaves not projecting more than 1.0 metres from the wall of the building; and
 - (iv) a basement, provided that the basement ceiling does not project above the ground level;

“crop cover” means any netting, plastic or glass material or other protective cover that is applied over a support structure constructed from wood, metal or any other similar material, on a permanent or semi-

permanent basis to improve the yield and quality of agricultural or horticultural crops, plants or flowers and includes polytunnels;

“data centre” means a building, a dedicated space within a building, or a group of buildings used to house a large group of networked computer servers, computer systems and associated components, typically used by organizations for the remote storage, processing, or distribution of large amounts of data;

“deemed zoning” means the zoning of a land unit which the Municipality deems it to have in circumstances where no formal zoning determination or rezoning was previously done;

“developable area” means an area of land suitable for the development of roads, structures, buildings, functional open space and excludes all areas that cannot be developed due to biophysical constraints of the land;

“development charge” means a development charge as contemplated in this by-law, and the SPLUMA;

“dominant use” means the predominant or major lawful use of a property, and may consist of primary uses, consent uses, or other lawful uses permitted on the property;

“dwelling unit” means a self-contained, inter-leading group of rooms with a uniform architectural style approved by the Municipality used for the living accommodation and housing of one family, together with such outbuildings as are ordinarily used with such a dwelling unit —

- (a) with not more than one kitchen;
- (b) provided that a maximum of two habitable rooms which are not inter-leading with the main dwelling unit and do not include a kitchen, are permissible and an outbuilding is not an inter-leading room;
- (c) does not include tourist accommodation or accommodation used as part of a hotel; and
- (d) including the conducting of an office based work-related activity of a professional, clerical, or administrative nature by an employee of a company from their place of residence, which excludes a home occupation, and does not result in additional trip generation;

“earth bank” means land that is shaped to hold back earth or loose rock;

“eave” means a portion of a roof projecting beyond the face of a building, including any gutters;

“ecosystem” means a self-sustaining and self-regulating community of organisms and the interaction between the organisms with one another and with their environment;

“electronic or mechanical playing devices” means any electronic or mechanical or similar devices which are designed or used for the purpose of playing any game or for recreational or amusement purposes or where the operator or player may be entitled to a limited pay out as determined by law and the operation involves the payment of consideration by insertion of a coin, token coin, disc or another manner of payment but does not include gambling machines;

“encroachment agreement” means an agreement between an owner and the Municipality relating to the projection of portions of a building or structure from the owner’s property onto or over the Municipality’s property;

“entrance steps and landings” means steps and landings to a building, including any low walls and railings, if the steps and landings are not within the main containing walls of the building;

“environmental buffer” means protected zones established around sensitive or critical areas — such as wildlife, breeding or hibernation habitats, streams, and wetlands — to avoid the negative impacts of human activity and land disturbance in these areas; and where these impacts cannot be avoided, to reduce and/or mitigate these impacts;

“environmental management plan” means a plan that documents the management of site preparation, construction or operations affecting an environmental resource or an environmentally significant place, its environmental values or management requirements, or both;

“erection” in relation to a building or structure includes—

- (a) the construction of a new building or structure;
- (b) the alteration or conversion of, or addition to, a building or structure; and
- (c) the re-construction of a building or structure which has completely or partially been demolished;

“estate housing site” means an area of land proposed for an estate housing development;

“family” means—

- (a) one or more individuals occupying a dwelling who are related through marriage or common law, blood relationship, legal adoption, or legal guardianship and no more than 3 unrelated people; or
- (b) a group of not more than 5 unrelated persons, including domestic workers or boarders but excluding the exclusive use thereof by students attending a place of instruction;

“floor” means the inner, lower surface of a room, garage or basement, and includes a terrace or atrium to which the occupants of a building have access;

“floor area” means all areas of a building;

“floor factor” means the factor, expressed as a proportion of 1, which is prescribed for the calculation of the maximum floor space of a building or buildings permissible on a land unit; being the maximum floor space as a proportion of the total erf area;

“floor space” in relation to any building, means the area of a floor which is covered by a slab, roof or projection; provided that—

- (a) any area, including a basement, which is reserved solely for parking or loading of vehicles is excluded;
- (b) external entrance steps and landings, a canopy, a stoep and an area required for external fire escapes are excluded;
- (c) a projection, including a projection of eaves, and a projection which acts as a sunscreen or an architectural feature, which projection does not exceed 1 metre beyond the exterior wall or similar support, is excluded;
- (d) any uncovered internal courtyard, light well or other uncovered shaft which has an area in excess of 10 m² is excluded;
- (e) any covered paved area outside and immediately adjoining a building at or below the ground floor level, where such paved area is part of a forecourt, yard, external courtyard, pedestrian walkway, parking area or vehicular access, and which is permanently open to the elements on at least the front or long side, is excluded;
- (f) any covered balcony, veranda or terrace which, apart from protective railings, is permanently open to the elements on at least the front or long side, and which does not exceed 2,5 metres in width, is excluded;
- (g) subject to paragraph (h), any stairs, stairwells and atriums that are covered by a roof are included;
- (h) in the case of multi-level buildings, any stairwells, lift wells, light wells or other wells, and any atrium, are only counted once; and provided further that—
 - (i) floor space is measured from the outer face of the exterior walls or similar supports of the multi-level building; and
 - (ii) the total floor space is the sum of the floor space of all the levels of the multi-level building, including that of any basement;

“functional open space” means a portion of developable area in a strategic and accessible location with natural surveillance that—

- (a) has been improved or landscaped to perform the function of a green and/or hard open space;

- (b) provides recreational areas for residents which enhances the beauty and environmental quality of the development;
- (c) includes recreational activities such as but not limited to playgrounds kickabouts, ball fields, basketball court, tennis courts, communal swimming pools, picnic areas, outdoor gymnasiums, sitting areas, community gardens and vegetable gardens;
- (d) excludes environmental buffers, natural areas, areas within service yards, road reserves, parking areas, driveways, and pedestrian access paths;

“garage” means a building for the storage of one or more motor vehicles, but does not include a motor repair garage or service station;

“gift shop” means any retail facility selling, predominantly, gifts, books, souvenirs and novelty items related to the local tourism industry;

“GLA” means gross leasable area being the total floor space designed for, or capable of, occupancy or control by tenants, measured from the centre line of the joint partitions to the inside finished surface of the outside walls, but excludes public toilets, internal walkways, lift shafts, service ducts, interior parking and loading bays;

“green infrastructure” means man-made or natural green corridors, wetlands, biological corridors or stormwater management facilities which are required because of development, to protect biodiversity, ensure links between biodiversity sites, or any other such purpose which has the effect of improving climate resilience;

“greenhouse” means a structure with the sides primarily made of a transparent material such as glass, Perspex or plastic for the purpose of growing of plants or hastening growth of plants under controlled environmental conditions;

“gross density” means a measure of the number of dwelling units in a specified area, and is calculated as follows:

Gross dwelling density (units per hectare)	$\frac{\text{Total number of dwelling units in a specified area}}{\text{Extent of specified area in hectares;}}$
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“group housing site” means one or more land units on which a group housing scheme or retirement resort may be erected;

“guest” means a person that stays overnight for a period, away from his/her normal place of residence;

“guest suite” means an interleading set of rooms designed for the accommodation of a guest(s) and may include a small dining area, lounge and kitchenette;

“habitable room” means a room designated or used for human habitation as prescribed in the National Building Regulations, but shall not include an outbuilding, laundry room, storeroom, kitchen, scullery, toilet, bathroom or passage;

“hazardous substance” has the same meaning as “grouped hazardous substance” as defined in section 1 of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973);

“height” of a structure or building means a vertical dimension of the structure or building from the natural ground level to wall plate or, in the case of a pitched roof, the ridge of the roof or the highest point of a building, measured in metres, provided that —

- (a) the height of a structure does not include chimneys, flues, masts or antennae;
- (b) elevator motor rooms, satellite dishes, ventilation shafts, water tanks, air conditioning plant and equipment on top of a building are included when determining the height of a structure; and
- (c) the general provisions regarding these aspects in this by-law also apply;

“kitchen” means a room or part of a room equipped for preparing and cooking meals and excludes a braai room, food and drink preparation area or bar facilities in an entertainment area;

“kitchenette” means an area with a counterspace (including cupboards) not larger than 2m², equipped for mainly re-heating meals and preparing light meals, with a small undercounter refrigerator, a single prep bowl, microwave, toaster and kettle, provided that—

- (a) no stove and oven or electrical connection for an oven is permitted;
- (b) may not be allowed in bed and breakfast establishment, outside/ non-interleading room of dwelling units and guest houses;

“land use plan” means a dimensioned plan drawn to scale that indicates details of the proposed land uses on a land unit;

“Land Use Planning Act” means the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act 3 of 2014);

“landscaping” means the placement of plants, contoured features, water features, paving, street furniture and other soft and hard elements for the purposes of enhancing the aesthetic appeal, environmental management, amenity and value of a property;

“loading bay” means an area which is clearly demarcated for the loading and off-loading of goods from commercial vehicles, and which has vehicular access to a public street to the satisfaction of the Municipality;

“lodger” means a person who utilises lodging services;

“lodging” means the provision of bedroom accommodation or, in the case of a backpackers’ lodge, bed accommodation that is made available on payment of a charge or fee, and includes the services ordinarily related to such accommodation;

“maximum floor space” means the greatest total floor space that is allowed for a building or buildings on a land unit, and is calculated by multiplying the floor factor by the area of the land unit or that portion of the land unit which is situated within a particular zone; provided that, where the land unit is situated within two or more zones to which different floor factors apply, the maximum floor space for the whole land unit is the total of the maximum floor space for each zoned portion of the land unit;

“meal” means food that is prepared, served and/or eaten for a specific occasion during the day such as breakfast, lunch and dinner but does not include a snack;

“mineral” means a substance, whether in solid, liquid or gaseous form, occurring naturally in or on the earth or under water and which was formed by or subjected to a geological process, and includes sand, stone, rock, gravel, clay, soil and any material occurring in residue stockpiles or in residue deposits, but excludes—

- (a) water, other than water taken from land or sea for the extraction of any mineral from such water;
- (b) petroleum; or
- (c) peat;

“mobile trading unit” means a stall, cart or truck, from which temporary trading is operated by the holder of a valid street trading licence /permit from a location which is vacated once trading has ended for the day, and includes beach / water / road side recreational, non-motorised equipment (kayak, bicycles, paddle ski, etc) hire facilities;

“motor vehicle” means any self-propelled vehicle having pedals or an engine or an electric motor as an integral part thereof or attached thereto and which is designed or adapted to be propelled by means of such pedals, engine or motor, or a combination thereof; and includes a trailer and caravan; but excludes —

- (a) any vehicle propelled by electrical power derived from storage batteries and which is controlled by a pedestrian; or

(b) any vehicle with a mass not exceeding 230 kilograms and specially designed and constructed, and not merely adapted, for the use of any person suffering from some physical defect or disability and used solely by such person;

“Municipality” means the Municipality of George established in terms of Section 12 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998), and where the context so requires, includes—

- (a) the Council;
- (b) another political structure or a political office bearer of the Municipality, authorised or delegated to perform a function or exercise a power in terms of this By-law;
- (c) the Municipal Planning Tribunal authorised or delegated to perform a function or exercise a power in terms of this By-law;
- (d) the Municipal Manager; and
- (e) any employee of the Municipality acting in terms of delegated or sub-delegated authority of the Municipality;

“National Building Regulations” means the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act 103 of 1977);

“natural area” means any area of land or water dominated by indigenous vegetation and relatively undisturbed by human intervention and includes land that may need to be preserved or restored and managed for their natural features including but not limited to forest, water bodies, water courses, wetlands, riparian areas, shorelines, catchment areas and for the protection of rare or endangered fauna and flora;

“natural ground level” means—

- (a) the level of the land in its unmodified state; or
- (b) when altered with the Municipality’s approval for the purpose of development, the Municipality may approve such altered ground level as the natural ground level, subject to Section 39;

“night shelter” means a facility run by an organ of state, organisation or an agency which provides temporary residence for homeless persons and families at night and may include the provision of meals as well as health and counselling services to assist such persons or families towards self-sufficiency;

“non-conforming use” means an existing land use that was lawful in terms of previous zoning scheme but that does not comply with this zoning scheme;

“occupant” means any person who occupies a land unit;

“occupational health and safety law” mean the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993) or municipal by-laws governing occupational health and safety, whichever is applicable;

“outbuilding” means a structure, whether attached or separate from the main building, which is normally ancillary and subservient to the main building on a land unit, and includes a building which is designed to be used for the garaging of motor vehicles, and any other normal activities in so far as these are usually and reasonably required in the connection with the main building, but does not include a second dwelling or habitable room;

“outdoor advertising” means the act or process of notifying, warning, informing, making known or any other act of transferring information in a visible manner and which takes place out of doors in accordance with the Municipality’s outdoor advertising by-law;

“overlay zone” means a category of zoning applicable to a particular area or land unit that—

- (a) stipulates development parameters or use rights that may be more or less restrictive; and
- (b) may include provisions and development parameters relating to—
 - (i) primary or consent uses;

- (ii) subdivision and subdivisinal areas;
- (iii) development incentives;
- (iv) density limitations;
- (v) urban form or urban renewal;
- (vi) heritage and environmental protection;
- (vii) management of urban growth;
- (viii) scenic drives; coastline setbacks;
- (ix) any other purpose as set out in this zoning scheme;

“package of plans” means the hierarchy of plans specified in terms of this zoning scheme;

“parapet” means a low projection, wall or moulding which finishes the uppermost edge of a building with a flat or low-pitched roof;

“parking bay” means an area clearly identified and demarcated for the parking of one motor vehicle and may be provided in the form of a garage or carport, and which is accessible for easy and safe vehicle movement;

“pergola” means any unroofed horizontal or approximately horizontal grille or framework and associated vertical support structure, such that the area in the horizontal projection of its solid portions does not exceed 25% of the total area thereof;

“Planning By-law” means the Land Use Planning By-law adopted by the George Municipality;

“planning law” means the SPLUMA, Land Use Planning Act, Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985), the Planning By-law or succeeding legislation governing land use planning in the Western Cape, whichever is applicable;

“plaza” means an urban open space or square, primarily designed for outdoor use by pedestrians;

“policy plan” means a policy adopted by the Municipality, structure plan, spatial development framework or other policy plan approved in terms of planning law;

“porch” means a roof (not being the floor of a balcony) projecting from the outside of a building above a doorway, and forming a covered entrance to the building, and includes any paved area underneath such a roof, and any low walls or railings enclosing that paved area, and any pillars supporting such a roof;

“porte-cocheres” means a covered entrance large enough for vehicles to pass through, typically opening into a courtyard or a porch where vehicles stop to set down passengers;

“power centre” means an aggregation of retail stores surrounding and anchored by one or more freestanding large box-store commercial retail tenants of good reputation, with at least one retail store having a GLA of 2000m² or larger;

“precinct plan” means a plan, approved by the Municipality, as envisaged in this zoning scheme as a component of a package of plans;

“previous zoning scheme” means: -

- (a) a zoning scheme or town planning scheme referred to in section 33 (1) or (2) of the Land Use Planning Act; or
- (b) a zoning scheme in terms of Section 1 of SPLUMA, which has been repealed by the Municipality;

“primary use” in relation to property means any land use specified in this zoning scheme as a primary use, being a use that is permitted within a zoning without the need to obtain the Municipality’s approval;

“property” means land together with any improvements or buildings on the land;

“pub” means an establishment for the sale of predominantly alcoholic beverages, and sometimes also food, to be consumed on the premises and is also known as a tavern or bar and does not include a night club;

“public nuisance” for the purposes of this by-law, means any act, omission or condition which, in the Municipality’s opinion is offensive, injurious or dangerous to the health and wellbeing of the public; materially interferes with the ordinary comfort, convenience, peace or quiet of the public; or which adversely affects the safety of the public, having regard to the reasonableness of the activities in question in the area concerned, and the impacts which result from these activities;

“public place” means any open or enclosed place, park, street, road or thoroughfare or other similar area of land shown on a general plan or diagram that is for use by the general public and is owned by, or vests in the ownership of, a Municipality, and includes a public open space and a servitude for any similar purpose in favour of the general public;

“refuse room” means a defined screened refuse receptacle from where refuse is collected from time to time, usually on a weekly basis;

“registered land surveyor” means a professional land surveyor or professional surveyor, registered as such in terms of the Professional and Technical Surveyors’ Act, 1984 (Act 40 of 1984);

“religious centre” means a building or space where individuals or a group of people can perform acts of spiritual devotions, veneration or religious study;

“retaining structure” means a wall or structure constructed to hold back earth or loose rock;

“road” includes a public street, proclaimed street or private road;

“road reserve” means the designated area of land that contains a public street, proclaimed street or private road (including the road and associated verge), which land may or may not be defined by cadastral boundaries;

“satellite dish antenna” means apparatus fixed to a structure or mounted permanently on the ground, that is capable of receiving or transmitting communications from a satellite;

“scenic drive” means a public street or proclaimed street which is designated as a scenic drive by the Municipality in recognition of the high visual amenity alongside that public street or proclaimed street, including background vistas of a mountain, open country, a coastline or a town;

“service yard” means a defined screened area for utility and communal services for, amongst others, general residential developments which include facilities such as washing lines;

“shipping or transport container” means a large, weatherproof container used for the transport of goods by sea, rail or road, that is usually stored in the open when not in use;

“sidewalk” means that portion of a street between the outer boundary of the roadway of a road and the boundary lines of adjacent properties or buildings which is intended for the use of pedestrians;

“sign” means any sign, signwriting, mural, graphic design, signboard, screen, blind, boarding or other device by means of which an advertisement or notice is physically displayed, and includes any advertisement or object, structure or device which is in itself an advertisement, or which is used to display an advertisement;

“site development plan” means a dimensioned plan drawn to scale that indicates details of the proposed land development, including the site layout, positioning of buildings and structures, property access, building designs and landscaping;

“short-term” means a period of not more than 3 consecutive months;

“small-scale agriculture” means the production of crops and/or livestock on a smallholding utilising a low asset and labour base within a production area of less than four (4) hectares and may include related agricultural buildings;

“social housing” means a rental or cooperative state subsidized housing program that is managed by an accredited Social Housing Institution or Other Delivery Agent, approved by the Social Housing Regulatory

Authority or a similar affordable rental housing development situated within a restructuring zone, developed by the private sector, catering to the same target market as the Social Housing Regulatory Authority funded programme but is not subsidised or regulated by said Authority;

“spatial development framework” refers to a provincial spatial development framework, a provincial regional spatial development framework, district municipal spatial development framework, a municipal spatial development framework or municipal local spatial development framework;

“SPLUMA” means the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013;

“staff accommodation” means housing that is provided to an employee by an employer for only labourers, caretakers or supervisory staff in the form of a dwelling unit or communal accommodation facilities which is ancillary to the primary land use provided that a dwelling unit must be occupied by at least one *bona fide* employee;

“stoep” means an uncovered paved area or projecting floor outside and immediately adjoining a building, at or below the level of the ground floor of the building, and includes any low walls or railings enclosing the paved areas or floors;

“storey” means that portion of a building between the surface of any floor and the surface of the next floor above; or, if there is no floor above the ceiling, then up to the ceiling; provided that, unless the contrary appears clearly from the provisions of this by-law—

- (a) a basement does not constitute a storey;
- (b) a roof, or dome which forms part of a roof, does not constitute a separate storey unless the space within the roof or dome is designed for, or used for, human occupation or other living or entertainment purposes, in which case it is deemed to be a storey;
- (c) the utilisation of an open roof area does not constitute a separate storey; however, should any mean of coverage or fixtures such as a Jacuzzi, swimming pool or built-in braai be added to the roof of a building in a single residential zone, such area is regarded as an additional storey;
- (d) any storey which is greater than 4 metres, measured from the finished floor level to the finished floor level of the storey above, or to the ceiling in the case of a top storey, but equal to or less than 6.5 metres in height is, for the purpose of the height measurement, regarded as two storeys, and every additional 4 metres in height or portion thereof, is regarded as an additional storey; and
- (e) in counting the number of storeys of a building, the ground floor is the first storey and the next floor above is the second storey;

“storm water” means water resulting from natural processes, the precipitation or accumulation of such water, and includes groundwater and spring water ordinarily conveyed by the storm water system, as well as sea water within estuaries, but excludes water in a drinking-water or waste-water reticulation system;

“storm water system” means both the constructed and natural facilities, including pipes, culverts, road surfaces, watercourses and their associated floodplains, whether over or under public or privately owned land, used or required for the management, collection, conveyance, temporary storage, control, monitoring, treatment, use or disposal of stormwater, and includes a stormwater detention and/or retention system;

“street boundary” means the boundary between a land unit and a public street or private road;

“street centreline setback” means the line delimiting the area measured from the centre line of a particular public street, within which no building or other structure, including a boundary fence, may be erected;

“structure” means, without any way limiting its ordinary meaning, includes any building, shelter, wall, fence, pillar, tower, pergola, steps, landing, terrace, sign, ornamental architectural feature, swimming

pool, fuel pump or underground tank, any building ancillary to service infrastructure provision, and any portion of a structure;

“tavern” refer to definition of bar;

“terrace” means an area to which occupants of a building have access, created on a flat roof over a portion of the building, resulting from the setting back of part of the building above that portion;

“temporary accommodation” a place of residence for a limited period on a property that does not include provision for transient guests;

“top of the roof”, for the purpose of height control, means the top of the roof ridge in the case of a pitched roof, or the top of the parapet where a parapet extends above the roof;

“total floor space” of a building means the sum of the floor space of all the levels of a particular building, including basements;

“transient” means a period of no more than 30 consecutive days;

“used” in addition to its ordinary meaning, includes “designated or intended to be used”;

“vehicle” means a device designed or adapted mainly to travel on wheels or crawler tracks and excludes a device which moves solely on rails;

“veranda” means a covered area (not being an area which is part of a yard or parking area) or projecting floor outside and immediately adjoining a building at or below the level of the ground floor of such a building, and includes both the covered area or floor and the roof or other feature covering it, as well as any low walls or railings enclosing the covered area or floor;

“wall plate” means the lowest point of a longitudinal member, bar, rafter, beam, truss, bracket, pillar, post, structure, or any other similar device, as determined by the Municipality, which supports a roof;

“youth hostel” means a place providing affordable accommodation, aimed mainly at young tourists;

“zoning” includes base zoning and overlay zoning;

“zoning scheme” means a land use scheme as defined in section 1 of the SPLUMA and includes the components referred to in section 4 of this By-Law.

CHAPTER 2

ZONING SCHEME, USE ZONES AND USES

COMMENCEMENT AND JURISDICTION OF ZONING SCHEME

2. In terms of Section 33(4) of the Land Use Planning Act, all existing town planning and zoning schemes listed in Schedule 6 along with any related amendments shall lapse on the date of commencement of this zoning scheme. The zoning scheme applies to the entire municipal area.

PURPOSE OF ZONING SCHEME

3. The purpose of the zoning scheme is to—
 - (1) give effect to the municipal spatial development framework;
 - (2) make provision for orderly development, safeguarding the environment and the welfare of the community; and
 - (3) determine use rights and development parameters, with due consideration of the principles referred to in the Land Use Planning Act.

COMPONENTS OF ZONING SCHEME

4. The zoning scheme consists of the following components:
 - (1) this by-law;
 - (2) the zoning scheme map; and
 - (3) the register.

USE ZONES

5.
 - (1) The municipal area is divided in the use zones referred to in column 1 of the table set out in Schedule 1.
 - (2) The purpose of each use zone is set out in column 1 of the table set out in Schedule 1.
 - (3) The description of the primary and consent uses applicable to each use zone is set out in Schedule 2.
 - (4) The location, boundaries and extent of each use zone is depicted on the zoning scheme map.
 - (5) The primary and consent uses applicable to each use zone are subject to the definitions, land use descriptions and development parameters specified for that land use as set out in Schedule 2.

ZONING SCHEME MAP

6.
 - (1) The zoning scheme map depicts—
 - (a) the zoning of land in accordance with the use zone in which the land is located; and
 - (b) overlay zones, if applicable to the land.
 - (2) The official version of the zoning scheme map must be kept on file at the Municipality and is available for inspection during normal office hours.
 - (3) The official version of the zoning scheme map as approved together with this By-law must be certified by the Municipal Manager.
 - (4) The official version of the zoning scheme map is the final authority as to the status of the current zoning classification of land in the Municipality and may only be amended as provided for in this By-law and the Planning By-law.
 - (5) The official version of the zoning scheme map is incorporated in and made part of this By-law and publication of this By-law in the *Provincial Gazette* constitutes notice of the approval of the zoning scheme map.

- (6) The Municipality must update the zoning scheme map within a reasonable time after use rights have been granted or have lapsed.
- (7) The Municipality may keep the zoning scheme map in an electronic format.
- (8) The Municipality may provide an extract of the zoning scheme map and/or zoning certificate to members of the public on payment of a fee determined by the Municipality in terms of the Municipality's tariff policy.

TRANSITION TO NEW USE ZONES AND SAVINGS

7. (1) Upon the date of commencement of this By-law, land that is zoned in terms of the previous zoning scheme is translated or reclassified to one of the use zones referred to in section 5.
- (2) The Zoning Transition Table, in Schedule 4 summarises the translation or reclassification of the use zones used in the previous zoning scheme to the use zones used in this By-law.
- (3) Despite the translation or reclassification of the use zones used in the previous zoning scheme to the use zones used in this By-law—
 - (a) any condition of approval or validity period that is applicable to a land unit in terms of the previous zoning scheme immediately before the coming into effect of this By-law, remains applicable and insofar as it determines development parameters that are different from the development parameters applicable in terms of this By-law, it is not to be considered an offence but a lawful non-conforming use;
 - (b) the Municipality must record any condition of approval referred to in paragraph (a) in the register together with any applicable validity period applicable to the zoning in terms of the previous zoning scheme;
 - (c) a zoning approved in terms of the previous zoning scheme that has been exercised within its validity period, cannot lapse, and is translated or reclassified as determined in this By-law;
 - (d) a zoning approved in terms of the previous zoning scheme that has not been exercised, lapses after the expiry of the validity period applicable to that zoning in terms of the previous zoning scheme;
 - (e) in the event of the lapsing of a zoning as contemplated in paragraph (d), the land unit reverts to the use zone applicable to it in terms of the previous zoning scheme before it was rezoned and is translated or reclassified as determined in Schedule 4.
 - (f) A building plan application that was formally submitted and accepted –
 - (i) immediately before the coming into effect of this By-law and which is still being processed; or
 - (ii) on or after the date of coming into effect of this By-law with the purpose to act on an approval in terms of the Planning By-law, must be assessed in accordance with that approval, provided that such building plan application is submitted within 30 months of commencement of this By-law or within the validity period of said approval, whichever is the later date.

RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS ON ZONING SCHEME MAP

8. (1) If the zoning of a land unit is incorrectly indicated on the zoning map, the owner of an affected land unit may apply to the Municipality to correct the error.
- (2) An owner contemplated in subsection (1) must apply to the Municipality in the form determined by the Municipality and must—
 - (a) submit written proof of the lawful land use rights; and
 - (b) indicate the suitable zoning which should be allocated.
- (3) The onus of proving that the zoning is incorrectly indicated on the zoning scheme map is on the owner.
- (4) The owner is exempted from paying application.

- (5) If the zoning of a land unit is incorrectly indicated on the zoning map, the Municipality must amend the zoning map.
- (6) If the correct zoning of a land unit cannot be ascertained from the information submitted to the Municipality or the records of the Municipality, the request for zoning rectification must be declined. If the owner wishes to contest the findings, the owner may apply for zoning determination in terms of the Planning By-law and the outcome of such zoning determination must be recorded in the zoning scheme register.
- (7) Notwithstanding the above, the Municipality may on its own accord rectify an error on the zoning map –
 - (a) due to:
 - (i) a conflict between the zoning scheme and a repealed or replaced zoning scheme as contemplated by Section 26(6) of SPLUMA; or
 - (ii) a conflict with the provisions of Section 24(2) of SPLUMA
 - (b) after notifying the owner of the property concerned; and affording the owner at least 30 days to make representations or to contest the proposed rectification. If the owner contests the rectification, he/she must provide documentary proof of the correct zoning.
 - (c) after submitting the matter to the municipal planning tribunal for a decision in accordance with Section 26(4) of SPLUMA, should the rectification be contested as contemplated in (b).
- (8) A property that is zoned Single Residential Zone III may be transitioned to Single Residential Zone I by means of a zoning rectification.

ZONING SCHEME REGISTER

9. The Municipality—
 - (1) must record all temporary and permanent departures, consent uses, or other permissions granted and non-conforming uses in the register;
 - (2) may keep the register from the date of commencement of the zoning scheme in an electronic format; and
 - (3) must make the register available to members of the public for viewing.

PRIMARY USES

10. Primary uses of land permitted in each use zone, without the Municipality's consent, are listed in the corresponding part of column 2 of the table set out in Schedule 1.

CONSENT USES

11. Consent uses of land permitted in each use zone, with the Municipality's prior consent in terms of its Planning By-law, is listed in the corresponding part of column 3 of the table set out in Schedule 1.

TEMPORARY DEPARTURES

12.
 - (1) The Municipality must record the relevant information relating to a temporary departure applicable to a land unit in the register.
 - (2) Approval of a use right as a temporary departure in terms of the Planning By-law must at least be subject to the development parameters applicable to the use right as stipulated in this By-law.
 - (3) Notwithstanding anything stated in the by-law and in the absence of a policy approved by Council, the Municipality may permit one (1) occasional use activity for an event that involves the gathering of people on a land unit in any use zone, excluding a residential zone, per calendar year for which no land use approval from the Municipality is required, provided that the following conditions are adhered to:
 - (a) The events shall be limited to celebrations such as birthday parties and weddings, bazaars, festivals, filming, promotional events, an outdoor market, or annual sporting events;

- (b) the operating hours of the event shall be from 06:00 to 22:00, and shall exclude the time needed to set up and remove the infrastructure and equipment for said event;
- (c) the event may not exceed 500 attendees or the number stated on the population certificate including all staff, performers, and vendors;
- (d) the activity may not involve amplified sound;
- (e) off-street parking shall be provided on the property concerned or on a property within walking distance thereof and specifically leased for the event. Off-street parking shall be provided at a ratio of at least 1 bay per 4 attendees including staff, and attendees shall be directed to such parking;
- (f) the event organiser shall provide sufficient portable ablution facilities as may be required to serve the number of people attending;
- (g) the event may not take place for more than three (3) consecutive days;
- (h) the event organiser shall ensure clearing of the event is completed within 24 hours of the end of the event; and
- (i) the Municipality may request that the scale / extent of the event is depicted on a site plan;
- (j) the event organiser must obtain comments from any interested and affected party and/or the surrounding neighbours identified by the Municipality.

NON-CONFORMING USES

- 13.** (1) A non-conforming use does not constitute an offence in terms of this by-law.
(2) A non-conforming use may continue as long as it remains otherwise lawful.
(3) No additions or extensions to a non-conforming use are permitted.

DEEMED ZONING OF CLOSED PUBLIC PLACES

- 14.** The zoning of land that was previously a public place, vested in or owned by the Municipality and that is closed, is determined as follows:
- (1) if the land is transferred to an abutting land owner, that portion of the land falls in the same zone as that of the abutting land belonging to the abutting owner; or
 - (2) the Municipality must determine which zoning applies to the land if—
 - (a) the land is transferred to an abutting land owner and that owner owns abutting properties falling into more than one zone; or
 - (b) in any other case not provided for in this section.

CHAPTER 3

OVERLAY ZONES

PURPOSE OF OVERLAY ZONES

15. (1) The Municipality may adopt, review or amend overlay zones for specific areas in the Municipality in accordance with section 16 to—
 - (a) give expression, in a planning context, to the local needs and values of the communities concerned; and
 - (b) promote particular types of development, urban form, landscape character, environmental features or heritage values.
- (2) The Municipality must determine development parameters for each area of an overlay zone.

PROCEDURES FOR ESTABLISHING, REVIEWING OR AMENDING OVERLAY ZONES

16. An overlay zone is adopted, reviewed or amended by the Municipality as an amendment of this by-law in accordance with the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), the Planning By-law or applicable Planning Law.

CHAPTER 4

DISTANCES, LEVELS AND BOUNDARIES

MEASURING DISTANCES AND LEVELS

17. The following provisions apply with regard to the method of measuring distances and levels:
- (1) when reference is made or implied to the distance between boundaries or between a building and a boundary, this distance must be measured in the following manner:
 - (a) the boundary or boundaries and all points of the building must be projected onto a horizontal plane, and all measures must be made in the plane; and
 - (b) the distance between a point on a building and a boundary must be measured at right angles to the erf boundary;
 - (2) when reference is made to a portion of a boundary opposite a building, that portion must be defined by drawing lines in a manner described in paragraph (a) from points on the building, at right angles to the boundary;
 - (3) when reference is made to natural ground level or of a roof wall plate, parapet or other things, the level must be calculated in accordance with recognised geometric principles; or
 - (4) when the levels involved are so irregular that calculation in accordance with the principles in paragraphs (a) to (c) is impractical or leads to a result which is not in accordance with the intent of the zoning scheme, the Municipality must determine the level.

DETERMINING BOUNDARIES OF USE ZONES

18. If uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of use zones, the following parameters apply in the order listed:
- (1) boundaries shown as following or approximately following any public street or road must be construed as following the street cadastral boundary;
 - (2) boundaries shown as following or approximately following any land unit boundary must be construed as following that boundary;
 - (3) boundaries shown as following or approximately following natural features must be construed as following those features; and
 - (4) in the event of further uncertainty as to the boundaries of a use zone, the Municipality must make a determination.

CHAPTER 5

ENFORCEMENT

OFFENCES, PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAW

19. (1) Subject to section 13, no person may erect any building or structure or any part thereof—
- (a) except for a purpose permitted by this by-law and only in accordance with the applicable development parameters; or
 - (b) without first obtaining approval from the Municipality in terms of the Planning By-law.
- (2) A use not reflected as a primary or consent use for a particular use zone is not permitted in the use zone concerned, unless approved in terms of the Planning By-Law.
- (3) A person who contravenes this section and sections 21 to 51 is guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine or imprisonment not exceeding a period of 20 years or to both a fine and such imprisonment.
- (4) A Municipality must enforce the zoning scheme through the measures for enforcement provided for in the Planning By-law.

CHAPTER 6

DEVELOPMENT OF LAND

DEVELOPMENT PARAMETERS APPLICABLE TO USE RIGHTS

20. (1) The land use descriptions and development parameters applicable to each primary and consent use right depicted in the table in Schedule 1 are described in Schedule 2.
- (2) Development parameters are applicable to use rights only and, notwithstanding the zoning of an erf, a specific use right will always have the same development parameters as listed in Schedule 2, provided that the Municipality may grant a departure from the development parameters in terms of the Planning By-law.
- (3) Consent uses, as listed in Column 3 of Schedule 1, shall be subject to the following conditions:
- (a) when a consent use is granted in a particular zone, the applicable land use must be supplementary to the primary use right allowed under the particular zone; and
 - (b) when it is intended to utilise land exclusively for a consent use in a particular zone and the land use is a primary right in another zone, application must be made for rezoning to the zone where the applicable land use is a primary right;
 - (c) notwithstanding the provisions of subsections 3(a) and 3(b) above, where there is no zoning where the proposed use can be operated as a primary use right, such consent use shall be considered to be the primary right,
- (4) No departure from the land use descriptions or definitions may be granted by the Municipality.
- (5) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the Municipality may determine any additional condition of approval in respect of a use right for a specific property as may be required in terms of any other applicable legislation.

CHAPTER 7

GENERAL PROVISIONS

This part contains general provisions and parameters that apply to all zones or to specific zones as may be provided for. It includes matters such as encroachments that may occur within building lines and requirements for site development plans. It refers to hazardous substances, owners' associations, screening, retaining structures, outdoor storage, antennae systems and other municipal by-laws. This part also contains requirements for parking, loading, access and infrastructure. There are also provisions relating to the subdivision of land.

ENCROACHMENT OF BUILDING LINES AND ENVIRONMENTAL BUFFERS

21. (1) Notwithstanding the building line requirements set out in Chapter 6, the following structures or portions of structures may be erected within the prescribed building lines, provided they do not extend beyond the boundaries of a land unit:
- (a) boundary walls, screen walls, fences and gates; not exceeding 2.1 metres in height above the natural ground level, excluding where any such wall will result in infilling higher than 0.5 metres above natural ground level, except as provided for under section 27(3);
 - (b) open and uncovered stoeps that are less than 500 millimetres in height from the natural level of the ground;
 - (c) entrance steps, landings and entrance porches, excluding *porte-cocheres*;
 - (d) a covered entrance or gatehouse that has a roofed area not exceeding 5 m² and a roof height not exceeding 3 metres from the floor to the highest point;
 - (e) eaves and awnings projecting no more than 1 metre from the wall of a building;
 - (f) cornices, chimney breasts, flower boxes, water pipes, drain pipes and minor decorative features not projecting more than 500 millimetres from the wall of a building;
 - (g) swimming pools not closer than 1 metre from any boundary;
 - (h) a basement, provided that no part of such a basement projects above natural ground level;
 - (i) a refuse room and/or a service yard required by the Municipality in terms of this by-law;
 - (j) water storage tanks not exceeding the height of the boundary wall; and
 - (k) earth banks and retaining structures in accordance with section 26.
- (2) For the purposes of determining street boundaries a street centreline setback and site access requirements the boundary of a pedestrian way or service lane that cannot or will never be used by motor vehicles may be regarded as a common boundary.
- (3) Notwithstanding Section 21(1) and (2) and the building lines prescribed in the "land use descriptions", the Municipality may impose environmental setback lines that are more restrictive, where activities are proposed in the following environmental buffers:
- (a) the 1:100-year flood line or, if no flood line has been determined, within 32 metres from the edge of a hydrological feature such as a river, water body or in stream dam;
 - (b) 32m from the edge of a wetland or such greater distance as may be determined in terms of environmental law;
 - (c) within the coastal erosion risk lines;
 - (d) below the 5-metre average mean sea level line.
- (4) Where environmental buffers apply to a property, the Municipality may, upon consideration of a land use application or building plan application, request the submission of an environmental assessment or specialist report to determine the environmental setback line.

STREET CENTRELINE SETBACK

22. (1) The portion of a land unit falling within a street centreline setback area is excluded for the purpose of determining coverage and maximum floor space, unless the owner transfers the portion concerned to the Municipality free of charge.
- (2) In such case, the portion must be included for the purpose of determining coverage or maximum floor space on a land unit.

SITE DEVELOPMENT AND LANDSCAPING PLANS

23. (1) In addition to the zones that specifically require a site development plan and/or landscaping plan, the Municipality may require a site development plan and/or landscaping plan in respect of the following development types:
- (a) shopping centres and shopping complexes;
 - (b) business and office park developments;
 - (c) industrial park developments;
 - (d) developments in conservation areas;
 - (e) developments that will be sectionalised;
 - (f) incremental residential developments; and
 - (g) major developments where there are concerns relating to urban form, heritage, traffic, the environment or planning.
- (2) The Municipality may require some or all of the following information for a site development plan–
- (a) existing bio-physical characteristics of the property;
 - (b) existing and proposed cadastral boundaries;
 - (c) the layout of the property, indicating the use of different portions of the property;
 - (d) the massing, position, use and extent of buildings;
 - (e) sketch plans and elevations of proposed structures, including information about their external appearance;
 - (f) cross-sections of the site and buildings on site;
 - (g) the alignment and general specification of vehicle access, roads, parking areas, loading areas, pedestrian flow and footpaths;
 - (h) any measures of access control to and reservation of parking spaces / areas;
 - (i) the position and extent of private, public and communal space;
 - (j) typical details of fencing or walls around the perimeter of the land unit and within the property;
 - (k) electricity supply and external lighting proposals;
 - (l) provisions for the supply of water, management of storm water, and disposal of sewage and refuse;
 - (m) external signage details;
 - (n) general landscaping proposals, including vegetation to be preserved, removed or planted (list of plant species to be included), natural areas to be rehabilitated, external paving, play apparatus, street furniture, sidewalks, walking paths, and measures for stabilising outdoor areas where applicable;
 - (o) the phasing of a development;
 - (p) the proposed development in relation to existing and finished ground levels, including excavation, cut and fill;
 - (q) statistical information about the extent of the proposed development, floor area allocations and parking supply;
 - (r) relationship of the proposed development to the quality, safety and amenity of the surrounding public environment;
 - (s) relationship of the proposed development to adjacent sites, especially with respect to access, overshadowing and scale;

- (t) illustrations in a three-dimensional form depicting visual impacts of the proposed development on the site and in relation to surrounding buildings; and
 - (u) any other details as may reasonably be required by the Municipality.
- (3) The Municipality may require that the area covered by a site development plan must extend beyond the site under consideration if, in its opinion, the proposed development will have a wide impact.
- (4) The Municipality may determine the extent of the area covered by a site development plan.
- (5) An applicant must submit a site development plan to the Municipality if it is required in terms of this zoning scheme before any development on the relevant land unit may commence.
- (6) The Municipality may require amendments of detail to the site development plan to address reasonable concerns relating to access, parking, architectural form, urban form, landscaping, environmental management, engineering services or similar concerns.
- (7) The following provisions apply with regard to site development plans:
- (a) the property must be developed generally in accordance with an approved site development plan;
 - (b) if the Municipality considers it necessary, a transport or traffic impact statement or assessment may be required in conjunction with a site development plan, the extent of which must be determined by the Municipality, depending on the size of the development;
 - (c) if the Municipality considers it necessary, a storm water impact assessment or storm water management plan or both may be required in conjunction with a site development plan, the extent of which must be determined by the Municipality, depending on the size of the development;
 - (d) if the Municipality considers it necessary, a visual impact assessment, which may include a landscape character analysis, may be required in conjunction with a site development plan, the extent of which must be determined by the Municipality, depending on the size of the development; and
 - (e) an approved site development plan must be considered as setting additional development parameters applicable to the base zone, and any application for amendment must comply with the Municipality's requirements for the amendments.
- (8) A site development plan must —
- (a) be consistent with the development rules of the zoning;
 - (b) be consistent with the development rules of an overlay zone, and if applicable;
 - (c) comply with the conditions of approval; and
 - (d) comply with the Planning By-law.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

24. (1) Any use or ancillary activity that involves the storage or keeping of hazardous substances that may result in an installation being declared a major hazardous installation in terms of occupational health and safety law is not permitted unless the owner has submitted a risk management and prevention plan and the Municipality has given its approval to the plan.
- (2) The Municipality's approval in terms of subsection (1) above does not exempt the owner from applying for permission in terms of other relevant legislation.

SCREENING

25. The Municipality may require screening in accordance with the following provisions:
- (a) any part of a land unit which is used for the storage or loading of goods must be enclosed with a suitable wall or landscape screening or both; and

- (b) any external, communal or utility service or equipment which is required for a building must be appropriately screened from view from a public street, and the screening must be integrated with the building in terms of materials, colour, shape and size.

EARTH BANKS AND RETAINING STRUCTURES

- 26.** Unless the prior approval of the Municipality has been obtained—
- (1) no earth bank, retaining structure, column, suspended floor, other device or series of such devices may be constructed that enables the ground floor of a building to be raised more than 1 metre above natural ground level, provided that where the raising takes place, the height must still be measured from natural ground level, excluding infill for a driveway;
 - (2) no earth bank or retaining structure used for holding back earth or loose rock, whether associated with a building or not, may be constructed to a height of more than 2 metres above natural ground level; and
 - (3) no series of earth banks or retaining structures may be constructed to a cumulative height of more than 2,5 metres above natural ground level, unless an approximately level area of at least 2 metres wide is incorporated between successive embankments or retaining structures for every 2 metres of cumulative height.

BOUNDARY WALLS

- 27.** In the absence of an approved site development plan, architectural guidelines or relevant policy the following development parameters apply to boundary walls:
- (1) **Height**

The maximum height in all cases is 2.1 metres, subject to subsection (3) below.
 - (2) **Permeability**
 - (a) conditions pertaining to permeability of street boundary walls must be contained in the approval of all new land use applications;
 - (b) 60% of the street boundary wall on the perimeter of an estate housing, group housing and town housing development must be permeable, provided that those parts of the property that must be screened in terms of section 25 of this By-law are excluded; and
 - (c) 60% of a street boundary wall of non-residential properties and properties bordering onto business and tourism corridors must be permeable, provided that those parts of the property that must be screened in terms of section 25 of this By-law are excluded.
 - (3) Notwithstanding any other provision in this scheme, the Municipality may, upon consideration of a land use application or building plan application, impose the following restrictions on the erection of boundary walls and fences erected in natural areas, in an environmental buffer, and on properties with an Agricultural, Open Space or Resort zoning to ensure that the erection thereof does not pose a danger to, or impede wildlife movement – provided that these provisions may not be applied retrospectively to walls and fences legitimately erected prior to adoption of this bylaw:
 - (a) The erection of solid walls, barbed wire, razor wire, electric fences or other dangerous fences along property boundaries may be restricted or prohibited;
 - (b) Fences comprising barbed wire, razor wire, or electric fencing to be set back 5m from the property boundary and 10m from a natural area or within an environmental buffer;
 - (c) Fences erected on the property boundary or within a natural area or environmental buffer may be restricted to horizontal strand wires at least 100mm apart, with the bottom strand wire being 300mm from the ground level;
 - (d) Wire mesh type fences may be restricted to 100mmx100mm openings with periodic 300mmx300mm openings at the bottom of the fence to allow for the movement of small

wildlife, provided that such fencing may not be erected within a natural area or within 10m of an environmental buffer;

- (e) Fences and boundary walls may be limited to a height of 1.2m as measured from natural ground level;
- (f) The erection of security walls and fences of more than 1.2m in height may be restricted to areas around buildings and animal enclosures, provided that such walls and fences shall be set back at least 5m from the street boundary;
- (g) The planting of a vegetation may be required to act as a screen between a solid wall and a street boundary;
- (h) Where a perimeter fence of more than 1.2m in height is required for agricultural production (farming) purposes, such fence may be set back at least 5m from a property boundary and 10m from a natural area or environmental buffer;

MAINTENANCE OF PROPERTY

28. Property must be properly maintained by the owner or occupier and may not—

- (1) be left in a neglected or offensive state, as may be determined by the Municipality;
- (2) contain an unsightly accumulation of papers, cartons, garden refuse, rubble or other waste material, as may be determined by the Municipality;
- (3) contain an accumulation of motor wrecks or un-roadworthy vehicles or used motor parts, unless these are part of a primary or consent use in terms of this zoning scheme;
- (4) contain outdoor storage of building material, appliances or similar items unless these—
 - (a) form part of a primary or consent use in terms of this zoning scheme;
 - (b) are temporarily being stored for the purpose of construction in accordance with a valid building plan approval; or
 - (c) are being stored in conjunction with the holding of a yard or garage sale with a duration of not more than two consecutive days.

PARKING OF VEHICLES IN RESIDENTIAL ZONES

29. A motor vehicle of an occupant of a dwelling unit and used for commercial activities conducted away from the dwelling unit may be parked on the property where the occupant resides, provided that—

- (1) there is adequate space on the property concerned;
- (2) no more than one commercial vehicle per dwelling unit may be parked on the property; and
- (3) the gross weight of any such commercial vehicle may not exceed 3 500 kg.

MOBILE HOMES AND CARAVANS

- 30.**
- (1) A recreational vehicle, including a mobile home, camp trailer or caravan, may not be used for permanent habitation without the approval of the Municipality, unless the zoning lawfully allows such activity.
 - (2) The following additional development parameters apply with regard to mobile homes approved to be placed on a land unit zoned for residential purposes:
 - (a) the mobile home or caravan must be sited on a foundation slab and properly anchored;
 - (b) solid perimeter skirting, of material and colour complementary to the mobile home or caravan, must be provided from the bottom of the mobile home to the ground surface;
 - (c) the roof and exterior siding of the mobile home or caravan must be of a non-reflective material; and
 - (d) any structural additions must be of materials which, in the opinion of the Municipality, are compatible with the mobile home or caravan.

ROOFTOP BASE TELECOMMUNICATION STATIONS, WI-FI BOOSTER ANTENNAS AND SATELLITE DISH**ANTENNA SYSTEMS**

31. (1) A rooftop base telecommunication station may not extend more than 3 metres in height above the building that it is attached to without the prior approval of the Municipality.
- (2) No rooftop base telecommunication station or transmission tower granted as a consent use in terms of this by-law may be modified or have its radio-frequency emissions altered without prior written approval from the Municipality.
- (3) The following provisions apply with regard to decommissioned antennae or rooftop base telecommunication stations:
- (a) the owner or operator must remove all decommissioned infrastructure;
 - (b) if the site has been disturbed, the owner or operator must rehabilitate the site to its original state or to a state acceptable to the Municipality; and
 - (c) if the owner or operator fails to comply with paragraphs (a) or (b), the Municipality may remove that infrastructure, and rehabilitate the site at the expense of the owner or operator.
- (4) Any Wi-Fi booster antenna or a satellite dish antenna with a diameter in excess of 1.5 metres must be placed in a position that minimises the visual impact on the surrounding area, to the satisfaction of the Municipality.
- (5) Wi-Fi booster antennas and satellite dish antennas of 1.5 metres in diameter and smaller and used solely for the purposes of television reception or telecommunication, do not require the Municipality's approval and may not at any point be more than 1.5 metres above the roof surface, measured perpendicularly from that surface.

GEYSERS AND SOLAR PANELS OR SIMILAR INFRASTRUCTURE AFFIXED TO A BUILDING

32. Any external geysers and associated equipment or solar panels or similar infrastructure affixed to a building may not at any point be more than 1.5 metres above the height of that building, measured perpendicularly from that surface. The erection of solar panels for private use and which does not constitute a renewable energy structure, shall be permitted in all instances.

EQUIPMENT ON TOP OF BUILDING

33. No elevator motor rooms, satellite dishes, ventilation shafts, water tanks, air conditioning plants or other equipment on top of a flat roofed building may exceed a height of 2 metres above the wall plate, subject to the definition of "height".

PARAPET WALLS

34. Parapet walls are restricted to 500 millimetres in height above the finished roof level immediately contiguous to the parapet.

CHIMNEYS

35. Chimneys may not extend higher than 1 metre above the highest point of the roof of a dwelling house or dwelling unit.

TELECOMMUNICATION AND ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINES

36. Telecommunication and electrical transmission lines may be permitted by the Municipality or an organ of state to traverse a land unit, as may be reasonably required by the Municipality or an organ of state in accordance with and subject to expropriation laws, other applicable laws and the registration of the necessary servitudes.

ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL PLAYING DEVICES

37. Electronic or mechanical playing devices are permitted in accordance with the applicable legislation.

UTILISATION OF OUTBUILDINGS

38. No outbuilding may be utilised for any purpose other than the purpose submitted in the building plans and approved by the Municipality, and an outbuilding may not be utilised until the main buildings are completed or occupied, unless approved by the Municipality.

DETERMINATION OF NATURAL GROUND LEVEL

39. (1) The Municipality may request the submission of a registered land surveyor's certificate to determine the natural ground level before any construction activities may commence.
- (2) Where the level of the land has been altered with the approval of the Municipality—
- (a) any grading for the purpose of development must connect evenly with the existing levels of abutting land units; and
 - (b) the Municipality may approve the altered ground level to be the natural ground level;
- (3) Where it is not possible to determine the natural ground level due to irregularities or disturbances of the land, the Municipality may -
- (a) determine the natural ground level from measurements supplied on a building plan; or
 - (b) deem a level to be the natural ground level based on measurements interpolated from a contour plan, local height benchmark or other information held by the Municipality; or
 - (c) require the owner or applicant to commission a registered surveyor to measure levels of the ground or interpolate levels, to provide the Municipality with sufficient information so that it can determine the natural ground level for the purpose of administering this zoning scheme bylaw;
- (4) Where land is excavated, and the excavated material is used to extend and/or elevate a building site, the natural ground level is not altered unless approved by the Municipality in which case the Municipality shall define a level for the purposes of administering the height restriction of the building.

ANIMALS KEPT FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

40. Animals may be kept for commercial purposes only on a land unit zoned Agricultural Zone I and Agricultural Zone II.

HOBBIES IN AGRICULTURAL, SINGLE RESIDENTIAL AND GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONES

41. When exercising a hobby in agricultural and all single and general residential zones, the dominant use of the dwelling house or dwelling unit must be for the living accommodation of a single family, provided that—
- (1) no portion of the dwelling unit may be used for the purposes of a noxious trade, risk activity or sale of alcoholic beverages;
 - (2) in addition to paragraph (1), the following uses are not classified as hobbies:
 - (a) activities conforming to the definition of a shop;
 - (b) animal care centres;
 - (c) butcheries;
 - (d) coal and wood merchants;
 - (e) escort agencies or adult entertainment;
 - (f) fishmongers;
 - (g) hospitals or clinics;
 - (h) house shops;
 - (i) taverns;

- (j) manufacturing of concrete products;
 - (k) repair of motor vehicles not registered in the occupant's name;
 - (l) panel beating or spray painting;
 - (m) parcel delivery services;
 - (n) places of entertainment;
 - (o) places of instruction
 - (p) shooting ranges or shooting instructions;
 - (q) taxi businesses;
 - (r) tow-in services;
 - (s) transport contractors;
 - (t) undertakers;
 - (u) vehicle rental agencies; or
 - (v) any other activity which, in the opinion of the Municipality, does not fit in the particular environment, is deemed to be a nuisance or is of such nature that it must be located on a suitably zoned premises;
- (3) no goods may publicly be displayed, and no external evidence of the hobby may be visible from the street;
 - (4) no advertising may be displayed;
 - (5) any public exhibition of hobby items or activities on the residential property must:
 - (a) be preceded by a written consent from the Municipality; and
 - (b) during such an event, temporary parking must be provided on the land unit in accordance with the parking requirements of this Bylaw and appropriate traffic regulating measures must be put in place;
 - (6) an activity associated with a hobby may not occupy more than 25% of the total floor area of the dwelling on the property or 60 m², whichever is more restrictive, including storage;
 - (7) the Municipality may restrict the operating hours relating to the hobby or instruct that the activity be ceased, if the activity is deemed to be a nuisance to residents in the area; and
 - (8) any new structure, or alteration to the existing dwelling or outbuilding, must conform to the residential character of the area concerned.

CHAPTER 8

PARKING AND LOADING

OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

42. (1) If parking requirements are not stipulated for a particular use, or in terms of a specific condition imposed by the Municipality, parking must be provided at a minimum ratio in accordance with the table entitled “Minimum off-street parking requirements”;
- (2) the Municipality must determine off-street parking requirements for land uses not stipulated in the table “Minimum off-street parking requirements”;
- (3) the column in the table titled “Minimum off-street parking requirements” which is headed “Normal Areas” refers to standard requirements which apply to areas where public transport is not being specifically promoted.
- (4) the column with heading “PT1 Areas” refers to areas where the use of public transport is to be promoted as well as areas dominated by pedestrian movement and/or non-motorised transport movement, but where the Council considers the provision of public transport to be inadequate.
- (5) the column with heading “PT2 Areas” refers to areas where the use of public transport is to be promoted as well as areas dominated by pedestrian movement and/or non-motorised transport movement, and the Council considers the provision of public transport sufficient enough to justify the reduced parking requirements;
- (6) areas initially determined to be PT1 Areas may be changed to PT2 Areas once the Municipality is satisfied that the provision of public transport is adequate;
- (7) if an area has not been specifically identified by Council as a PT1 or PT2 area, then the parking requirements for Normal areas shall apply;
- (8) off-street parking space must be provided—
- (a) on the property for which parking is required;
 - (b) subject to the Municipality’s approval, in public parking facilities available in the vicinity; or
 - (c) in accordance with the table below;
- (9) areas designated as “PT1” or “PT2” areas shall be incorporated as a schedule in the zoning scheme.

MINIMUM OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

Land Use	Normal Areas	PT1 Areas	PT2 Areas
Main dwelling unit of dwelling house	Erven >350m ² : 2 bays per dwelling unit Erven ≤350m ² : 1 bay per dwelling unit Erven ≤ 100m ² : Nil per dwelling unit	Erven >100m ² : 1 bay per dwelling Erven ≤ 100m ² : Nil per dwelling unit	Erven >100m ² : 1 bay per dwelling Erven ≤ 100m ² : Nil per dwelling unit
Double dwelling house	2 bays per dwelling unit	1 bay per dwelling unit	1 bay per dwelling unit
Shelter	Nil	Nil	Nil

Land Use		Normal Areas	PT1 Areas	PT2 Areas
Group housing/Town Housing		1.25 bays per dwelling unit with 2 habitable rooms or less 1.75 bays per dwelling unit with 3 habitable rooms or more 0.25 bays per unit for visitors	1 bay per dwelling unit 0.25 bays/unit for visitors	1 bay per dwelling unit or As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA
Retirement resort	Dwelling unit	1.25 bays per dwelling unit with 2 habitable rooms or less 1.75 bays per dwelling unit with 3 habitable rooms or more 0.25 bays per unit for visitors	1 bay per dwelling unit 0.25 bays/unit for visitors	1 bay per dwelling unit or As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA
	Home for the aged	0,75 bays per bedroom	0,5 bays per bedroom	0,25 bays per bedroom or As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA
	Frail Care	0,75 bays per bed	0,5 bays per bed	0,25 bays per bed or As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA
Orphanage		0,75 bays per bedroom	0,5 bays per bedroom	0,25 bays per bedroom or As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA
Flats		1.25 bays per dwelling unit with 2 habitable rooms or less 1.75 bays per dwelling unit with 3 or more habitable rooms 0.25 bays per unit for visitors	1 bay per dwelling unit with 2 habitable rooms or less 1.25 bays per dwelling unit with 3 or more habitable rooms 0.25 bays per unit for visitors	0.5 bays per dwelling 0.25 bays/unit for visitors Or As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA
Social Housing		0.75 bays per unit 0.25 bays per unit for visitors	0.5 bays per unit 0.25 bays per unit for visitors	As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA
Small-scale rental housing		0.75 bays per habitable room	0.5 bays per habitable room	0.25 bays per habitable room or As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIS
Second dwelling/Third dwelling/ Additional dwelling		1 additional bay	1 additional bay	Nil

Land Use		Normal Areas	PT1 Areas	PT2 Areas
Boarding house/ Guest House/ Bed and Breakfast Establishment/ Student Accommodation		1 bay per bedroom 2 bays for owner's home / manager's unit 1 bay for visitors/ employees	0.75 bays per bedroom 2 bays per owner's home / manager's unit	0.5 bays per bedroom 1 bay per owner's home / manger's unit
Guest Lodge		1 bay per bedroom for up to 10 bedrooms 10 bays or 0.75 bays per bedroom, whichever is more, for more than 10 bedrooms 2 bays for manager's unit 1 bay per 6 bedrooms for visitors / employees	0.75 bays per bedroom 2 bays per owner's home / manager's unit	0.5 bays per bedroom 1 bay per owner's home / manager's unit
Backpackers Lodge		1 bay per 3 beds 2 bays for owner's home / manager's unit 1 bay for visitors/ employees	1 bay per 3 beds	1 bay per 3 beds or As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA
Hotel (excluding other facilities, specific ratios apply to each use)		1 bay per bedroom plus 20 bays	0,75 bays per bedroom plus 10 bays	0.5 bays per bedroom plus 5 bays
Hospital (general, day hospital and private) / veterinary hospital		1 bay per bed 4 bays per consulting room	1 bay per bed 4 bays per consulting room	1 bay per bed 3 bays / consulting room
Frail care facility		1 bay per bed	1 bay per bed	1 bay per bed
Clinic/Medical consulting rooms/ veterinary clinic		4 bays per consulting room 1 bay per bed in a facility that provide overnight stay service	4 bays per consulting room 1 bay per bed in a facility that provide overnight stay service	3 bays per consulting room 1 bay per bed in a facility that provide overnight stay service
Home care facility		1 bay / 2 beds or part thereof (e.g., 2 bays per 3 beds)	1 bay / 2 beds or part thereof (e.g., 2 bays per 3 beds)	1 bay / 2 beds or part thereof (e.g., 2 bays per 3 beds)
Funeral parlour		1 bay per 4 seats 4 bays per 100 m ² office GLA	1 bay per 4 seats 2 bays / 100 m ² office GLA	1 bay per 4 seats 1 bay / 100 m ² office GLA
Shops Liquor store Restaurant	Neighbourhood shop	4 bays per 100 m ² GLA	3 bays per 100 m ² GLA	2 bays per 100 m ² GLA
	High intensity areas like CBD, corridors	6 bays per 100 m ² GLA	4 bays per 100 m ² GLA	3 bays per 100 m ² GLA
Big box retail / Shopping centres		6 bays per 100m ² GLA or As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA	As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA	As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA
Offices		4 bays per 100 m ² GLA	3 bays per 100 m ² GLA	2 bays per 100 m ² GLA

Land Use	Normal Areas	PT1 Areas	PT2 Areas
Home occupation	1 bay per 25 m ² GLA	1 bay per 25 m ² GLA	1 bay per 25 m ² GLA
House shop / house tavern	1 bay per 25 m ² GLA	1 bay per 25 m ² GLA	1 bay per 25 m ² GLA
Industry / Light industry / Warehouse / Scrap yard/ Builder's yard / Noxious trade / Risk activity / recycling facility / waste reclamation centre	2 bays per 100 m ² GLA up to 3000m ² 60 bays or 1 bay per 100m ² GLA, whichever is more, for more than 3000m ²	2 bays per 100 m ² GLA up to 3000m ² 60 bays or 1 bay per 100m ² GLA, whichever is more, for more than 3000m ²	1.5 bays per 100 m ² GLA
Industrial hive / Service trade	4 bays per 100 m ² GLA	3 bays per 100 m ² GLA	1.5 bays per 100 m ² GLA
Self-storage facility	1 bay per 100m ² GLA	1 bay per 100m ² GLA	1 bay per 100m ² GLA
Service station/ Motor repair garage/ Motor vehicle sales or Vehicle hire premises	4 per repair bay Minimum of 8 bays Plus 4 bays per 100 m ² GLA	4 per repair bay Minimum of 8 bays Plus 4 bays per 100 m ² GLA	4 per repair bay Minimum of 8 bays Plus 4 bays per 100 m ² GLA
Open air motor vehicle sales	As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA	As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA	As determined by the Municipality or a parking study/TIA
Place of assembly/Place of worship/ Place of Entertainment / Place of leisure / Gambling place/ Function venue	1 bay per 8 seats	1 bay per 10 seats	1 bay per 15 seats
Power centre	6 bays per 100m ² GLA	4 bays per 100m ²	3 bays per 100m ²
Motor fitment centre	2 bays per service bay	2 bays per service bay	2 bays per service bay
Sport stadium	1 bay per 4 seats or persons	1 bay per 4 seats or persons	1 bay per 4 seats or persons
Gymnasium, health club	10 bays per 100m ² GLA	10 bays per 100m ² GLA	10 bays per 100m ² GLA
Schools / Cottage school	1.5 bay per classroom/office plus stop & drop facility	1.5 bays per classroom/office plus stop & drop facility	1.5 bays per classroom/office plus stop & drop facility
Crèche (includes day care centre)	1 bay per 10 children plus 1 stop & drop facility	1 bay per 10 children plus 1 stop & drop facility	1 bay per 10 children plus 1 stop & drop facility
Library, Museum	2 bays per 100m ² GLA	1,5 bays per 100m ² GLA	1,5 bays per 100m ² GLA
Place of instruction (other than schools/day care centre/ crèche)	1.5 bay per classroom/office plus 1 per 6 students	1.5 bay / classroom/office 1 per 10 students	1.5 bay classroom/office per 20 students
Conference facility	8 bays per 10 seats	6 bays per 10 seats	4 bays per 10 seats

ALTERNATIVE PARKING SUPPLY

43. (1) As an alternative to compliance with the off-street parking requirements in terms of this zoning scheme, an owner may, with the approval of the Municipality—
- (a) acquire an area of land sufficient for the permanent parking requirements elsewhere, in a location approved by the Municipality; or

- (b) acquire permanent rights to a parking facility or portion of a parking facility elsewhere, in a location approved by the Municipality, and must register a notarial tie or servitude against that land or parking facility to link the properties concerned for the purpose of parking, and the owner must cause the parking concerned to be constructed and maintained in accordance with the Municipality’s requirements and approval.
- (2) The cost of registration of the notarial tie or servitude referred to in paragraph (1)(b) must be borne by the owner.

COMBINED PARKING REQUIREMENTS

44. If two or more uses combine to share a common parking area, the Municipality may approve parking requirements that provide less than the quantum of the parking required for individual uses provided that—
- (1) the Municipality is satisfied that the utilisation of the same parking area by the different use types or activities in the zones will not result in a concurrent use of the parking area; and
 - (2) bays intended for combined uses may not subsequently be reallocated to other uses without the approval of the Municipality.

SITE ACCESS AND EXITS

45. (1) The Municipality may require compliance with standard municipal or provincial access spacing guidelines.
- (2) No access may be closer than 10 metres from an intersection as defined by the prolongation of street boundaries, except for industrial-zoned properties, where the distance must be 15 metres.
- (3) The Municipality may restrict or prohibit access if a pedestrian or traffic hazard is created or is likely to be created.
- (4) Vehicle entrances and exit ways to and from a property must conform to the following requirements:
- (a) motor vehicle carriageway crossings must be limited to one per site per proclaimed street, public street or private road abutting the site;
 - (b) despite paragraph (a), where the total length of any street boundary of a site is 30 metres in length or more, one additional carriageway crossing may be permitted, provided that no two carriageway crossings are closer than 12 metres to each other;
 - (c) the minimum and maximum widths of motor vehicle carriageway crossings must be in accordance with the table, titled “Width of motor vehicle carriageway crossings” as measured on the street boundary, where a single carriageway crossing means the crossing may only be used as either an entrance or an exit only, not both, and a combined carriageway crossing means that the crossing can be used for both an entrance and an exit;
 - (d) the minimum width of a panhandle access may not be less than 4 metres wide unless otherwise determined by the Municipality.

WIDTH OF MOTOR VEHICLE CARRIAGEWAY CROSSINGS

Type of carriageway crossing	Minimum width	Maximum width
Dwelling units	2.5 metres	8.0 metres
Single entrance or exit way for other land uses	2.5 metres	4.0 metres
Combined entrance and exit way for other land uses	5.0 metres	8.0 metres

PARKING LAYOUT REQUIREMENTS

46. (1) The following parking layout requirements apply unless otherwise stated in this zoning scheme:

- (a) parking layout configurations, minimum dimensions and ramps to a parking area must be in accordance with this zoning scheme or an approved site development plan;
 - (b) A standard 90-degree parking bay for a motor vehicle shall measure at least 2,5 metres in width and 5.0 metres in length with 7.5 metres manoeuvring space or otherwise determined by the Municipality;
 - (c) the layout of any parking area, except for parking in Single Residential Zone I, Single Residential Zone III and General Residential Zones I to III must ensure that vehicles can readily leave the site without reversing across the sidewalk, unless otherwise approved by the Municipality;
 - (d) a tandem bay accommodating two motor vehicles is regarded as one bay for the purposes of this zoning scheme, except for Single Residential Zone I, Single Residential Zone III and General Residential Zones I to III, where a tandem bay is regarded as two bays;
 - (e) visitor parking bays must be clearly demarcated, readily visible and accessible to visitors, and preferably grouped together;
 - (f) parking areas must be used for the parking of vehicles which are lawfully allowed on them, and any activity which causes an obstruction for vehicular traffic or pedestrian use of the sidewalk is prohibited;
 - (g) parking areas must be constructed and maintained in a state suitable for the parking and movement of vehicles;
 - (h) control of access to and reservation of parking bays and / or areas is not permitted unless written approval has been obtained from the Municipality; either through an approved site development plan or other written approval; and
 - (i) despite paragraphs (a) to (h), the Municipality may lay down more restrictive requirements related to parking, site access or motor vehicle carriageway crossing, if it considers this to be necessary from a pedestrian or traffic safety point of view.
- (2) The Municipality may require an applicant to submit a parking layout plan indicating—
- (a) the way in which it is proposed that motor vehicles park;
 - (b) the means of entrance and exit from parking areas;
 - (c) landscaping proposals; and
 - (d) construction details.

PARKING FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED

47. (1) The Municipality may require parking suitable for use by persons with physical disabilities to be provided on any land unit in order to ensure easy and convenient access for such persons to services and facilities generally open to the public and to residential uses.
- (2) In parking lots reserved for employees, at least one parking space shall be accessible for persons with disabilities.
- (3) In any parking facility serving the public, parking for persons with physical disabilities must be provided in accordance with the table entitled “Physically disabled accessible parking”.

PHYSICALLY DISABLED ACCESSIBLE PARKING

Total no of parking bays	Required number of bays accessible to the physically disabled
1–50	1
51–100	2
101–150	3
151–200	4
For every additional 100 bays	1 additional parking bay

- (4) Parking for the physically disabled must comply with the following requirements:

- (a) parking bays must be a minimum of 3.7 metres in width and 6 metres in length or according to such other measures as may be approved by the South African Bureau of Standards;
 - (b) parking and access aisles shall be situated on and accessed from a surface that is not steeper than 1:50;
 - (c) parking bays must be located within 50 metres of an accessible building or site entrances, and must be located to provide convenient access to kerb ramps;
 - (d) each parking bay reserved for physically disabled persons must be identified by a vertical sign incorporating the international symbol for access by persons with disabilities in accordance with the standards of the South African Bureau of Standards and marked on the parking surface with the international symbol for disabled accessibility and shall be at least 1000mm x 1000mm in size;
 - (e) additional signage indicating the parking bay as reserved for exclusive use by persons with physical disabilities may be required by the Municipality;
 - (f) if five or fewer parking bays are provided, at least one bay must be reserved exclusively for persons with physical disabilities; and
 - (g) entry and routing to any parking space designated for persons with disabilities shall be provided with a clear height of at least 2.4 metres and shall allow for the entry of vehicles suitable for use by wheelchair users, particularly those that have a hoist to carry the wheelchair on top of the car.
- (5) Parking for persons with physical disabilities must count towards fulfilling off-street parking requirements.

MOTORCYCLE AND BICYCLE PARKING SPACES

48. (1) The Municipality may require that parking be provided for motorcycles and bicycles.
- (2) For every 2 motorcycle or 3 bicycle parking spaces provided, a credit of 1 vehicle parking bay may be given towards applicable parking requirements, provided that—
- (a) the total credit may not exceed 5% of the parking bays required;
 - (b) the minimum dimension for a motorcycle space is 2.2 metres in length and 1 metre in width; and
 - (c) the minimum dimension for a bicycle space is 2 metres in length and 0,6 metres in width.
- (3) Signage, bollards and accessible sheltered and secured racks or other devices for storing bicycles and enabling motorcyclists to make use of such bays must be installed.

LOADING REQUIREMENTS

49. (1) Unless the Municipality grants approval to waive this requirement, loading bays must be provided in accordance with the table entitled “Minimum off-street loading bay requirements”.
- (2) The Municipality may determine off-street loading requirements for uses not stipulated in the table.
- (3) The following minimum requirements apply to loading bays:
- (a) a loading bay must measure not less than 4.5 metres x 10 metres for perpendicular loading, and 2.5 metres x 12 metres for parallel loading;
 - (b) no carriageway crossing to be accessed by loading vehicles may be less than 3 metres in width, and no combined entrance and exit way may be less than 6 metres in width;
 - (c) covered loading areas must have a minimum headroom of 3.7 metres; and
 - (d) The Municipality may require the screening of loading areas.

MINIMUM OFF-STREET LOADING BAY REQUIREMENTS

Land use	Floor area (m ²)	Number of loading bays
Offices	0–5 000	0
	5 001–15 000	1
	15 001–30 000	2
	Every additional 30 000 or part thereof	1 additional bay
Business premises other than offices, shops, industry	0–1 000	0
	1 001–2 500	1
	2 501–5 000	2
	5 001–10 000	3
	Every additional 10 000 or part thereof	1 additional bay
Shop	0–500	1
	501–1 000	2
	1 001 and greater	3 x requirements for business premises other than offices, and industry

CHAPTER 9

REFUSE ROOMS AND SERVICE YARDS

REFUSE ROOMS

50. The Municipality may, for the purposes of collecting refuse, require the owner to install a refuse receptacle on a property and require that the refuse receptacle—
- (1) is of sufficient size to accommodate the refuse generated from the property for one week;
 - (2) be located adjacent to a public street, or in a position which will provide acceptable access to a refuse collection vehicle;
 - (3) be designed in a manner that is architecturally compatible with the other structures on the property and will screen refuse bins from public view; and
 - (4) comply with any other conditions or standard requirements that the Municipality may impose relating to access, health, pollution control, recycling safety or aesthetics.

SERVICE YARDS

51. (1) The Municipality may require the owner to install a screened area providing utility or communal services, including washing lines, for residential developments.
- (2) The utility and communal services must—
- (a) be designed in a manner that is architecturally compatible with the other structures on the property and in the case of refuse bins must be screened from public view; and
 - (b) comply with any other conditions or standard requirements that the Municipality may impose relating to access, health, pollution control, safety or aesthetics.

CHAPTER 10

DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

52. (1) The Municipality may impose development charges for any intensification of existing land use, based on enhanced primary rights arising from the transition from previous Zoning Schemes to this Integrated Zoning Scheme By-law, and in line with the Municipality's Development Charges Policy, where such development may have the effect of increasing the demand on external engineering services capacity irrespective of the geographical location of the development and shall be calculated to reflect the actual usage of municipal infrastructure.
- (2) Development charges may be payable (but are not limited to) in the following instances in accordance with the Municipality's Development Charges Policy:
- (a) Second dwelling units, caretakers' quarters, managers' units, and staff accommodation;
 - (b) any land uses added to a dwelling house, second dwelling unit, additional dwelling unit or third dwelling unit including a home occupation, bed and breakfast, letting to lodgers, home child care and hobbies;
 - (c) any historical land use approval where a condition was imposed which requires the payment of development charges (capital contributions);
 - (d) any new land use where the development extent exceeds the primary rights which existed on the property prior to the implementation of the Zoning Scheme By-law adopted in 2017;
 - (e) any new land use that causes an additional impact on infrastructure services and specifically where the proposed development exceeds the GLA which was permitted in terms of the zoning schemes that existed before the adoption of the Zoning Scheme by-law promulgated in 2017;
 - (f) where consolidation results in an accrual of rights as contemplated in terms of Section 24 of the Planning By-law or Section 14 of this By-law and which results in an increase in demand for infrastructure services;
 - (g) any land use that is approved through rights taken up by way of an overlay zone;
 - (h) any other land uses which may trigger the imposition of a charge as set out in the Municipality's development charges policy.
- (3) A development charge does not apply to:
- (a) Properties that have historical or primary land use rights where there is no record of conditions of approval requiring the payment of development charges;
 - (b) Land uses historically approved on building plans;
 - (c) Shelters and other temporary structures;
 - (d) Environmental facilities intended to be utilised for purposes of nature conservation;
 - (e) Occasional uses;
- (4) Development charges may be levied with or without subsidies or exemptions as set out in the Municipality's development charges policy;
- (5) The development charge shall be calculated on the submission of either a site development plan or a building plan and shall be paid prior to building plan approval.

SCHEDULE 1

USE ZONES TABLE

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
AGRICULTURAL ZONES		
Agricultural Zone I (AZI)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to promote and protect agriculture on farms as an important economic, environmental and cultural resource as well as the natural areas occurring on these farms. Limited provision is made for non-agricultural uses to provide rural communities in more remote areas with the opportunity to increase the economic potential of their properties, provided these uses do not present a significant negative impact on the primary agricultural resource or natural environment.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abattoir • Additional dwelling units • Agricultural industry • Agricultural service centre • Airfield • Animal care centre • Aqua-culture • Camping site • Composting • Cottage school • Farm grave yard • Freestanding base telecommunication station • Function venue • Guest house • Halfway house • Helicopter landing pad • Occasional use • Off-road trail • Plant nursery • Quarry • Renewable energy structure • Religious centre • Shooting range • Tourist facilities • Utility service • Wellness centre

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
Agricultural Zone II (AZII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to accommodate extensive residential properties, which may be used for small-scale agriculture or natural areas for people who seek a rural lifestyle. Such properties are often found close to towns and villages, and new smallholding areas should only be permitted within an acknowledged, demarcated urban area.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallholding 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural industry • Animal care centre • Aqua-culture • Conservation Estate • Farm shop • Freestanding base telecommunication station • Function venue • Guest house • Halfway house • Intensive animal farming • Intensive horticulture • Occasional use • Plant nursery • Quarry • Renewable energy structure • Riding school • Rooftop base telecommunication station • Tourist facilities • Utility service
Agricultural Zone III (AZIII)		
<p><i>The purpose of this zone is to support the government’s rural land development programme and provide for the establishment of worker accommodation and ancillary community facilities that is managed in a partnership between a farmer, agricultural worker and the state.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri-village 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinic • Convenience shop • Cottage school • Crèche • Freestanding base telecommunication station • Place of worship • Private open space • Rooftop base telecommunication station

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
SINGLE RESIDENTIAL ZONES		
Single Residential Zone I (SRZI)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for residential development where the predominant type of accommodation is a dwelling house for a single family, where each dwelling has its own land unit, and adequate outdoor space. Limited employment and additional accommodation opportunities are possible as primary, or consent uses, provided that the dominant use of the property remains residential and impacts of such uses do not adversely affect the quality and character of the surrounding residential environment.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling house 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crèche • Guest house • Halfway house • Home care facility • House shop • Place of instruction • Student accommodation • Third dwelling
Single Residential Zone II (SRZII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide a high degree of flexibility for low- to medium-density residential projects which have integrated site and design features, and which require individual design solutions and individually tailored development control provisions. This zone should not accommodate a resort but is particularly suitable for residential estates that are governed by a property owners' association, with or without security control, in accordance with section 29 of the Planning Bylaw access control and coordinated design requirements (such as golf estates, equestrian estates and residential marinas).</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estate housing 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crèche • Freestanding base telecommunication station • Home occupation • Rooftop base telecommunication station
Single Residential Zone III (SRZIII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for the incremental upgrading of informal housing in a formal settlement -where formal and informal housing types can be allowed on a single erf. In recognition of the realities of poor and marginalised communities, development management provisions are not restrictive and local employment generation is encouraged within this zone.</i></p> <p><i>This zone allows the owner to transition to Single Residential Zone I through a zoning rectification once all informal structures are removed from the property.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling house • Shelters 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crèche Halfway house • Home care facility • House shop • House Tavern • Small-scale rental housing

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
Single Residential Zone IV (SRZIV)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to accommodate land that has been demarcated for an informal settlement where the intention is to upgrade the settlement in accordance with a state housing program.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incremental Settlement 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House tavern • House shop • Neighbourhood shop
GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONES		
General Residential Zone I (GRZI)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to facilitate low intensity densification in designated areas, which will not have an adverse effect on the character of the existing built area and may contribute to the optimal utilisation of land and infrastructure.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double dwelling house 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guest House • Halfway house
General Residential Zone II (GRZII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to encourage residential development of a medium density, with a coordinated design, and to accommodate group housing where special attention is given to aesthetics, architectural form, functional open space and the inter-relationship between components of the group housing scheme. Group housing may be located in single residential areas in places where an increased density is desirable, including along main roads, near local shopping centres and other activity nodes, and also preferably near to public open spaces.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group housing 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flats • Home occupation • Retirement resort
General Residential Zone III (GRZIII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to encourage residential development of a greater density than for General Residential Zone II, while retaining the emphasis on design coordination and a modest scale in terms of height. This zone has particular location requirements, such as proximity to transport and amenities, and should not be randomly located without due consideration of the availability of open space and community facilities. Town housing may be located in and around central business areas, near high density nodes and along activity axis such as railway lines and main traffic routes, where flats are often found.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town housing 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flats • Home occupation • Retirement resort

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
General Residential Zone IV (GRZIV)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to promote higher density residential development. The dominant use within this zone must be residential, but limited mixed-use development is possible with the Municipality’s consent. This zone has particular location requirements, such as proximity to transport and amenities, and should not be randomly located without due consideration of the availability of open space and community facilities.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flats 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backpackers’ lodge • Boarding hostel • Boarding house • Convenience shop • Home occupation • Renewable energy structure • Retirement resort • Rooftop base telecommunication station
General Residential Zone V (GRZV)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide overnight accommodation for transient guests in an appropriately scaled establishment where lodging is provided and may include the provision of meals, and a small conference/ training facility that also caters for business meetings.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guest lodge 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backpackers’ lodge • Halfway house • Restaurant
General Residential Zone VI (GRZVI)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide overnight accommodation for transient guests or short-term accommodation, where lodging is provided and may include the provision of meals and may include a restaurant(s) and conference facilities. Outside the urban edge, it should only be considered in identified tourism areas or within resorts.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backpackers’ lodge • Gambling place • Renewable energy structure • Rooftop base telecommunication station • Shop

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
BUSINESS ZONES		
Business Zone I (BZI)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for intensive business and mixed-use development with relatively few restrictions in order to promote urban vitality and economic growth.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business premises 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult entertainment • Adult services • Adult shop • Animal care centre • Boarding hostel • Boarding house • Dwelling units • Flats • Gambling Place • Helicopter landing pad • Motor repair garage • Open air motor vehicle display • Place of entertainment • Place of instruction • Place of worship • Renewable energy structure • Service station • Student accommodation • Transport use • Utility Services • Warehouse
Business Zone II (BZII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for the retail sale of goods and services to the public.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shop 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult shop • Conference facility • Dwelling house • Flats • Function venue • Liquor store • Open air motor vehicle display • Place of assembly • Place of instruction • Place of leisure • Place of worship • Restaurant • Service station • Utility services • Veterinary clinic

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
Business Zone III (BZIII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for low intensity commercial and mixed-use development, which serves local neighbourhood needs for convenience goods and personal services. Such development should be limited in scale and nature and capable of integration into the adjacent residential neighbourhood, without adversely affecting the amenity of the residential neighbourhood. While mixed use development is encouraged, care must be taken not to compromise business operations.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood shop 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling house • Flats • Liquor store • Restaurant • Service trade • Utility services
Business Zone IV (BZIV)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide an intermediate zone, which can, if required, act as a buffer or interface between high- and medium-intensity business zones, and residential zones. Retail activities are limited to those which are ancillary to the dominant permitted uses, namely offices. In order to protect the amenity of adjacent residential areas, appropriate levels of landscaping and environmental management are required.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offices 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling house • Flats • Institution • Place of assembly • Place of entertainment • Place of instruction • Place of leisure • Restaurant • Shop • Utility services
Business Zone V (BZV)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for large-scale regional retail facilities that exceed the floor area of shops. These facilities may offer a diverse range of products under one roof and supply products to individuals as well as wholesale trade. Such facilities may be developed as a power centre. Specific consideration should be given to the locality and placement of these facilities with consideration of their regional significance and accessibility as well as possible impact on existing nodal areas.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big box retail 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Function venue • Place of entertainment • Place of instruction • Place of worship • Shop • Warehouse • Utility services
Business Zone VI (BZVI)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide opportunities in urban areas for service stations, motor repair garages and associated facilities which have specific vehicle access requirements and potential negative impacts on adjoining areas.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service station 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor repair garage • Restaurants • Shop • Truck stop

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
INDUSTRIAL ZONES		
Industrial Zone I (IZI)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to accommodate industry uses and service trades that may be carried out without nuisance to other properties or the general public. Such uses may be located next to business uses and in close proximity to residential areas, and do not present a potential negative impact on the character or amenity of such areas.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light industry 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult entertainment • Adult services • Adult shop • Aqua-culture • Convenience shop • Flats above ground floor • Function venue • Gambling place • Liquor store • Night shelter • Office • Place of entertainment • Place of Instruction • Place of worship • Utility service
Industrial Zone II (IZII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to accommodate all forms of industry, except noxious trade and risk activity, in order to promote the manufacturing sector of the economy. Some allowance is made for non-industrial activities, but these should not compromise the general use of the area zoned for industry. It is accepted that the intensive nature of the industrial activity or the scale of the operation could generate some negative impact on adjacent properties.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abattoir • Adult entertainment • Adult services • Aqua-culture • Container site • Convenience shop • Crematorium • Function venue • Gambling place • Helicopter landing pad • Liquor store • Office • Place of entertainment • Place of worship • Restaurant • Scrap yard • Truck stop • Utility service

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
Industrial Zone III (IZIII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for those industries which are noxious in terms of smell, product, waste or other objectionable consequence of their operation, or which carry a high risk in the event of fire or accident. While other uses are permitted with consent, the Municipality must ensure there is sufficient capacity for noxious trade in the limited areas suitable for this zone. A noxious trade should not be located close to residential areas.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noxious trade 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Container site Convenience shop Helicopter landing pad Industry Liquor store Motor repair garage Service station Transport use
Industrial Zone IV (IZIV)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for the use of land for the extraction of minerals and raw materials and, to a limited extent, associated business operations. This zone is intended for operations of a more permanent nature as opposed to temporary, short-term mining or prospecting activities.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mine 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry Utility service
COMMUNITY ZONES		
Community Zone I (CZI)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for educational facilities of all kinds, but controlled provision is made for other compatible community uses.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of instruction 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clinic Conference facility Utility service
Community Zone II (CZII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for places where communities can congregate and worship according to the custom of their specific faith or religion.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of worship 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cemetery Halfway house Institution Night shelter Place of instruction Utility service
Community Zone III (CZIII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for a wide range of health care facilities and social infrastructure.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institution 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctional facility Night shelter Place of instruction Utility service

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
RESORT ZONE		
Resort Zone (RZ)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to promote tourist and holiday facilities in areas with special environmental or recreational attributes, and to encourage general public access to these facilities. At the same time, care should be exercised to minimise potential negative impacts of development on fragile environments. The guiding principle should be that a resort must not detract from the amenity that attracted the holiday facilities in the first place, nor should it cause a public nuisance for other people living and working in the vicinity. This zone should only be used in exceptional cases and is normally applicable to tourist developments outside established, built-up areas.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourist accommodation 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freestanding base telecommunication station • Function venue • Hotel • Occasional use • Off-road trail • Rooftop base telecommunication station • Tourist facilities
OPEN SPACE ZONES		
Open Space Zone I (OSZI)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for functional open space as well as active and passive recreational areas on public land which may include natural area, in order to promote recreation, and enhance the aesthetic appearance of an area.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public open space 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and underground rights • Cemetery • Environmental facilities • Informal trading • Tourist facilities • Urban agriculture • Utility service
Open Space Zone II (OSZII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide natural areas, private functional space and active and passive recreational areas, in order to promote recreation, nature conservation and enhance the aesthetic appearance of an area on private land or leased public land.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private open space 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemetery • Environmental facilities • Informal trading • Plant nursery • Restaurant • Sports and recreation centre • Tourist facilities • Urban agriculture • Utility service

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
Open Space Zone III (OSZIII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for the conservation of natural resources in areas that have not been proclaimed as nature areas (non-statutory conservation), in order to sustain flora and fauna and protect areas of undeveloped landscape including woodlands, ridges, natural area, wetlands and the coastline. A range of consent uses is provided to supplement and support the main objective of this zone.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature conservation area 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guest house Environmental facilities Freestanding base telecommunication station Harvesting of natural resources Rooftop base telecommunication station Tourist accommodation Tourist facilities Utility service Wellness centre
Open Space Zone IV (OSZIV)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for the conservation of natural resources in areas that have been proclaimed as nature areas (statutory conservation), in order to sustain flora and fauna and protect areas of undeveloped landscape including woodlands, ridges, natural area, wetlands and the coastline. A range of consent uses is provided to supplement and support the main objective of this zone.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature reserve 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conference facility Freestanding base telecommunication station Function venue Harvesting of natural resources Helicopter landing pad Rooftop base telecommunication station Tourist accommodation Tourist facilities Utility service Wellness centre

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
TRANSPORT AND UTILITY ZONES		
Transport Zone I (TUZI)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to reserve land for transportation systems and ancillary uses excluding public streets and private roads but including all other transport undertakings including public and private parking facilities.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport use 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and underground rights • Airfield • Airport • Business premises • Conference facility • Container site • Convenience shop • Helicopter landing pad • Hotel • Industry • Informal trading • Motor repair garage • Outdoor trading and dining • Restaurant(s) • Service station • Truck stop • Utility service • Warehouse
Transport Zone II (TUZII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide for proclaimed streets, public streets and public parking whether constructed or still to be constructed, as well as infrastructure associated with such streets. Provision is also made for the temporary use of the land unit for other purposes.</i></p>	<p>Primary use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed street • Public street 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and underground rights • Multiple parking garage • Outdoor trading and dining • Utility services
Transport Zone III (TUZIII)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to provide roads that is privately owned and does not vest in the Municipality or any other organ of state for the passage or parking of motor vehicles.</i></p>	<p>Primary uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private parking • Private road 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and underground rights • Outdoor trading and dining

1	2	3
Zoning	Primary use	Consent use
Utility Zone (UZ)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to reserve land for uses normally undertaken by central, provincial and municipal government agencies as well as land for utility services such as electrical substations, and which do not fall into another zoning category. Some flexibility for the use of land and development parameters is provided.</i></p>	<p>Primary uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility service 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority use • Urban Agriculture
UNDETERMINED ZONE		
Undetermined Use Zone (UUZ)		
<p><i>The objective of this zone is to enable the Municipality to defer a decision regarding a specific land use and development management provisions until the circumstances affecting the land unit have been properly investigated; or until the owner of the land makes an application for rezoning; or a zoning determination is made by the Municipality. The objective of this zone is furthermore to create a zone to which land could revert back to when rights under current zonings, other than Single Residential Zone I, were not exercised, especially in cases where changes in the planning context occurred since the current zoning was granted.</i></p>	<p>Primary uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<p>Consent uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

PAGE DESCRIPTION OR NUMBER	DATE OF LATEST ISSUE
	Previous By-law promulgated – 01 September 2017 Draft Amendment adopted for PPP – April 2023 Final Draft of new Bylaw – September 2023 Adopted By-law promulgated – __ October 2023

SCHEDULE 2

LAND USE DESCRIPTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT PARAMETERS

“abattoir”

Land use description: “*abattoir*” is a place where animals are slaughtered and prepared for distribution to butchery shops and food markets.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “industry” apply, as well as those applicable to “agricultural industry” when an abattoir is located on an agricultural land unit.

“additional dwelling unit”

Land use description: “*additional dwelling unit*” is a dwelling unit that may be erected on an agricultural land unit with the consent of the Municipality, in addition to a primary dwelling house or agricultural worker accommodation for *bona fide* agricultural workers, or both, provided that—

- (a) the additional dwelling unit(s) may only be permitted, in accordance with the ratio as shown in the table below.
- (b) the ratio of additional dwellings permitted in addition to the dwelling house per agricultural land unit is as follows:

Area of land unit	Total number of additional dwelling units
up to 10ha	0
more than 10ha and up to 20ha	1
more than 20ha and up to 30ha	2
More than 30ha and up to 40ha	3
More than 40ha	4

- (c) an additional dwelling unit may not be erected within 1 km of the high-water mark of the sea or a tidal river except where a proclaimed township is situated between the additional dwelling unit and the sea or tidal river; and
- (d) no alienation of additional dwelling units will be permitted whether by cadastral subdivision or sectional title.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply, together with the following additional development parameters for “additional dwelling units”. Additional dwelling units may be erected with the consent of Municipality provided that—

- (i) a dwelling unit for a person engaged in bona fide agricultural activities on the land unit and which is permanently occupied by that person is not regarded as an additional dwelling unit;
- (ii) the total floor space of an additional dwelling unit including the floor space in all ancillary buildings to the additional dwelling unit, may not exceed 175 m²;
- (iii) an additional dwelling unit must be constructed in a style that is similar to the architecture of the main dwelling house, unless otherwise authorised by the Municipality;
- (iv) an additional dwelling unit that is a separate structure to a dwelling house may not exceed a height of 6,5 metres to the top of the roof;
- (v) an additional dwelling unit that is contained within the same building as a dwelling house must be designed so that the building appears to be a single dwelling house; provided that both units may have a ground floor, or one unit may be on the ground floor and the other unit above;

- (vi) the existence of an additional dwelling unit may not in itself be sufficient reason for the Municipality to grant an application in terms of the Planning By-law to subdivide the land unit containing the dwelling units; and
- (vii) the Municipality must certify that services are available for the construction of an additional dwelling unit.

“adult entertainment”

Land use description: “*adult entertainment*”—

- (a) means the use of property for adult film theatres or strip clubs where sexually explicit, live or recorded shows are displayed; and
- (b) does not include adult services or an adult shop.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “business premises” apply.

“adult services”

Land use description: “*adult services*”—

- (a) means the use of property for massage parlours or escort agencies where sexually orientated personal services are provided, unless the services form part of a medical or therapeutic service provided by a registered medical practitioner or similar registered professional person; and
- (b) does not include adult entertainment or an adult shop.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “business premises” apply.

“adult shop”

Land use description: “*adult shop*”—

- (a) means the use of property for the retail sale of pornographic, sexually explicit or erotic material, whether or not such material is displayed for sale, unless such material forms part of a medical or therapeutic service provided by a registered medical practitioner or similar registered professional person; and
- (b) does not include adult entertainment or adult services.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “business premises” apply.

“agricultural industry”

Land use description: “*agricultural industry*”—

- (a) means an enterprise for the processing of agricultural products sourced from that land unit and if not produced on that land unit, then from the land units farmed by the owners of the enterprise or products sourced from the surrounding or nearby farms;
- (b) includes a winery, wine cellar, dairy, distillery, brewery, cheese making, cannery, juice factory, fruit ripening or fruit drying facility, cold storage, the bottling of mineral or spring water, a saw mill; and
- (c) does not include an abattoir; and
- (d) may not be alienated by means of subdivision or by sectional title from the land unit.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply.

“agricultural service trade”

Land use description: “*agricultural service trade*” means an enterprise which primarily provides services to a local farming community and –

- (a) includes:
 - (i) the retailing, servicing and/or repairing of agricultural implements, equipment, and machines;
 - (ii) the sale or distribution of goods used in agricultural production such as haybales, animal feed, seed, herbicides, insecticides, fertilizer, building materials and hardware related to the erection or repair of agricultural buildings, and irrigation plumbing supplies;
 - (iii) communal agricultural storage facilities for local farmers such as a fuel depot, grain stores, a dairy depot, a feed store/depot and similar types of uses;
 - (iv) ancillary facilities for livestock auctions, agricultural training, veterinary services, horseshoeing services, and agricultural financial services;
- (b) the enterprise may not be alienated from the property on which it is located;
- (c) it may not be a source of disturbance to surrounding properties;
- (d) at most 10 people may be employed by the enterprise;
- (e) the nature of the services must not be likely to cause extremely rapid combustion, give rise to poisonous fumes or cause explosions, in the event of fire; and
- (f) does not include a light industry, industry, motor repair garage, noxious trade, renewable energy structure, scrap yard, transport use or utility service.

Development parameters

The development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply with the following additional parameters:

- (a) The Municipality must determine where such enterprises may be located;
- (b) The overall size of all buildings utilised for/by the enterprise shall not exceed 500m²;
- (c) The parking parameters applicable to “industry” apply;

“agricultural worker accommodation”

Land use description: “*agricultural worker accommodation*” means accommodation provided for *bona fide* agricultural workers, including accommodation for labourers and farm managers, as determined by the Municipality based on the extent of the *bona fide* agricultural activities on the land unit.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply with the following additional development parameters:

- (a) the number of units must be reasonably connected to the *bona fide* agricultural activities on the land unit;
- (b) no agricultural worker accommodation may be erected within 1 km of the high-water mark of the sea or a tidal river;
- (c) farm labourers’ accommodation may include individual units of not more than 60m² per unit, which include the floor space of all ancillary buildings, or communal accommodation; and
- (d) a farm manager’s unit may not exceed a maximum of 175m² per unit, which includes the floorspace of all ancillary buildings.

“agriculture”

Land use description: “*agriculture*” means the cultivation of land for raising crops and other plants, including plantations, the keeping and breeding of animals, birds or bees, insects, stud farming, game farming, intensive horticulture; intensive animal farming; a riding school or natural veld, green infrastructure, natural areas and—

- (a) includes—



- (i) the harvesting, packing, cooling, storing, sorting, and packaging of agricultural produce grown on that land unit and surrounding or nearby farms;
- (ii) harvesting of natural resources, which are limited to living organisms, for delivery to the market;
- (iii) agricultural buildings or infrastructure that are reasonably connected with the main farming activities, including a dwelling house, agricultural worker accommodation and rooftop base telecommunication stations;
- (iv) a camping site for transient guests limited to a maximum of 10 tent or caravan stands where the tent or caravan is not permanently placed on site subject to the development parameters applicable to “tourist accommodation”, provided further that a consent use must be applied for where -
 - (aa) the property is smaller than 1 hectare;
 - (bb) the permanent structures are erected within 1km of the highwater mark of the sea or a tidal river;
 - (cc) more than 10 tent or caravan stands are developed;
- (v) telecommunication and electricity transmission lines;
- (vi) an agricultural industry for the processing of agricultural products of which the majority of the products is sourced from that land unit and if not produced on that land unit, then from the land units farmed by the owners of the enterprise with the minority of the product sourced from the surrounding or nearby farms, and that does not exceed a total floor area of 2 000m² ;
- (vii) farm shop; and
- (viii) composting of organic waste for own use on the land unit which does not require a license in terms of environmental legislation;
- (b) does not include aquaculture; an abattoir, an animal care centre, any mining activity and utility services.

Development parameters:

The following development parameters apply:

(a) **Building lines**

- (i) 10 metres from any boundary in respect of properties smaller than 5 hectares, provided that a street building line of 5 metres applies to properties smaller than 5000m²;
- (ii) 20 metres from any boundary in respect of properties between 5 hectares and 10 hectares;
- (iii) 30 metres from any boundary in respect of properties larger than 10 hectares;
- (iv) 30 metres from any boundary in respect of all agricultural industry structures and activities; and
- (v) 10 metres from any boundary in respect of a crop cover.

(b) **Height**

- (i) The height restriction applicable to “dwelling house” shall apply to all structures erected for accommodation purposes.
- (ii) All other agricultural buildings may not exceed a height of 15 metres to the top of the roof.
- (iii) Earth banks and retaining structures which in the opinion of Municipality are associated with *bona fide* agricultural activities are exempt from the general provisions in this regard in this by-law.

(c) **Site development plan**

For any development in this zone, including any part of the land not zoned Agricultural, it may be requested that a site development plan be submitted to the Municipality for its approval taking specific cognisance of visual impact given the size and scale of the agricultural buildings and facilities and their location in a rural landscape, and in their proximity to tourist routes.

(d) **Farm shop, camping site**

Where a farm shop and a camping site are operated from the same property the combined floor area of the farm shop and convenience store may not exceed 100m².

(e) **Agricultural Industry**

In addition to the above, the parking requirements for “industry” apply.

(f) **Development charges**

The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“agri-village”

Land use description: “*agri-village*” means a private settlement of restricted size established and managed by a legal institution, including ancillary private utility services that is situated within an agricultural area and where residence is restricted to bona fide agricultural-workers and their dependents of the farms involved in the development. Security of tenure does not include right of ownership but may include a Trust, Communal Property Association or Sectional Title. The development of agri-villages represents a partnership between farmer, agricultural worker and state.

Development parameters:

- (a) The Municipality must require a site development plan for an agri-village.
- (b) The site development plan as approved by the Municipality constitutes the development parameters.
- (c) The provisions for a site development plan in this by-law apply.
- (d) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“air and underground rights”

Land use description: “*air and underground rights*” means any use right that may be approved by the Municipality for the development of a defined space above or below a public street, proclaimed street, open space, railway line or any other land utilised for transport purposes.

Development parameters:

- (a) The Municipality must require a site development plan for air and underground rights.
- (b) The site development plan as approved by the Municipality constitutes the development parameters.
- (c) The provisions for a site development plan in this by-law apply.
- (d) The Municipality may approve a consent use for air or underground rights if—
 - (i) the consent use does not compromise the intended primary use of the land;
 - (ii) an agreement defining the extent of rights, time period, compensation, ownership and maintenance obligations relating to the property is concluded between the parties concerned and is approved by the Municipality;
 - (iii) a servitude in respect of the air or underground rights is registered over the land concerned; and
 - (iv) the Municipality is satisfied that structural components, clearance and operational characteristics are sufficient to ensure safe and efficient operation of the street, road or parking.
 - (v) if the applicable roads authority grants their consent or approval for such development above a proclaimed street.

“airfield”

Land use description: “*airfield*” means runways and associated buildings for the take-off and landing of light aircrafts but may not be used for a flight school or flight training.

Development parameters:

- (a) The Municipality must require a site development plan for an airfield.
- (b) The site development plan as approved by the Municipality constitutes the development parameters.
- (c) The provisions for a site development plan in this by-law apply.

“airport”

Land use description: “*airport*” means a complex comprising aircraft runways and associated buildings for the take-off and landing of civilian aircraft and facilities for the handling and storage of air freight and includes land uses ancillary to airports, and includes—

- (a) restaurant(s);
- (b) car rental facilities;
- (c) shop(s);
- (d) hotel; and
- (e) a place of instruction for flight and related aviation training facilities.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “transport use” and “business premises” apply, provided that a site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval.

“animal care centre”

Land use description: “*animal care centre*” means a place for the care of pets and animals, operated on either a commercial or a welfare basis, and includes—

- (a) boarding kennels;
- (b) animal training centres;
- (c) a cattery;
- (d) kennels;
- (e) an animal pound; and
- (f) pet parlour.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“aqua-culture”

Land use description: “*aqua-culture*” means the breeding, for commercial purposes, of water flora or fauna in artificially constructed dams or holding tanks or suspended from floating supports in natural water bodies.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply.

“authority use”

Land use description: “*authority use*” means a use which is practised by or on behalf of an organ of state and that cannot be classified or defined under other uses in this zoning scheme, and includes a use practised by—



- (a) the national government, including a military centre or installation, police station, correctional facility or related training facilities;
- (b) the provincial government, including a road station or road camp and ancillary training facilities;
- (c) the Municipality, including an animal care centre, a fire service or a municipal depot with related uses, a waste management facility, waste transfer station, including limited accommodation for staff who are required to be on standby for emergencies and ancillary training facilities;
- (d) a foreign government including an embassy or consulate but does not include a dwelling house when the dominant use is for living accommodation of foreign diplomatic personnel.

Development parameters:

- (d) The development parameters and additional provisions as approved by the Municipality according to the site development plan apply to every site, use and type of building.

“backpackers’ lodge”

Land use description: “backpackers’ lodge” means a building where lodging for transient guests is provided per bed and not per bedroom and includes a youth hostel.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “guest lodge” apply.

“bed and breakfast establishment”

Land use description: “bed and breakfast establishment” means a dwelling house, second dwelling, double dwelling house or additional dwelling unit—

- (a) in which the owner of the dwelling supplies overnight accommodation for compensation to transient guests who have permanent residence elsewhere; and
- (b) may include the provision of meals to guests;
- (c) provided that the dominant use, structure and design of the dwelling house concerned remains for the living accommodation of a single family.

Development parameters:

- (a) The development parameters applicable to “dwelling house”, “second dwelling” and “additional dwelling unit” apply.
- (b) The following further parameters apply:
 - (i) No more than two rooms per land unit may be used for bedroom accommodation for paying guest, and no more than four paying guest per land unit may be supplied with lodging or meals at any time.
 - (ii) The requirement in paragraph (a) is also applicable where a land unit contains both a bed and breakfast establishment and rooms which are available for letting to lodgers.
 - (iii) The owner of a bed and breakfast establishment must live on the property and inform the Municipality in writing before the establishment opens for business.
 - (iv) A register of guests must be kept and completed when rooms are let.
 - (v) Any new structure or alteration to the property related to its use as a “bed and breakfast establishment” must be compatible with the residential character of the area, particularly with regard to the streetscape or rural character on a farm and must be capable of reverting to use as part of the dwelling house, second dwelling, additional dwelling unit or outbuilding concerned.
 - (vi) No more than three employees may be employed in activities related to the bed and breakfast establishment.
 - (vii) No alcoholic beverages may be served except to resident guests for consumption on the premises.
 - (viii) Guest rooms may not be converted to, or used as, separate self-catering dwelling units.
 - (ix) Meals may only be supplied to guests who have lodging on the property, employees, and the family residing in the dwelling.
 - (x) In the absence of a Municipal policy or by-law on outdoor advertising and signage, no advertising sign may be displayed other than a single un-illuminated sign or notice not projecting over a public street and not exceeding 1 m² in area.
 - (xi) No weddings, receptions, conferences, training or similar activities are permitted in a bed and breakfast establishment.
 - (xii) No activities may be carried out which constitute, or are likely to constitute, a source of public nuisance.

- (xiii) On-site parking must be provided in accordance with the provisions of this by-law; provided that the Municipality may at any stage require additional on-site parking if, in the opinion of the Municipality, the bed and breakfast establishment does not have enough parking.

“big box retail”

Land use description: “*big box retail*” means buildings with a GLA of 2 000 m² or larger, per enterprise, where the nature of the retail business is typified by attracting customers with low prices or large selections or both low prices and large selections, with large floor space and high-volume sales, which may include –

- (a) power centres; and
- (b) a restaurant(s), shops and offices which are ancillary to the main use;
- (c) and does not include a warehouse.

Development parameters:

- (a) **Coverage**
Coverage must be in accordance with the site development plan that has been approved by the Municipality.
- (b) **Floor factor**
The maximum floor factor is 2.
- (c) **Height**
 - (i) The highest point of a building may not exceed 10 metres to the top of the roof.
 - (ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (d) **Building lines**
 - (i) The street building line is at least 10 metres.
 - (ii) Side and rear building lines are 0 metres or at least 10 metres if the site abuts any single residential zone or general residential zone.
 - (iii) The general building line encroachments in this by-law apply.
- (e) **Parking, access and loading**
Parking and access must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (f) **Refuse room**
A refuse room must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (g) **Minimum property size**
The minimum property size for a big-box retail site is 6000m².
- (h) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“boarding hostel”

Land use description: “*hostel*” means a place which provides accommodation in rooms or dormitories for students attending a place of education or tertiary educational institution; and is managed by or on behalf of the particular educational institution with which it is associated and includes communal facilities directly associated with the main use.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “place of instruction” apply.

“boarding house”

Land use description: “*boarding house*” means a building where lodging is provided, and includes ancillary communal cooking, dining and other communal facilities for the use of lodgers, together with such outbuildings as are normally used in connection with a boarding house; and—

- (a) includes a building in which rooms are rented for residential purposes, a guest house or guest lodge, a home for the aged, a residential facility for handicapped persons or orphans; and
- (b) does not include a hotel, dwelling house, second dwelling, backpackers' lodge or group house.

Development parameters:

- (a) **Coverage**
The maximum coverage is 60%.
- (b) **Floor factor**
The floor factor may not exceed 1.
- (c) **Height**
 - (i) The highest point of a building may not exceed 15 metres to the top of the roof.
 - (ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (d) **Building lines**
 - (i) The street building line is at least 5 metres.
 - (ii) Side and rear building lines are at least 4.5 metres.
 - (iii) The general building line encroachments in this by-law apply.
- (e) **Parking and access**
Parking and access must be provided in accordance with this by-law.
- (f) **Screening**
The Municipality may require screening in accordance with this by-law.
- (g) **Site development plan**
The Municipality may require a site development plan to be submitted for its approval.
- (h) **Open space**
 - (i) Every boarding house must have access to an outdoor living area on the land unit, which may include private, or communal open space, but excludes roads, service yards and parking areas.
 - (ii) An outdoor living area of at least 10% of the net erf area must be provided.
 - (iii) Such outdoor living area(s) must be of reasonable proportions and location, to the satisfaction of the Municipality, to allow for leisure or recreational use by residents, and may include open courtyards within the complex.
- (i) **Service yard**
A service yard must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (j) **Refuse room**
A refuse room must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.

“builder’s yard”

Land use description: “*builder’s yard*” means a property used for the storage of material and equipment which—

- (a) is required for or is normally used for construction work;
- (b) was obtained from demolitions of structures or excavations of ground; or
- (c) is necessary for, or is normally used for land development, such as storage of material used for building roads, installing essential services, or for any other construction work, whether for public or private purposes.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “industry” apply.

“business premises”

Land use description: “*business premises*” means a property from which business is conducted and—

- (a) includes a shop, big box retail, restaurant, liquor store, plant nursery, office, funeral parlour, financial institution and building for similar uses, place of assembly, place of leisure, institution, hotel, conference facility, rooftop base telecommunication station, and multiple parking garage;
- (b) includes five electronic or mechanical playing devices that are ancillary to a restaurant or place of leisure per property;
- (c) includes also the following land uses above ground floor only -
 - (i) flats,
 - (ii) caretaker’s quarters,
 - (iii) backpackers lodge,
 - (iv) youth hostel, as well as
 - (v) boarding houses; and
- (c) does not include a place of entertainment, gambling place, motor repair garage, industry, noxious trade, risk activity, adult entertainment, adult services, or adult shop.

Development parameters:

The following development parameters apply:

- (a) **Coverage**
The maximum coverage for all buildings on a land unit is 100%.
- (b) **Street centre line setback**
The Municipality may require a street centre line setback, in which case all buildings or structures on a land unit must be set back at least 8 metres from the centre line of the abutting public street or streets.
- (c) **Floor factor**
The maximum floor factor on the land unit is 3, which may be departed from if subsection (i) is complied with.
- (d) **Height**
 - (i) The highest point of a building may not exceed 15 metres to the top of the roof.
 - (ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (e) **Building line**
 - (i) The street building line is 0 metres.
 - (ii) Side and rear building lines are 0 metres up to a height of 8.5 metres and 4.5 metres for the remainder of the building provided that the Municipality may lay down more restrictive common building lines in the interest of public health and safety or in order to enforce any other law or right.
 - (iii) Minor architectural and sunscreen features may project beyond the street boundary building line, provided that such features do not project more than 250 millimetres beyond the street boundary.
- (f) **Hotel floor space concession**
Where it is proposed to erect a hotel of at least 30 bedrooms in terms of this use right, the development parameters applicable to “hotel” apply.
- (g) **Canopy or balcony projection**
The Municipality may require, and may approve, a canopy or balcony projection over the street boundary in accordance with the following conditions:
 - (i) the canopy or balcony may not project closer than 500 millimetres to a vertical plane through the kerb line or proposed kerb line;
 - (ii) no portion of a canopy or balcony projection may be less than 2.8 metres above the pavement;
 - (iii) the Municipality may lay down more restrictive requirements relating to the dimensions, design and materials of the canopy or balcony; and
 - (iv) the owner must enter into an encroachment agreement with the Municipality.

- (h) **Public pedestrian footway along street boundary**
If the owner provides a public pedestrian footway of at least 3 metres wide on the land unit, next to a building situated alongside the street boundary, with a canopy and pavement that ties in with the street pavement, and which is accessible to the public at all times, then, in recognition of the urban design contribution to the street environment, the maximum floor factor of the building may be increased by twice the area of the public pedestrian footway.
- (i) **Street corners**
The Municipality may require that the owner of a building which is to be situated at a public street corner, and which the Municipality considers to be significant, must incorporate in the building architectural features which focus visual interest on the corner, and which emphasise the importance of pedestrian movement around the corner. Such features may include building cut-offs, walkthrough covered arcades, plazas or other elements.
- (j) **Parking and access**
(i) Parking and access must be provided on a land unit in accordance with this by-law, except in a case where the Municipality has approved alternative parking supply under subsection 43(1).
(ii) Except with the approval of the Municipality, no parking bays at ground floor level on a land unit, either outside or within a building, may be located closer than 10 metres to a street boundary in order to enhance amenity at street level.
- (k) **Loading**
Loading bays must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (l) **Screening**
The Municipality may require screening in accordance with this by-law.
- (m) **Refuse room**
A refuse room must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (n) **Landscaping**
The Municipality may request a landscaping plan on submission of building plans.
- (o) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“camping site”

Land use description: “*camping site*” means land set aside for camping where tents or caravans are used for the accommodation of transient guests and which may include facilities for use by such visitors and features amenities such as facilities for outdoor food preparation, a small convenience store, road access for vehicles, picnic facilities, raised platforms on which to set up tents or caravans, ablution facilities, communal scullery and laundry facilities and refuse area, provided that canvas structures with an independent roof structure is not considered to be a tent.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “tourist accommodation” apply, provided that a site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval.

“caretaker’s quarters”

Land use description: “*caretaker’s quarters*” means an outbuilding of not more than 60 m² in total floor area, including sanitary and cooking facilities, which is used for the accommodation of a caretaker employed at an industrial site or business premises where the operation requires that somebody is on the land unit at all hours.

Development parameters:

As determined by the Municipality.

“cemetery”

Land use description: “*cemetery*” means a place for the internment of corpses or the carcasses of domestic animals, and—

- (a) includes—
 - (i) ancillary buildings such as an office and chapel;
 - (ii) a “garden of remembrance” or a “wall of remembrance”; and
- (b) does not include a crematorium.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “public open space” apply in the case of publicly owned land, and the parameters applicable to “private open space” apply in the case of land in private ownership.

“clinic”

Land use description: “*clinic*” means a place for the diagnosis and treatment of human illness or the improvement of human health, which has limited facilities and an emphasis on outpatients, provided that—

- (a) a clinic may contain live-in facilities for no more than 20 persons, including patients and staff; and
- (b) a clinic may include medical consulting rooms, operating theatres, an outpatient’s centre, and a wellness centre with ancillary uses.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “place of instruction” apply.

“conference facility”

Land use description: “*conference facility*” means a place where information is presented, and ideas or information exchanged among groups of people or delegates and includes the supply of meals to delegates.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to primary land use apply.

“container site”

Land use description: “*container site*” means property used for the storage of shipping or transport containers.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “industry” apply.

“convenience shop”

Land use description: “*convenience shop*” means a small retail concern that is open long hours and that typically stocks a range of everyday items such as groceries, snack foods, candy, toiletries, soft drinks, tobacco products, newspapers and magazines.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“correctional facility”

Land use description: “*correctional facility*” means a place where persons are housed and trained on instruction of a court of law and includes a reformatory, place of detention; industrial school and prison.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “authority use” apply.

“conservation estate”

Land use description: “*conservation estate*” means a residential development within a smallholding area aimed at restoring, protecting and managing natural areas on land units where the cadastral subdivision of land may be theoretically possible but is not feasible due to its natural constraints, provided that: -

- (i) the dwelling units may not be subdivided cadastrally, from the property;
- (ii) the dwelling units may be alienated by means of sectional title and managed by a Body Corporate; and
- (iii) ancillary buildings required for the maintenance of the conservation estate may be permitted

Development parameters:

- (a) The Municipality may require an environmental management plan to be submitted for its approval;
- (b) The Municipality must determine the land use restrictions and the development parameters for the property based on the objectives of this land use, the particular circumstances of the property and, where applicable, in accordance with an approved environmental management plan;
- (c) Height and size of “second dwelling” applies to all dwelling units;
- (d) The maximum density shall be permitted according to the following ratios:

Area of land unit	Total Number of unit/s
up to 3ha	2
More than 3ha and up to 6ha	3
more than 6ha and up to 9ha	4
More than 9ha	5

- (e) A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval, in accordance with Section 23.

“cottage school”

Land use description: “cottage school” means a place of instruction that is intended to predominantly serve the families involved in *bona fide* agricultural activities on surrounding agricultural land units in a rural community, but is not precluded from serving other families living on these agricultural land units, provided that –

- (a) the buildings do not exceed a floor area of 250m² and the total footprint of the school premises, including all associated facilities is not more than 1000m²;
- (b) the buildings and facilities may be periodically used as a religious centre;

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “Agriculture” apply.

“crèche”

Land use description: “crèche” means the use of a portion of a dwelling house or outbuildings by the occupant to provide day care, pre-school, play group or after-school care services for children.

Development parameters:

- (a) The services provided must primarily be day care and educational, and not medical services.
- (b) The services may not operate outside the hours 6:00 to 18:00.
- (c) The dominant use of the dwelling house must remain for the living accommodation of a single family.
- (d) Not more than 20 children may be registered at a time, or on the property at any time.
- (e) Parking and access must be provided in accordance with this by-law.

“crematorium”

Land use description: “crematorium” means a place for cremating corpses or the carcasses of domestic animals in a furnace, and includes—

- (a) ancillary facilities such as a chapel and offices; and
- (b) a “garden of remembrance” or a “wall of remembrance”.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “industry” apply.

“double dwelling house”

Land use description: “double dwelling house” means—

- (a) a building designed as a single architectural entity that appears as a single dwelling house, containing two dwelling units on one land unit and may include, with the consent of the other owner in the scheme -
 - (i) a home occupation;
 - (ii) home child care facility; and
 - (iii) bed and breakfast establishment; but
- (b) does not include a second dwelling.

Development parameters:

- (a) **Coverage**

The coverage may not exceed 50%.
- (b) **Floor space**

There may not be more than 10% difference in the floor space of the two dwelling units and the total floor space of each of the two units may not exceed 250 m² per unit.
- (c) **Height**
 - (i) The height of a double dwelling house may not exceed 6.5 metres to the wall plate in all cases, and 8.5 metres to the ridge of the roof in the case of a pitched roof, provided that if the intention is to utilise any area above the roof for recreational or entertainment purposes, the height may not exceed 6.5 metres.
 - (ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (d) **Building lines:**
 - (i) The street building line is at least 4 metres.
 - (ii) The side building line is at least 3 metres.
 - (iii) The rear building line is at least 2 metres.
 - (iv) The general building line encroachments in this by-law apply.
- (e) **Window and door placement**

Any portion of a building which contains an external window or door facing onto a common boundary must—

 - (i) be set back at least 1.5 metres from such boundary; and
 - (ii) the portion of building to be set back from the boundary must include the door or window, together with the additional length of wall as is required to make up a total minimum length of 3 metres.
- (f) **Garages, carports and outbuildings**
 - (i) A garage, carport and outbuildings are permitted within the common boundary building line provided that the garage carport, and outbuilding —
 - (aa) do not exceed a height of 4 metres;
 - (bb) does not contain more than a double garage façade facing a public street;
 - (cc) when combined, does not exceed a total length of 12 metres along a common boundary building line;
 - (dd) does not include a braai room or entertainment area
 - (ii) For land units of 650 m² and less, -
 - (aa) a garage or carport erected parallel to the street boundary is permitted up to 1.5 metres from the street boundary;
 - (bb) a garage or carport erected perpendicular to the street boundary is permitted up to 5.5 metres from the street kerb;provided the garage, carport or outbuilding—
 - (aa) does not exceed a height of 4 metres;
 - (bb) does not contain more than a double garage façade facing a public street; and
 - (cc) does not exceed a length of 6.5 metres along a common boundary building line.

- (iii) For land units exceeding 650 m², a garage or carport that is accessed perpendicular to the street may not be closer than 5 metres from the street boundary, notwithstanding the street building line.
- (iv) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (ii) and (iii), a garage or carport may be erected within the street boundary building line if, in the opinion of the Municipality, compliance with the street boundary building line is not practical due to steep slopes of the ground between the road and the property concerned. The Municipality must determine the street boundary building line in such a case.
- (g) **Parking and access**
Parking and access must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this by-law. Both dwelling units must obtain vehicle access from and to a street and each dwelling unit is limited to a maximum of two garages per dwelling unit.
- (h) **Refuse room and/or service yard**
The Municipality may require a refuse room and/or service yard to be provided on the land unit(s) concerned, in accordance with this by-law.
- (i) **Connection**
The two units must be connected vertically or horizontally by means of a communal wall or floor of the dwelling but may not exclusively be connected by outbuildings, outside lapa and braai areas to satisfy this requirement.
- (j) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“dwelling house”

Land use description: “dwelling house” means a building containing only one dwelling unit, together with such outbuildings as are ordinarily used with a dwelling house, including:

- (a) a storeroom and garaging;
- (b) a second dwelling unit;
- (c) a braai room;
- (d) home occupation;
- (e) letting to lodgers;
- (f) a bed and breakfast establishment;
- (g) home child care; and
- (h) greenhouse.

Development parameters:

- (a) **Height**
 - (i) The height of a dwelling house may not exceed 6.5 metres to the wall plate in all cases, and 8.5 metres to the ridge of the roof in the case of a pitched roof, provided that if the intention is to utilise any area above the roof for recreational or entertainment purposes, the height may not exceed 6.5 metres.
 - (ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (b) **Coverage and building lines**
 - (i) Building lines are at least the distance indicated in the table entitled “Coverage and Building lines” from the relevant erf boundary:

Coverage and Building lines

Erf size	Coverage	Building lines		
		Street	Side	Rear
Less than or equal to 250 m ²	80%	1 metre	0 metre on one side 1 metre on all other sides	1.5 metres
Greater than 250 m ² , but not exceeding 500 m ²	200m ² or 65% whichever is greater	3 metres	0 metre on one side 1.5 metres on all other sides	1,5 metres
Greater than 500 m ² , but not exceeding 1 000 m ²	325m ² or 50% whichever is greater	4 metres	2 metres	2 metres
Greater than 1 000 m ²	500 m ² or 40%, whichever is greater	5 metres	3 metres	3 metres

- (ii) The general building line encroachments in this by-law apply.
- (iii) The Municipality may permit a relaxation of the lateral and/or rear boundary building lines in the case of a dwelling house in Single Residential Zones I and III, provided that the surrounding owners identified by the Municipality have consented to such relaxation, that an adequate means of access, at least 1 metre wide, is provided from a street to every un-built open portion of the property.
- (c) **Single Residential Zone III**
In the case of a “dwelling house” in Single Residential Zone III, the development parameters pertaining to coverage, height and building lines of “shelter” apply.
- (d) **Window and door placement**
Any portion of a building which contains an external window or door facing onto a common boundary must—
 - (i) be set back at least 1,5 metres from such boundary; and
 - (ii) the portion of building to be set back from the boundary must include the door or window, together with the additional length of wall that is required to make up a total minimum length of 3 metres.
- (e) **Garages, carports and outbuildings**
 - (i) A garage, carport and outbuildings are permitted within the common boundary building line provided that the garage carport, and outbuilding—
 - (aa) do not exceed a height of 4 metres;
 - (bb) does not contain more than a double garage façade facing a public street;
 - (cc) when combined, does not exceed a total length of 12 metres along a common boundary building line;
 - (dd) does not include a braai room or entertainment area.
 - (ii) For land units of 650 m² and less, -
 - (aa) a garage or carport erected parallel to the street boundary is permitted up to 1,5 metres from the street boundary;
 - (bb) a garage or carport erected perpendicular to the street boundary is permitted up to 5,5 metres from the street kerb;
 provided the garage, carport or outbuilding—
 - (aa) does not exceed a height of 4 metres;
 - (bb) does not contain more than a double garage façade facing a public street; and
 - (cc) does not exceed a length of 6.5 metres along a common boundary building line.
 - (iii) For land units exceeding 650 m², a garage or carport that is accessed perpendicular to the street boundary may not be closer than 5 metres from that street boundary, notwithstanding the street building line.



- (iv) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (ii) and (iii), a garage or carport may be erected within the street boundary building line if, in the opinion of the Municipality, compliance with the street boundary building line is not practical due to steep slopes of the ground between the road and the property concerned. The Municipality must determine the street boundary building line in such a case.
- (f) **Parking and access**
 - (i) Parking and access must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
 - (ii) Where a dwelling unit is occupied by unrelated persons as defined in (b) the definition of “family”, provision must be made for parking in accordance with the parking requirements for a boarding house.
- (g) **Garaging**
 - (i) Garaging for up to four vehicles is permitted on properties up to 1000m².
 - (ii) For properties larger than 1000m² garaging of up to 6 vehicles are permitted.
- (h) **Open space**

The Municipality may request the provision of functional open space for single residential development at the following ratios-

 - (i) a development containing 5 to 20 dwelling units: 24m² per dwelling unit;
 - (ii) a development of 21 dwelling units or more: 480m² or 18m² per dwelling unit, whichever is greater;
 - (iii) in accordance with an open space policy, should one become applicable.
- (i) **Greenhouse**

Greenhouses shall be limited to a total of 20m²;
- (j) **Development charges**

The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“environmental facilities”

Land use description: “*environmental facilities*” means facilities for the management, study, interpretation, education, and public appreciation of a predominantly natural area or heritage site and may include nature trails but does not include tourist facilities or tourist accommodation.

Development parameters:

- (a) The Municipality must determine the land use restrictions and the development parameters for the property based on the objectives of this zoning and the specific circumstances including adherence with an approved environmental management plan, where applicable.

“estate housing”

Land use description: “*estate housing*” means residential housing in a residential estate with or without access control which have integrated site and design features which are governed by a property owners’ association such as golf estates, equestrian estates, eco estates and residential marinas, and includes—

- (a) dwelling houses;
- (b) group houses;
- (c) town houses;
- (d) flats;
- (e) a retirement resort;
- (f) a hotel;
- (g) a restaurant;
- (h) a convenience shop;
- (i) private open space;
- (j) private roads; and
- (k) private parking;
- (l) administrative office of the POA(HOA); and
- (m) facilities ancillary to the functioning of the estate

Development parameters:

- (a) The Municipality may stipulate conditions with regard to the use of buildings and land, density, height, coverage, layout, building design, open space, landscaping, parking, access and environmental management.
- (b) Where no parameters have been stipulated as contemplated in (a), above, the parameters specified in the architectural guidelines, approved by Council, shall apply.
- (c) The applicant must submit the following documents and obtain the Municipality’s approval for:
 - (i) a site development plan;
 - (ii) a constitution for a owners’ association or governing body;
 - (iii) architectural guidelines and a proposed system of architectural control;
 - (iv) an environmental management plan; and
 - (v) land use plan.
- (d) The land must be developed –
 - (i) in accordance with the site development plan, architectural guidelines and environmental management plan as approved by the Municipality; and
 - (ii) to the satisfaction of the Municipality.
- (e) **Land use**
 - (i) convenience shop limited to total floor space of 100m²;
 - (ii) offices limited to the administration of the estate limited to total floor space of 150m²
 - (iii) the Municipality may restrict the size and nature of the ancillary facilities.
- (f) **Estate housing site**
 - (i) estate housing site may not exceed 5ha developable area

- (ii) estate housing site must be designed to encourage walkability and pedestrianised access to public transport;
- (iii) the Municipality may require estate housing sites to have an emergency exit;
- (g) **Layout requirements**
 - (i) the Municipality may require the provision of pedestrian networks within the estate and/or along the main access road of the estate;
 - (ii) the Municipality may require that the developable area incorporate consolidated communal functional open space(s) which area shall not be less than 10% of the total developable area of the estate housing site;
- (h) **Landscaping**
 - (i) minimum of one (1) x 100 litre indigenous trees must be planted for every dwelling unit which species and position shall be determined as per the landscape plan.
- (i) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“factory”

Land use description: “*factory*” means property containing an industrial assembly plant used for the manufacture of goods.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “industry” apply.

“factory shop”

Land use description: “*factory shop*” means property used for the retail sale of goods that are completely or predominantly manufactured in a factory on the property concerned and may include a shop.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “industry” apply.

The occupant of an industry may operate a factory shop provided that—

- (a) the total floor space devoted to the sale of goods may not exceed 10% of the total floor space of all the buildings on the land unit; and
- (b) any goods that are offered for sale but have not been manufactured on the property, must be directly connected with the goods that are manufactured on the property.

“farm grave yard”

Land use description: “*farm grave yard*” means a place for the burial of human or domestic animal remains situated on a property zoned “Agricultural Zone I”, which is managed by the land owner where only the land owner’s family members and farm workers formerly employed by the land owner may be buried, and includes –

- (a) a “garden of remembrance” or a “wall of remembrance”; and
- (b) does not include a crematorium.

Development parameters: The development parameters applicable to “private open space” apply.

“farm shop”

Land use description: “*farm shop*” means a building or structure located on a farm, which does not exceed 100 m² in floor space, including storage facilities, where the farmer sells produce grown on the farm and other goods to the public.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply.

“farmers’ market”

Land use description: “*farmers’ market*” means a predominantly fresh food market where farmers and food producers can sell farm-origin and associated value-added specialty foods and plant products directly to consumers, and including – primary food products; seafood, game and foraged foods, value-added foods, garden inputs; and small livestock provided that –

- (a) a farmer’s market –
 - (i) must operate regularly within a community;
 - (ii) is located at a focal public location that provides a suitable environment for farmers and food producers to conduct trade;
 - (iii) shall typically consist of outdoors or indoor booths, tables or stands; and
 - (iv) may include:
 - (aa) stalls for the sale of locally produced handmade arts and crafts;
 - (bb) live family entertainment;
 - (cc) outdoor recreation activities; and
 - (dd) children’s play areas.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “agriculture”, apply together with the following additional parameters:

- (a) The Municipality may stipulate conditions with regard to the layout, building design, open space, landscaping, parking, access and environmental management;
- (b) The development may only occur in accordance with an approved site development plan.

“flats”

Land use description: “*flats*” means a building(s) containing three or more dwelling units of which at least one does not have a ground floor, together with such outbuildings, open space and private roads as are ordinarily associated with flats.

Development parameters:

- (a) **Coverage**

The maximum coverage is 60%.
- (b) **Floor factor**

The floor factor may not exceed 2.
- (c) **Height**
 - (i) The highest point of a building may not exceed 15 metres to the top of the roof.
 - (ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (d) **Building lines**
 - (i) The street building line is at least 5 metres.
 - (ii) Side and rear building lines are at least 3 metres for the height up to 8.5 metres and 4.5 metres for any section above 8.5 metres in height.
 - (iii) The general building line encroachments in this by-law apply.
- (e) **Parking and access**
 - (i) Parking and access must be provided in accordance with this by-law.
 - (ii) The Municipality may request that space be provided for vehicle stacking at the entrance / exit to the development.
- (f) **Screening**

The Municipality may require screening in accordance with this by-law.

- (g) **Site development plan**
The Municipality may require a site development plan to be submitted for its approval.
- (h) **Institution, place of instruction and place of assembly**
The development parameters that apply to “institution”, “place of instruction” and “place of assembly” apply to this use; provided that where the institution, place of instruction or place of assembly is situated within a building which is also used for flats or a boarding house, then the coverage, height and building line requirements for the flats or boarding house apply.
- (i) **Open space**
- (i) Every block of flats must have access to a functional open space on the land unit, which may include private or communal open space, but excludes roads, service yards and parking area.
 - (ii) a functional open space of at least 10% of the total erf area must be provided; such open space(s) must be of reasonable proportions and location to allow for leisure or recreational use by residents and may include open courtyards and/or rooftop gardens within the complex.
- (j) **Service yard**
A service yard may be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (k) **Refuse room**
A refuse room must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (l) **Flats as a consent use in a group housing scheme**
The following conditions apply to flats as a consent use right in this zone:
- (i) the flats must form an integrated part of a group housing site and must comply with the development parameters for “group housing”;
 - (ii) the total floor space of flats may not exceed 40% of the total floor space of all buildings on the group housing site; and
 - (iii) the open space requirement for dwelling units in a group housing site applies.
- (m) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“freestanding base telecommunication station”

Land use description: “*freestanding base telecommunication station*” means a freestanding support structure on land or anchored to land and used for telecommunication infrastructure to transmit or receive electronic communication signals and may include any access roads to such facility.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “utility service” apply.

“function venue”

Land use description: “*function venue*” means a building or structure used for functions, weddings and expos and may include a religious centre ancillary to the venue.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply on a rural property, together with the limitation that any function venue in a rural area may not exceed a total floor space of 500 m², which includes all components of the venue.

“funeral parlour”

Land use description: “*funeral parlour*” means property where the dead are prepared for burial or cremation and—

- (a) includes facilities for ancillary administrative and religious functions; and
- (b) does not include a crematorium.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“gambling place”

Land use description: “*gambling place*” means a place where betting and gambling may be undertaken in accordance with a license issued under the relevant Act, and includes premises for totalisators, electronic pay-out devices and limited pay-out machines.

Development parameters:

The following development parameters apply:

- (a) The development parameters applicable to “business premises” apply.
- (b) The Municipality may require a site development plan to be submitted for its approval in accordance with this By-law.

“garden of remembrance”

Land use description: “*garden of remembrance*” is a section of a cemetery or crematorium set aside for the erection of memorial plaques or structures, placing or scattering of ashes.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “cemetery” and “crematorium” apply.

“group housing”

Land use description: “*group housing*” and “*group housing scheme*” means a group of separate or linked dwelling units where every dwelling unit has a ground floor, which units may be subdivided cadastrally, but are planned, designed and built as a harmonious architectural entity in an ordered way and integrated with functional open spaces, private open spaces, private roads and parking which forms part of a group housing site.

Development parameters:**(a) Design principles**

All buildings and structures must be planned, designed and built as a harmonious architectural entity and special attention must be given to aesthetics, architectural coordination, urban design and landscaping. A group housing site must be designed to encourage walkability and pedestrianised access to public transport.

(b) Density

The maximum gross density on a group housing site is 35 dwelling units per hectare.

(c) Height

(i) The height of dwelling units may not exceed 6.5 metres to the wall plate in all cases, and 8.5 metres to the ridge of the roof in the case of a pitched roof, provided that if the intention is to utilise any area above the roof for recreational or entertainment purposes, the height may not exceed 6.5 metres.

(ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.

(d) Open space

Within a group housing site, functional open space of at least 50m² per dwelling unit must be provided, which may include private or communal open space or any outdoor space which is inaccessible to motor vehicles, but excludes roads, service yards and parking areas.

(e) Building lines along the perimeter of a group housing site

The following building lines apply along the perimeter of a group housing site:

(i) a street boundary building line of 3 metres is applicable where the group housing site abuts an external public street;

(ii) side and rear boundary building lines are 1.5 metres along the perimeter of the group housing site; and

(iii) the general building line encroachments in this By-law apply.

(f) Building lines within a group housing site

The following building lines apply within a group housing site:

- (i) street boundary building lines on internal private roads are 0 metres; provided that any garage door facing the private road, or a private right of way servitude intended to give vehicle access to the property, must be set back at least 5 metres from the kerb of such internal road or private right of way servitude; and
 - (ii) side and rear boundary building lines within the group housing site are 0 metres, unless the Municipality requires a building line for fire-fighting purposes, in which case the common boundary building lines must be determined by the Municipality.
- (g) **Parking and access**
- (i) Parking and access must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law.
 - (ii) Parking may be provided in the form of communal parking.
 - (iii) The Municipality may request that space be provided for vehicle stacking at the entrance / exit to the development.
- (h) **Site development plan**
- A site development plan and architectural guidelines of the proposed group housing scheme must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval, and, if approved, the development of the group housing site must be substantially in accordance with the approved site development plan.
- (i) **Service yard**
- Service yard(s) must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (j) **Refuse room**
- A refuse room must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (k) **Development charges**
- The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“guest house”

Land use description: “*guest house*” means a dwelling house, second dwelling, double dwelling house or additional dwelling unit which is used for the purpose of supplying lodging to transient guests for compensation, in an establishment which exceeds the restrictions of a bed and breakfast establishment (more than 2 guest rooms or 4 guests), and—

- (a) may include the provision of meals to guests;
- (b) includes business meetings or training sessions by and for guests on the property for up to 12 persons; and
- (c) does not include agricultural workers’ accommodation.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “dwelling house”, “second dwelling”, “double dwelling” and “additional dwelling unit”, as the case may be, apply.

The following further parameters apply:

- (a) The Municipality may require a site development plan to be submitted for a proposed guest house and the guest house may not open for business until such plan is approved.
- (b) The owner or the manager of a guest house must live on the property and must get consent use approval from the Municipality before the guest house establishment may open for business.
- (c) A register of guests and lodgers must be kept and completed when rooms are let.
- (d) Any new structure or alteration to the property related to its use as a guest house must be compatible with the residential character of the area, particularly with regard to the streetscape, and must be capable of reverting to use as part of the dwelling house, second dwelling, additional dwelling unit or outbuilding concerned.
- (e) No more than 6 rooms per land unit may be used for bedroom accommodation for paying guests or lodgers, and no more than 12 paying guests or lodgers may be supplied with lodging or meals at any time.

- (f) The requirement in paragraph (e) is also applicable where a land unit contains both a guest house and rooms which are available for letting to lodgers.
- (g) No alcoholic beverages may be served except to resident guests for consumption on the premises.
- (h) Guest rooms may not be converted to, or used as, separate self-catering dwelling units.
- (i) Meals may only be supplied to guests or lodgers who have lodging on the property, employees, and the family residing in the dwelling.
- (j) In the absence of a Municipal policy or by-law on outdoor advertising and signage, no advertising sign may be displayed other than a single un-illuminated sign or notice not projecting over a public street and not exceeding 1 m² in area.
- (k) No weddings, receptions, conferences, training or any similar activities are permitted in a guest house.
- (l) No activities may be carried out which constitute, or are likely to constitute, a source of public nuisance.
- (m) On-site parking must be provided in accordance with the provisions of this by-law, provided that the Municipality may at any stage require additional on-site parking if, in the opinion of the Municipality, the guest house does not have enough parking.

“guest lodge”

Land use description: “*guest lodge*” means an appropriately scaled establishment which provides overnight accommodation to transient guests and—

- (a) may include the provision of meals;
- (b) may include a kitchenette within a guest room;
- (c) may include a small conference/ training facility that may also cater for business meetings,
- (d) does not include a restaurant or backpackers’ lodge; and
- (e) guest rooms may not be converted to or used as a dwelling unit or alienated separately.

Development parameters:

- (a) **Coverage**
The maximum coverage is 60%.
- (b) **Floor factor**
The floor factor may not exceed 1.
- (c) **Height**
 - (i) The highest point of a building may not exceed 8.5 metres from natural ground level to the top of the roof, provided that if the intention is to utilise any area above the roof for recreational or entertainment purposes, the height may not exceed 6.5 metres.
 - (ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (d) **Building lines**
 - (i) The street building line is at least 5 metres.
 - (ii) Side and rear building lines are at least 3 metres.
 - (iii) The general building line encroachments in this by-law apply.
- (e) **Parking and access**
Parking and access must be provided in accordance with this by-law.
- (f) **Screening**
The Municipality may require screening in accordance with this by-law.
- (g) **Site development plan**
The Municipality may require a site development plan to be submitted for its approval.
- (h) **Open space**
 - (i) Every guest lodge must have access to a functional open space on the land unit, which may include private or communal open space, but excludes roads, service yards and parking areas.

- (ii) A functional open space of at least 10% of the total erf area must be provided; such open space(s) must be of reasonable proportions and location to allow for leisure or recreational use by guests and lodgers and may include open courtyards.
- (i) **Service yard**
A service yard must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (j) **Refuse room**
A refuse room must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (k) **General**
 - (aa) The manager of the guest lodge must live on the property, which may be a separate dwelling unit of not more than 60m², the dwelling unit cannot have non-interleading rooms.
 - (bb) A register of guests and lodgers must be kept and completed when rooms are let.
 - (cc) No more than 20 rooms per land unit may be used for bedroom accommodation for paying guests or lodgers, and no more than 40 paying guests or lodgers may be supplied with lodging or meals at any time.
 - (dd) No alcoholic beverages may be served except to resident guests for consumption on the premises.
- (l) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“halfway house”

Land use description: “*halfway house*” means a facility that provides temporary accommodation for persons who have completed a formal treatment programme for substance abuse or victims of abuse and vulnerable persons but does not include inpatient treatment or similar facilities.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“harvesting of natural resources”

Land use description: “*harvesting of natural resources*” means the gathering of flora or fauna (living organisms) within a conservation-worthy area for sale or use by a person or agency other than a recognised environmental agency, provided that the harvesting—

- (a) is sustainable;
- (b) does not deplete the resources below acceptable levels;
- (c) is not detrimental to the ecosystem; and
- (d) is in accordance with any applicable law.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply.

“helicopter landing pad”

Land use description: “*helicopter landing pad*” means any portion of land, building, structure or part thereof which is demarcated for the purposes of landing or take-off of helicopters or vertical lift-off aircraft.

Development parameters:

As determined by the Municipality.

“home care facility”

Land use description: “*home care facility*” means the use of a dwelling house, second dwelling, double dwelling house or a portion thereof to provide permanent or temporary accommodation and care for the retired, or elderly persons in need of frail care, or people in need of health care to recuperate from a medical condition or procedure, provided that —

- (a) the scale of the dwelling house or second dwelling shall not exceed that of a normal dwelling unit which would ordinarily accommodate one family;
- (b) the primary use of the property shall remain a residence for the operator;
- (c) no more than 10 persons may be accommodated in such facility; and
- (d) the operator of the enterprise shall permanently reside on the property.

Development parameters:

- (a) The development parameters applicable to the primary use apply.
- (b) The Municipality must require a site development plan for a home care facility.

“home child care”

Land use description: “*home child care*” means the use of a portion of a dwelling house or its outbuildings by the occupant to provide day care, after school care or instruction for a limited number of infants or children.

Development parameters:

- (a) The dominant use of the property must be for accommodation of a single family.
- (b) The owner of the home child care activity must live on the property.

- (c) Any new structure or alteration to the property to accommodate an additional use right must be compatible with the residential character of the area, particularly with regard to the streetscape, and must be capable of reverting to use as part of the dwelling house, second dwelling, outbuilding, or shelter concerned.
- (d) No more than 3 employees may be engaged by the owner for the home child care activity.
- (e) No more than 6 children may be enrolled at the home child care facility at a time.
- (f) The home child care services must primarily be day care or educational, not medical.
- (g) The home child care services may not operate outside the hours 7:00 to 18:00 from Monday to Friday, and from 8:00 to 13:00 on Saturday. No home child care services are permitted on public holidays or Sundays.
- (h) Areas for indoor play space and outdoor play space must be provided in accordance with any health requirement or a policy plan as might be approved by the Municipality from time to time, and outdoor play space must be fenced off from any public street or neighbouring property by a 1,8-metre-high fence or wall.
- (i) In the absence of a Municipal policy or by-law on outdoor advertising and signage, no advertising sign may be displayed other than a single un-illuminated sign or notice not projecting over a public street and not exceeding 1 m² in area.
- (j) At least one off-street parking bay must be provided, plus one additional parking bay which is suitable for drop off and collection of children. The Municipality may at any stage require additional on-site parking where, in the opinion of the Municipality, the home child care service does not have enough parking for its operations.

“home for the aged”

Land use description: *“home for the aged”* means a building where permanent lodging is provided, with or without meals, to persons who are 50 years of age or older and –

- (a) includes –
 - (i) such outbuildings as are normally used therewith;
 - (ii) frail care facility;
- (b) does not include –
 - (i) dwelling house;
 - (ii) hotel;
 - (iii) bed and breakfast establishment; or
 - (iv) flats.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“home occupation”

Land use description: *“home occupation”* means the practising of an occupation or the conducting of an enterprise by one or more occupants who reside on the property, provided that the dominant use of the property concerned must remain for the living accommodation of the occupants and home occupation does not include a house shop.

Development parameters

- (a) The dominant use of the property must be for accommodation of a single family.
- (b) The proprietor of the home occupation concerned must live on the property.
- (c) Any new structure or alteration to the property to accommodate a home occupation must be compatible with the residential character of the area, particularly with regard to the streetscape, and must be capable of reverting to use as part of the dwelling house, second dwelling or outbuilding concerned.

- (d) Not more than three employees may be engaged by the occupant in the home occupation concerned.
- (e) No home occupation may include a noxious trade, risk activity, adult entertainment, adult services, adult shop, sale of alcoholic beverages, repair of motor vehicles not registered in the occupant's name, motor vehicle garage, funeral parlour or activities that are likely to generate a public nuisance, including but not limited to panel beating and spray painting, auto electrician, builder's yard, welding works or joinery.
- (f) No goods for sale may be publicly displayed and no external evidence of the home occupation may be visible from a public street, except for an advertising sign in accordance with paragraph (g).
- (g) In the absence of a Municipal policy or by-law on outdoor advertising and signage, no advertising sign may be displayed other than a single un-illuminated sign or notice not projecting over a public street and not exceeding 0,2 m² in area.
- (h) A "place of instruction" may be operated as a home occupation, provided that no more than 6 students may be accommodated at any given time.
- (i) No activities may be carried out which constitute or are likely to constitute a source of public nuisance or generate waste material which may be harmful to the area, or which requires special waste removal processes.
- (j) Off-street parking must be provided at a ratio of 1 parking bay per 25 m² area used for home occupation. The Municipality may at any stage require additional on-site parking where, in the opinion of the Municipality, there is not enough parking for the home occupation concerned.
- (k) The total area used for all home occupation activity on a land unit, including storage, may not consist of more than 25% of the total floor area of the dwelling units on the land unit or 60 m², whichever is smaller.
- (l) The storage of all goods and equipment connected with the home occupation concerned must be inside a building or screened from neighbours and the public street.
- (m) Not more than two vehicles may be used in connection with a home occupation, which includes a maximum of one commercial vehicle which may not exceed 3 500 kg in gross weight.
- (n) The hours of operation of a home occupation may not extend beyond 8:00 to 18:00 from Monday to Friday, and 8:00 to 13:00 on Saturday. No home occupation operations are permitted on public holidays or Sundays.
- (o) The Municipality may, at any stage, call for a cessation of the home occupation activity or impose conditions in order to minimise any potential nuisance to surrounding neighbours or the public.
- (p) When "home occupation" is approved as a consent use right in any zone, the development parameters of "home occupation" apply over and above the development parameters of the relevant land use allowed as a primary right in the zone.
- (q) In order to exercise the consent use right under paragraph (o), the owner must obtain the written consent, where applicable, of the relevant owners' association or Body Corporate, or all the owners within a housing scheme if the owners' association or Body Corporate is not functioning.

"hospital"

Land use description: "hospital" means a place for the diagnosis and treatment of human illness, with integrated facilities such as operating theatres and live-in accommodation for patients and may include—

- (a) a clinic;
- (b) medical consulting rooms;
- (c) a pharmacy; and
- (d) may include the following ancillary uses:
 - (i) restaurant(s);
 - (ii) convenience shop(s);
 - (iii) Helicopter landing pad;
 - (iv) Wall of remembrance;

- (v) Place of instruction for the training of medical staff and students;
- (vi) Staff accommodation;
- (vii) Religious centre

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“hotel”

Land use description: “hotel” means a property used as overnight accommodation for transient guests and short-term accommodation, where lodging is provided, and—

- (a) may include—
 - (i) the provision of meals;
 - (ii) a kitchenette within a guest room;
 - (iii) a restaurant or restaurants;
 - (iv) conference, entertainment facilities, convenience shop, gift shop and a religious centre that are subservient and ancillary to the dominant use of the property as a hotel;
 - (v) premises which are licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the property;
 - (vi) guest suite;
 - (vii) a wellness centre;
 - (viii) a boarding house; and
 - (ix) hotel staff accommodation; but
- (b) does not include—
 - (i) a liquor store;
 - (ii) a backpackers’ lodge;
 - (iii) a dwelling house, or
 - (iv) a dwelling unit.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “business premises” apply with the following concession:

- (a) Where it is proposed to erect a hotel of at least 30 bedrooms within this zone, the following portions of such hotel must be disregarded when calculating the total floor space of the building:
 - (i) rooms which are used by residents and visitors as dining rooms, banqueting rooms, bars, restaurants, ballrooms, rooms for games and sports, lounges, sitting rooms, reading rooms, writing rooms and conference rooms;
 - (ii) public foyers and areas comprising public or communal stoeps, verandas, balconies, terraces or sun decks used by hotel residents or visitors;
 - (iii) barber shops, hairdressing salons, florists and similar enterprises within the hotel for the exclusive use of hotel residents;
 - (iv) offices forming part of the hotel premises, used solely for the administration and management of the hotel;
 - (v) kitchens, sculleries, laundries and similar service facilities forming part of the hotel premises;
 - (vi) storerooms appurtenant to the hotel; and
 - (vii) staff quarters appurtenant to the hotel, including corridors, stairs and other means of access within such staff quarters, including all kitchens, dining rooms, recreation rooms, laundries and other such rooms for the exclusive use of staff.
- (b) If, in the opinion of the Municipality, a room is primarily for the use of persons other than hotel residents, staff or visitors, the room must be included in the floor space calculation of the building notwithstanding that it may be referred to in paragraph (a)(i) to (vii), and any rooms which are not specifically referred to in paragraph (a)(i) to (vii) must also be included in the floor space calculation of the building.

(c) **Development charges**

The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“house shop”

Land use description: *“house shop”* means the conducting of a retail trade from a dwelling house, second dwelling, shelter or outbuilding by one or more occupants who must reside on the property; provided that the dominant use of the property must remain for the living accommodation of the occupants.

Development parameters:

- (a) Development parameters applicable to “dwelling house”, “second dwelling” and “shelter” apply.
- (b) Any new structure or alteration to the property to accommodate the “house shop” must be reconcilable with the residential character of the area, particularly with regard to the streetscape, and must be capable of reverting to use as part of the “dwelling house”, “second dwelling” or “shelter”.

“house tavern”

Land use description: *“house tavern”* means an enterprise, conducted from a “dwelling house”, “second dwelling” or “outbuilding” on a single residential zoned property, by the occupant of the “dwelling house” or “second dwelling” concerned - who must reside on the property, for the sale of alcoholic beverages to customers for on-site consumption, provided that –

- (a) the dominant use of the single residential property concerned shall remain for the living accommodation of the occupants;
- (b) the structure or building erected must be reconcilable with the residential character of the area, particularly regarding the streetscape; and
- (c) the structure must be capable of reverting to use as part of the “dwelling house”, “second dwelling” or “outbuilding”.

Development parameters:

- (a) Development parameters applicable to “dwelling house” and “second dwelling” apply.
- (b) Any new structure or alteration to the property to accommodate the “house tavern” must be reconcilable with the residential character of the area, particularly regarding the streetscape, and must be capable of reverting to use as part of the “dwelling house”, “second dwelling” or “outbuilding”.
- (c) Should the Municipality adopt a policy, the provisions of the policy will also apply.

“industrial hive”

Land use description: *“industrial hive”* means a complex of uniformly designed buildings, containing a mix of retail and manufacturing activities, and arranged in an orderly manner around common spaces, which may include—

- (a) common parking and access;
- (b) light industry;
- (c) service trade;
- (d) service station;
- (e) restaurant;
- (f) open air motor vehicle display; and
- (g) Self-storage facility

Development parameters

The development parameters applicable to “light industry” apply.

“industry”

Land use description: “*industry*” means a property used as a factory and in which an article or part of such article is made, manufactured, produced, built, assembled, compiled, printed, ornamented, processed, treated, adapted, repaired, renovated, rebuilt, altered, painted (including spray painting), polished, finished, cleaned, dyed, washed, broken up, disassembled, sorted, packed, chilled, frozen or stored in cold storage; including offices, caretaker’s quarters, factory shop or other uses which are subservient and ancillary to the use of the property as a factory; and—

- (a) includes—
 - (i) animal care centre;
 - (ii) an industrial hive;
 - (iii) builder’s yard;
 - (iv) data centre;
 - (v) funeral parlour;
 - (vi) motor vehicle dealership;
 - (vii) service station;
 - (viii) transport usage;
 - (ix) self-storage facility;
 - (x) rooftop base telecommunication station;
 - (xi) freestanding base telecommunication station;
 - (xii) warehouse and agricultural industry;
 - (xiii) recycling centre; and
 - (xiv) renewable energy structure;
- (b) does not include a noxious trade, scrap yard or risk activity.

Development parameters:

- (a) **Floor factor and coverage**
 - (i) The floor factor may not exceed 1,5.
 - (ii) The maximum coverage is 75%.
- (b) **Height**
 - (i) The highest point of a building may not exceed 20 metres to the top of the roof.
 - (ii) The highest point of a stack of shipping or transport containers stored outside a building may not exceed 15 metres above average ground level.
 - (iii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (c) **Street boundary building line**
The street boundary building line is 0 metres, with a street centreline setback of at least 8 metres.
- (d) **Side and rear boundary building lines**
Side and rear boundary building lines are 0 metres, provided that the Municipality may lay down side and rear building lines of up to 3 metres in the interest of public health and/or safety.
- (e) **Boundary walls**
Where a land unit has a common boundary with another land unit that is not zoned Industrial Zone II or Industrial Zone III, the Municipality may require a 1,8-metre-high wall to be erected, to the satisfaction of the Municipality, along the common boundary.
- (f) **Parking and access**
Parking and access must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this By-law.
- (g) **Loading**
Loading bays must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this By-law.
- (h) **Screening**
The Municipality may require screening in accordance with this By-law.
- (i) **Hazardous substances**
Notwithstanding the fact that an activity constitutes a primary use right in terms of this zone, no activity or use which includes the on-site storage of hazardous substances may be permitted unless

a risk management and prevention plan has been submitted to the Municipality for its approval. Such a risk management and prevention plan must include guidelines approved by the Municipality to prevent or minimise danger to the environment or humans from a particular activity or series of activities, and to deal with the consequences of any dangerous event involving such hazardous substances.

(j) **Industrial hive**

The same development management provisions which apply to an industrial hive under “light industry” apply to an industrial hive in this zone.

(k) **Site development plan**

The Municipality may require a site development plan to be submitted for its approval in accordance with this by-law.

(l) **Refuse room**

A refuse room must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.

(m) **Development charges**

The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“incremental settlement”

Land use description: “*incremental settlement*” means land which is under the custodianship or ownership of an organ of state which has been earmarked by an organ of state for the purposes of managing the incremental upgrading of the living conditions of the community, who have settled on the land or who the organ of state intends to establish on the land, in accordance with a state subsidised human settlement program and includes —

- (a) shelters;
- (b) place of worship;
- (c) crèche;
- (d) place of assembly;
- (e) place of instruction;
- (f) clinic;
- (g) public open space;
- (h) private open space;
- (i) public streets;
- (j) utility services; and
- (k) authority use;

Development parameters:

- (a) Development parameters applicable to respective land use apply.
- (b) The applicant must submit a Land Use Plan to the Municipality for approval.

“informal trading”

Land use description: “*informal trading*” means the legal trading of goods and services in areas demarcated by the Municipality specifically for these purposes, including markets and other areas demarcated in accordance with the Municipality’s informal trading policy or by-law.

Development parameters:

As determined by the Municipality.

“institution”

Land use description: “*institution*” means a property used as a facility that renders services to the community and —

- (a) includes a —

- (i) hospital;
 - (ii) clinic;
 - (iii) halfway house;
 - (iv) home for the aged, retired, indigent or handicapped, frail care facility;
 - (v) social facility such as a counselling centre, orphanage and rehabilitation centre;
 - (vi) wellness centre;
 - (vii) veterinary clinic;
 - (viii) veterinary hospital; and
- (b) includes ancillary accommodation, administrative, health care, training and support services and facilities;
- (c) does not include a correctional facility.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “place of instruction” apply.

“intensive animal farming”

Land use description: “*intensive animal farming*” means—

- (a) the breeding, feeding and keeping, on an intensive basis, of animals or poultry confined to buildings, or structures; and
- (b) does not include the breeding, feeding and keeping of wildlife.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply.

“intensive horticulture”

Land use description: “*intensive horticulture*” means the culture of plants on an intensive scale, including:

- (a) the culture of plants under a roof or in greenhouses; and
- (b) the sale of self-produced plants on a property.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply.

“light industry”**Land use description:** “light industry” means—

- (a) an industry, not being a hazardous or offensive industry or involving use of hazardous or offensive storage establishment, in which the processes carried on, the transportation involved, or the machinery or materials used do not interfere with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, or otherwise;
- (b) involves manufacturing that is less capital-intensive and requires less machinery than other types of manufacturing; and
- (c) includes—
 - (i) the manufacturing of consumer products, including electronics and clothing;
 - (ii) warehousing;
 - (iii) industrial hive;
 - (iv) service trade;
 - (v) service station;
 - (vi) restaurant;
 - (vii) open air motor vehicle display;
 - (viii) Big box retail;
 - (ix) Funeral parlour;
 - (x) Caretaker's quarters; and
 - (xi) Self-storage facility.

Development parameters

- (a) **Floor factor**
The maximum floor factor on the land unit is 1,5.
- (b) **Coverage**
The maximum coverage for all buildings on a land unit is 75%.
- (c) **Height**
 - (i) No building may exceed a height of 15 metres.
 - (ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (d) **Street building line**
The street building line is at least 5 metres.
- (e) **Side building line**
The side building line is at least 3 metres.
- (f) **Rear building line**
The rear building line is at least 3 metres.
- (g) **Building lines abutting residential properties**
Notwithstanding development parameters (d) – (f), the side and rear building lines of a property abutting residential zoned property shall be calculated as 50% of the building height.
- (h) **Boundary walls**
Where a land unit has a common boundary with another land unit which is not zoned for industrial purposes, the Municipality may require a 1.8-metre-high wall to be erected to the satisfaction of the Municipality, along the common boundary.
- (i) **Parking and access**
Parking and access must be provided in accordance with this by-law.
- (j) **Loading bays**
Loading bays must be provided in accordance with this by-law.
- (k) **Screening**
The Municipality may require screening in accordance with this By-law.

- (l) **Refuse room**
A refuse room must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (m) **Hazardous substances**
No activity which includes storage of on-site hazardous substances may be permitted unless a risk management and prevention plan has been submitted to the Municipality for its approval. Such a risk management and prevention plan must include guidelines approved by the Municipality to prevent or minimise danger to the environment or humans from a particular activity or series of activities, and to deal with the consequences of any dangerous event involving such hazardous substances.
- (n) **Site development plan**
A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval.
- (o) **Industrial hive**
The following additional development parameters apply for an industrial hive, namely:
- (i) the design principles which are reflected in the definition of “industrial hive” must be closely followed and implemented;
 - (ii) special attention must be given to aesthetics, architectural coordination, urban design and landscaping; and
 - (iii) the Municipality may impose conditions specifying limits on the mix of retail and manufacturing activities, and the industrial hive may not allocate more than 50% of the total floor space to retail activities, shops or associated uses.
- (p) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“liquor store”

Land use description: “*liquor store*” means an establishment where the dominant use is the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, for consumption off the property and may also include the distribution of liquor through online sales.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “shop” apply.

“medical consulting rooms”

Land use description: “*medical consulting rooms*” means an office or offices and ancillary rooms used by a registered medical professional for human medical or medical-related consultation, where such office is not attached to a hospital or clinic.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “office” apply.

“mine”

Land use description: “*mine*” means mine as defined in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) and includes extracting gas for market production purposes and includes a quarry.

Development parameters:

The following development management provisions apply:

- (a) The owner must comply with national and provincial statutory requirements applicable to mining.
- (b) Any application to rezone land to Industrial Zone IV must contain an explanation of the measures that will be implemented to address safety and environmental concerns which may be imposed as conditions of approval by the Municipality, including but not limited to:
 - (i) control of drainage, sedimentation and erosion;

- (ii) preservation of surface and substance water;
 - (iii) preservation of topsoil;
 - (iv) provision for restoration and the re-use of the site;
 - (v) provision for noise and visual buffering;
 - (vi) accommodation of heavy traffic and vehicles on roadways; and
 - (vii) a phased programme for rehabilitation.
- (c) A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval.
- (d) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“mobile home”

Land use description: “*mobile home*” means a factory assembled transportable structure, with or without a foundation, which is capable of being used for permanent habitation as may be allowed for in terms of the zoning scheme and applicable building control legislation, as well as capable of being connected to basic utility services, either Municipal or independent, and –

- (a) is not regarded as a motor vehicle;
- (b) may be used only for accommodation of a single family;
- (c) is constructed from pre-fabricated materials;
- (d) includes a structure that is attached to a frame or chassis (which may or may not have wheels attached).

Development parameters:

As determined by the Municipality.

“motor repair garage”

Land use description: “*motor repair garage*” means a commercial enterprise where motor vehicles are provided with fuel or major services including engine overhauling, spray-painting, panel beating, black smithery, exhaust fitment, shock absorber fitment or body work.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “shop” apply. The following additional development parameters apply:

- (a) A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval.
- (b) Any part of the property of a motor repair garage which is used for the repair of motor vehicles, the storage of inoperable motor vehicles or parts of motor vehicles, empty containers such as oil drums and packing cases, or any other scrap, must be enclosed with a solid screen wall at least 2 metres high, or contained in a building.
- (c) Any motor repair garage that supplies fuel must comply with the following access requirements:
 - (i) the width of motor vehicle carriageway crossings over the street boundary, whether one-way or two-way, may not exceed 8 metres;
 - (ii) a wall, at least 100 millimetres thick and 350 millimetres high, must be erected on the street boundary between different motor vehicle carriageway crossings, and such a wall must continue along such boundary unless the property is otherwise enclosed;
 - (iii) the motor vehicle carriageway crossings must be limited to two per site unless the total length of a street boundary exceeds 30 metres, in which case one additional motor vehicle carriageway crossing may be permitted;
 - (iv) at the point where it crosses the street boundary, a motor vehicle carriageway crossing may not be closer than:
 - (aa) 30 metres to the intersection of a provincial road and with any other road of a similar status;

- (bb) 30 metres to the nearest point of an intersection where traffic is controlled, or is proposed to be controlled, by a traffic signal or traffic island;
 - (cc) 10 metres from the corner of an intersection not described in items (aa) and (bb), if such intersection is not splayed, or 5 metres from the point where the splay meets the road boundary if such intersection is splayed; and
 - (dd) 1,5 metres from a side boundary; and
- (v) no fuel pump shall be erected so that the base or island on which the pump stands is less than 3,5 metres from the nearest street boundary.

“multiple parking garage”

Land use description: “multiple parking garage” means a place, excluding a road, street and on-site parking associated with a primary or consent use, that is used for parking of motor vehicles by the public, with or without a fee, and may include parking within a building.

Development parameters

Development parameters applicable to “business premises” apply.

“nature conservation area”

Land use description: “*nature conservation area*” means the use and management of land with the objective of preserving the natural biophysical characteristics of that land, such as the fauna and flora and

- (a) includes one (1) dwelling house if no dwelling house exists on another portion of the land unit zoned for agriculture purposes or if the full extent of the land unit is zoned Open Space III;
- (b) does not include tourist facilities, tourist accommodation or agriculture.

Development parameters:

- (a) The Municipality may require an environmental management plan to be submitted for its approval.
- (b) The Municipality must determine the land use restrictions and the development parameters for the property based on the objectives of this zoning, the particular circumstances of the property and, where applicable, in accordance with an approved environmental management plan.
- (c) When a consent use to provide tourist facilities in a “nature conservation area” is approved, it is subject to conditions laid down by the Municipality with regard to layout, landscaping and building design.
- (d) A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval, clearly indicating the position of all structures, services and internal roads.
- (e) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“nature reserve”

Land use description: “*nature reserve*” means a national park or some other nature area that is owned by an organ of state or remains in private ownership and has been declared as a nature reserve or has a similar status in terms of legislation; it consists of an area which is utilised as a game park or reserve for fauna and flora in their natural habitat that—

- (a) includes environmental facilities and worker accommodation; and
- (b) does not include accommodation facilities for tourists or holiday makers.

Development parameters:

- (a) An environmental management plan must be submitted to the Municipality, SANParks and/ or CapeNature for their approval.
- (b) SANParks and/ or CapeNature must, in consultation with the Municipality, determine the land use restrictions and the development parameters for the property based on the objectives of this zoning, the particular circumstances of the property, and in accordance with an approved environmental management plan.
- (c) When consent use(s) to provide tourist facilities or tourist accommodation in a “nature reserve” are approved, conditions must be laid down with regard to density, layout, landscaping, and building design.
- (d) A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval, clearly indicating the position of all structures, stands, services and internal roads.
- (e) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“neighbourhood shop”

Land use description: “*neighbourhood shop*” means a property used for the retail sale, principally, of convenience goods to the public and providing service almost exclusively to the inhabitants of a specific neighbourhood and its surrounding area, and—

- (a) Includes a carwash, laundrette, hair salon, medical practitioner and clinic; flats above ground floor; and
- (b) does not include a sale of motor vehicles, liquor store; shop, service trade; or office.

Development parameters

- (a) The development parameters applicable to “shop” apply with the exception of the following: -
 - (i) The total GLA of a neighbourhood shop may not exceed 1000m²;
 - (ii) No building may exceed a height of 8.5 metres.
- (b) Despite the zero side and rear building lines, a 3-metre side or rear building line applies where a land unit zoned Business Zone III abuts on a residential zone.

“noxious trade”

Land use description: “noxious trade” means an industry which is offensive, poisonous or potentially harmful use or activity which, because of fumes, emissions, smell, vibration, noise, waste products, nature of material used, processes employed, or other cause, is considered by the Municipality to be a potential source of danger, nuisance or offence to the general public or persons in the surrounding area and includes—

- (a) an abattoir;
- (b) a crematorium;
- (c) recycling centre;
- (d) rooftop base telecommunication station;
- (e) freestanding base telecommunication station;
- (f) scrap yard;
- (g) a waste reclamation facility; and
- (h) utility service.

Development parameters

The following development parameters apply:

- (a) **Floor factor**
The maximum floor factor on the land unit is 2.
- (b) **Coverage**
The maximum coverage for all buildings on the land unit is 75%.
- (c) **Height**
 - (i) No height restriction applies to buildings used for a noxious trade, risk activity or manufacturing in this zone.
 - (ii) Buildings not used for noxious trade, risk activity or manufacturing purposes may not exceed a height of 18 metres to the top of the roof.
 - (iii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
 - (iv) The highest point of shipping or transport containers, when stored or stacked outside a building connected with a noxious trade, may not exceed 15 metres above average ground level.
- (d) **Building lines**
 - (i) The street boundary building line is at least 5 metres.
 - (ii) The side and rear boundary building lines are at least 5 metres.
- (e) **Parking and access**
Parking and access must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (f) **Loading**
Loading bays must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (g) **Screening**
The Municipality may require screening on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.

- (h) **Boundary walls**
Where a land unit has a common boundary with another land unit that is not zoned Industrial Zone II or Industrial Zone III, the Municipality may require a 1,8-metre-high wall to be erected along the common boundary, of which the quality and finishing must be to the satisfaction of the Municipality.
- (i) **Hazardous substances**
Notwithstanding the fact that an activity constitutes a primary use right in terms of this zone, no activity or use which includes the on-site storage of hazardous substances is permitted unless a risk management and prevention plan has been submitted to the Municipality for its approval. Such a risk management and prevention plan must include guidelines approved by the Municipality to prevent or minimise danger to the environment or humans from a particular activity or series of activities, and to deal with the consequences of any dangerous event involving such hazardous substances.
- (j) **Refuse room**
A refuse room must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (k) **Site development plan**
The Municipality may require a site development plan to be submitted for its approval.
- (l) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“occasional use”

Land use description: “occasional use” means a transient activity for a specific occasion or event that may include, but is not limited to—

- (a) craft markets;
- (b) circuses;
- (c) religious gatherings;
- (d) film shoots;
- (e) builder’s yards;
- (f) seasonal camping sites; and
- (g) other outdoor events.

Development parameters:

The following development parameters apply:

- (a) The applicant must provide parking and toilet facilities to the satisfaction of the Municipality.
- (b) The transient activities may not extend for a continuous period of more than 30 days.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) the Municipality may determine a longer period for a builder’s yard.
- (d) The approval may be withdrawn by written notice to the applicant if any condition of approval is not complied with or if, in the opinion of the Municipality, the occasional use concerned creates a public nuisance.
- (e) The Municipality may limit the duration of the event and the number of events that may be held annually.

“office”

Land use description: “office” means property used for the conducting of an enterprise primarily concerned with administrative, clerical, financial or professional duties, and includes—

- (a) medical consulting rooms;
- (b) a clinic;
- (c) a veterinary clinic;
- (d) an ancillary cafeteria

Development parameters

The following development parameters apply:

- (a) **Floor factor**
The floor factor may not exceed 1.
- (b) **Coverage**
Coverage may not exceed 60%
- (c) **Street centre line setback**
The Municipality may require that all buildings or structures on the land unit are set back at least 6,5 metres from the centre line of the abutting street or streets.
- (d) **Height**
 - (i) The highest point of a building may not exceed 12 metres from average ground level to the top of the roof.
 - (ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (e) **Building lines**
 - (i) The street building line is at least 5 metres.
 - (ii) The side and rear building lines are at least 3 metres.
 - (iii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (ii), the side building lines for properties smaller than 650 m² must be 0 metres for the first 12 metres measured perpendicular from street boundary; 0 metres for 60% of total remaining linear distance along all side and rear boundaries around the land unit; and 3 metres for the remainder.
 - (iv) The general building line encroachments in this by-law apply.

- (f) **Garages and carports**
A garage or carport is permitted within the common boundary building line to a maximum height of 4 metres.
- (g) **Parking and access**
Parking and access must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law, except in a case where the Municipality has approved alternative parking supply under subsection 43(1).
- (h) **Loading**
Loading bays must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (i) **Screening**
The Municipality may require screening in accordance with this by-law.
- (j) **Canopy or balcony projection**
Canopy and balcony projections for “business premises” apply.
- (k) **Refuse room**
The Municipality may require a refuse room to be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (l) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“off-road trail”

Land use description: “*off-road trail*” means a series of roads, tracks and routes designed for recreational use—

- (a) and includes buildings and facilities normally required for the administration and maintenance of the trail; and
- (b) does not include tourist accommodation; or tourist facilities.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply.

“open air motor vehicle display”

Land use description: “*open air motor vehicle display*” means the display of motor vehicles for the purpose of trading under open air where such area does not form part of a covered showroom and where shade cloth shall not be construed as a permanent method of covering.

Development parameters:

The development parameters of the primary land use apply.

“outdoor trading and dining”

Land use description: “*outdoor trading and dining*” means the regular and daily use of land in an outdoor setting for the selling of goods and food, and includes outdoor dining and seating, and where such activities typically takes place in the open air, and/or from temporary structures such as stalls, tents, caravans or other mobile trading units as may be permitted in terms of municipal policy / by-laws and may also take place in permanent open structures which provide protection from the elements whilst in an open-air setting.

Development parameters:

- (a) The Municipality may require a site development plan for outdoor trading and dining.
- (b) The provisions of the Municipality’s policy or bylaw shall apply.

“place of assembly”

Land use description: “*place of assembly*” means—

- (a) a place which has a civic function to serve the social and community needs of an area, which may attract people in relatively large numbers, and which is not predominantly a commercial enterprise
- (b) including a civic hall, concert hall, sports and recreation centre and club house
- (c) occasional use for religious gatherings, craft markets and other outdoor events; and
- (d) does not include a place of entertainment, or conference facility.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“place of entertainment”

Land use description: “*place of entertainment*” means a place used predominantly for commercial entertainment and may include as bar, stage or live music, one or more dance floor areas, a DJ booth and which may attract relatively large numbers of people, operate outside normal business hours or generate noise from music or revelry on a regular basis; and includes—

- (a) club;
- (b) dance club;
- (c) disco;
- (d) electronic or mechanical playing devices,
- (e) nightclub; and
- (f) place of leisure.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“place of instruction”

Land use description: “*place of instruction*” means—

- (a) a place for education or training at pre-school, school or post-school levels, including—
 - (i) crèche;
 - (ii) nursery school;
 - (iii) primary school;
 - (iv) secondary school;
 - (v) college;
 - (vi) university; or
 - (vii) research institute; and
 - (viii) place of instruction in physical exercise and sport where the main objective is instruction rather than participation of the public as competitors or spectators;
- (ix) and the following ancillary uses—
 - (aa) a boarding hostel;
 - (bb) administrative offices;
 - (cc) cafeteria;
 - (dd) convenience shop limited to total floor space of 100m²
 - (ee) laboratories;
 - (ff) occasional use for religious gatherings, craft markets and events;
 - (gg) place of assembly;
 - (hh) place of worship;
 - (ii) private road;
 - (jj) private open space;
 - (kk) sports and recreation centre; and
 - (ll) staff accommodation.

- (b) a civic facility for the promotion of knowledge to the community, including-
 - (aa) a public library;
 - (bb) public art gallery; and
 - (cc) museum;
- (c) but does not include a reformatory or a conference facility.

Development parameters:

- (a) **Floor factor**
The maximum floor factor is 1,2.
- (b) **Coverage**
The maximum coverage is 60%.
- (c) **Height**
 - (i) The highest point of a building to the top of the roof may not exceed 12 metres, provided that there is no height limit for a bell tower, steeple, minaret or similar architectural feature designed to accentuate the significance of a building.
 - (ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (d) **Building lines**
 - (i) The street building line is at least 5 metres.
 - (ii) Side and rear building lines are at least 5 metres.
 - (iii) Notwithstanding (i) and (ii) the Municipality may require a 10-metre building line setback on properties bounding residential zoned properties, where the height of the building exceeds 8,5 metres.
 - (iv) The general building line encroachments in this by-law apply.
- (e) **Parking and access**
Parking and access must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this By-law.
- (f) **Loading bays**
Loading bays must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this By-law.
- (g) **Screening**
The Municipality may require screening in accordance with this By-law.
- (h) **Noise mitigation**
The Municipality may require the owner to install noise mitigation measures if excessive noise is created or likely to be created.
- (i) **Refuse room**
A refuse room must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (j) **Single Residential Zone I and Single Residential Zone III**
No more than 20 students may be registered at a time or attend the school at any time.
- (k) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“place of leisure”

Land use description: “*place of leisure*” means a place used predominantly for commercial leisure activities that may attract relatively large numbers of people, operate outside normal business hours or generate noise from such activities on a regular basis, including–

- (a) a cinema;
- (b) theatre;
- (c) amusement park/ centre;
- (d) dance hall;
- (e) ball room hall;
- (f) gymnasium;
- (g) sport centre;

- (h) skating rink;
- (i) pool room;
- (j) pub; and
- (k) a sports and recreation centre.

Development parameters:

The following development parameters apply:

- (a) As determined by the Municipality.
- (b) The Municipality may require a site development plan to be submitted for its approval in accordance with this By-law.

“place of worship”

Land use description: “*place of worship*” means a church, synagogue, mosque, temple, chapel, religious centre, or other place for practising a faith or religion, and —

- (a) Includes ancillary uses such as a religious leader’s dwelling, office, function hall, or place for religious instruction;
- (b) wall of remembrance;
- (c) rooftop base telecommunication station;
- (d) occasional use for craft markets and events; and
- (e) does not include a funeral parlour, cemetery or crematorium.

Development parameters:

- (a) Development parameters applicable to “place of instruction” apply.
- (b) A rooftop base telecommunication station must be placed within the steeple or designed to resemble a steeple.

“plant nursery”

Land use description: “*plant nursery*” means a property used for one or more of the following uses as a commercial enterprise:

- (a) cultivation of plants;
- (b) sale of plants; and
- (c) sale of gardening products and gardening equipment

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply.

“private open space”

Land use description: “*private open space*” means land not designated as public open space which is used primarily as a private site for sport, play, rest or recreation, or as a park, natural area or nature conservation area and —

- (a) may include ancillary buildings and infrastructure, caretakers’ quarters, stormwater infrastructure and engineering services and public land which is or will be leased on a long-term basis; and
- (b) does not include shops, restaurants and gymnasiums.

Development parameters:

The following development parameters apply:

- (a) The Municipality must require a site development plan to be submitted for its approval.
- (b) The site development plan as approved by the Municipality constitutes the development parameters for a primary use, if applicable, and a consent use.
- (c) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“private parking”

Land use description: “*private parking*” means land which is reserved exclusively for parking purposes, where the parking is not normally accessible to the general public.

Development parameters:

A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval. The site development plan as approved constitutes the development parameters for such private parking.

“private road”

Land use description: “*private road*” means privately owned land which provides vehicle and non-motorised access to a separate cadastral property or properties; and—

- (a) Includes sidewalks and paths, private parking, utility services, stormwater infrastructure and ancillary access control infrastructure, including a gatehouse, guardhouse, refuse room and utility room; and
- (b) does not include a driveway on a property, or a servitude right of way over a property as these do not constitute private roads for the purpose of this zoning scheme.

Development parameters:

As determined by the Municipality.

“proclaimed street”

Land use description: “*proclaimed street*” means any land, owned by or vesting in a State Authority (roads authority) in terms of applicable legislation, indicated on an approved plan, diagram or map as having been set aside as a public thorough way for vehicles and pedestrians, and includes —

- (a) open public parking areas;
- (b) sidewalks;
- (c) those parts of a public place that are travelled parts;
- (d) informal trading; and
- (e) appropriate and necessary street furniture and infrastructure, including reticulation networks and stormwater infrastructure, which does not present any threat to the safety or obstruct or inhibit free movement of pedestrians.

Development parameters:

A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality as well as the applicable roads authority for its approval. The site development plan as approved constitutes the development parameters for such proclaimed street.

“prospecting”

Land use description: “*prospecting*” means the first stage of physical search for minerals, fossils, precious metals or mineral specimens and may be granted as a temporary departure from this by-law by the Municipality since it does not constitute a primary, consent or occasional use right in terms of this by-law.

Development parameters:

As determined by the Municipality.

“public open space”

Land use description: “*public open space*” -

- (a) means land, with or without access control –
 - (i) owned by the Municipality or other organ of state;
 - (ii) not leased out by the Municipality or that other authority on a long-term basis

- (iii) set aside for the public as an open space for recreation or outdoor sport and designated as public open space;
- (b) includes a park, playground, public or urban square, picnic area; community garden, natural area and ancillary buildings and infrastructure, stormwater infrastructure and engineering services; and
- (c) may include an occasional use.

Development parameters:

The following development parameters apply:

- (a) The Municipality may require a site development plan to be submitted for its approval.
- (b) The site development plan as approved by the Municipality constitutes the development parameters for a primary use and a consent use if the latter is applicable.

“public parking”

Land use description: “*public parking*” means property that is accessible to the general public for parking purposes with or without a fee and/or access control.

Development parameters:

A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval. The site development plan as approved constitutes the development parameters for such public parking.

“public street”

Land use description: “*public street*” means any land, owned by or vesting in the Municipality, indicated on an approved plan, diagram or map as having been set aside as a public thorough way for vehicles and pedestrians, and includes —

- (a) open public parking areas;
- (b) sidewalks;
- (c) those parts of a public place that are travelled parts;
- (d) informal trading; and
- (e) appropriate and necessary street furniture and infrastructure, including reticulation networks and stormwater infrastructure, which does not present any threat to the safety or obstruct or inhibit free movement of pedestrians.

Development parameters:

A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval. The site development plan as approved constitutes the development parameters for such public street.

“quarry”

Land use description: “quarry” means a place from which dimension stone, rock, construction aggregate, riprap, sand, gravel or slate is excavated from the ground. A quarry is a type of open-pit mine that produces building materials and dimension stone.

Development parameters:

- (a) Development parameters applicable to “agriculture” together with additional parameters determined by the Municipality apply.
- (b) If a quarry is approved as a consent use in Agricultural Zone I, the consent may only be granted for the number of years equal to the expected lifetime of the quarry concerned.
- (c) The owner must comply with national and provincial statutory requirements applicable to mining.
- (d) Any application to rezone land to Industrial Zone IV must contain an explanation of the measures that will be implemented to address safety and environmental concerns which may be imposed as conditions of approval by the Municipality, including but not limited to:
 - (i) control of drainage, sedimentation and erosion;
 - (ii) preservation of surface and substance water;
 - (iii) preservation of topsoil;
 - (iv) provision for restoration and the re-use of the site;
 - (v) provision for noise and visual buffering;
 - (vi) accommodation of heavy traffic and vehicles on roadways; and
 - (vii) a phased programme for rehabilitation.
- (e) A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval.

“recycling centre”

Land use description: “recycling centre” means a property which is used for the temporary storing, sorting, depositing or collection of paper, plastics, glass, cans, textiles or similar solid waste materials for recycling purposes, but does not include a scrapyard.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“rehabilitation centre”

Land use description: “rehabilitation centre” means a facility providing treatment for substance abuse.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “place of instruction” apply.

“renewable energy structure”

Land use description: “renewable energy structure” means any wind turbine, solar energy generating apparatus, including solar photo-voltaic and concentrated solar thermal, hydro turbines or biomass facility or any grouping thereof, that captures and converts wind, solar radiation or biomass into energy for commercial gain; and includes: -

- (a) any appurtenant structure necessary for, or directly associated with, generation of renewable energy, or any test facility or structure that may lead to the generation of energy on a commercial basis, excluding electrical grid connections.

Development parameters:**(a) Height**

- (i) The maximum height of a renewable energy structure is technology dependent.
- (ii) The height of buildings may not exceed 8,5 metres from natural ground level to the top of the roof.

(b) Setback

In the case of a wind turbine the setback is —

- (i) A distance equal to 1,5 times the overall blade tip height of the turbine, measured from the nearest residential, commercial or critical agricultural structures such as animal housing, outbuilding, store rooms, excluding structures such as water troughs, feed dispensers, and windmills;
- (ii) a distance of 100m from the cadastral boundary of the land unit, unless the renewable energy structure straddles two or more cadastral boundaries, in which case no setback applies;
- (iii) a distance of 100m from any public road or private or public right of way, unless it provides access to the turbine;
- (iv) a distance of 100m from any electrical infrastructure; and
- (v) a distance of 1000m from towns, settlements or urban areas.

(c) Site development plan

- (i) A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval.
- (ii) The site must be surveyed, and the exact delineation of the construction footprint must be shown in the site development plan.
- (iii) To the extent necessary, any relevant measures contained in these regulations must be incorporated into the site development plan submitted to the Municipality for approval.

(d) Land clearing, soil erosion and habitat impact

- (i) The clearing of natural vegetation is limited to that which is necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the renewable energy structure as regulated by applicable environmental legislation.
- (ii) Wind turbines, solar structures, access roads and other infrastructure must be located to minimise damage to natural vegetation, water courses and wetlands.
- (iii) All land cleared which does not form part of the footprint of a renewable energy structure must be rehabilitated according to a rehabilitation plan for the land concerned, approved by the Municipality.
- (iv) Constructing or operating the renewable energy structure may not cause soil erosion, and any high-risk erosion areas must be rehabilitated by the operator, to the satisfaction of the Municipality.
- (v) The applicant must prove, to the satisfaction of the Municipality, that planning for the renewable energy structure concerned has taken into consideration and mitigated the risk of all impacts in respect of, and necessary distances which should be maintained from, wetlands, water bodies, threatened ecosystems, mountains, ridges, hills, coastal buffers, settlements, telecommunication towers, transmission towers and power lines.
- (vi) The applicant must provide exact coordinates relevant to land clearing, soil erosion and habitat impact to assist the Municipality to evaluate the risk of possible negative environmental impacts of the renewable energy structure concerned.

(e) Noise, air quality and nuisance

The renewable energy structure will not exceed a noise limit of 45 dB(A) during the night and 55 dB(A) during the day, at the nearest dwelling.

(f) Finishing, colour and design

- (i) A wind turbine structure must be treated with a neutral, non-reflective exterior colour and designed to blend in with the surrounding natural environment, to the satisfaction of the Municipality.
- (ii) A solar structure must minimise any adverse effects related to its reflective surfaces and must be designed and built in a way that mitigates this impact, as required by the Municipality.

(g) **Appurtenant structures**

- (ii) All appurtenant structures to a renewable energy structure prescribed by the Municipality concerning bulk, height, yard sizes, building lines, open space, parking and building coverage requirements are subject to applicable by-laws.
- (iii) Appurtenant structures, including, but not limited to, equipment shelters, storage facilities, transformers and sub-stations must be architecturally compatible with the receiving environment as required by the Municipality, and contained within a renewable energy structure site development plan submitted for approval by the Municipality.
- (iv) Appurtenant structures may only be used for the storage of equipment or other uses directly related to the operation of the particular facility with which they are associated.
- (v) Appurtenant structures must be screened from view by indigenous vegetation or be joined and clustered to minimise adverse visual impacts.

(h) **Lighting**

- (i) A renewable energy structure or any part of such a structure may only be lit for safety and operational purposes and the lighting must be appropriately screened from abutting land units.
- (ii) A renewable energy structure must comply with the lighting air safety requirements of the South African Civil Aviation Authority in terms of the Civil Aviation Act, 2009 (Act 13 of 2009).

(i) **Signage and advertising**

Signs on renewable energy structures must comply with national and local signage regulations and be limited to signage necessary to—

- (i) identify the operator;
- (ii) provide 24-hour emergency contact numbers; and
- (iii) provide warning of any dangers associated with the structure.

No commercial advertising, including advertising for the provider or operator, may be displayed on any renewable energy structure.

(j) **Maintenance**

The owner is responsible for maintaining a renewable energy structure in good condition, including any access road, unless deemed a public way, and for paying the cost of repairing any damage resulting from construction or operation. Maintenance includes—

- (i) painting;
- (ii) structural repairs;
- (iii) rehabilitation measures; and
- (iv) the upkeep of security and safety measures.

(k) **Modification**

Any modification to a renewable energy structure, excluding inconsequential *in situ* technical improvements, made after approval and which is not in accordance with the approval and its conditions, requires authorisation from the Municipality within the parameters of these regulations by means of—

- (i) the amendment of approved conditions;
- (ii) a new consent use approval;
- (iii) amendment of the approved site development plan; or
- (iv) amendment of the approved building plan.

(l) **Decommissioning**

- (i) Any renewable energy structure and associated infrastructure which has reached the end of its productive life or has been abandoned, including buildings, cables and roads, must be removed by the owner.
- (ii) A renewable energy structure is considered abandoned when the structure fails to continuously operate for more than two years.
- (iii) When a renewable energy structure is scheduled to be decommissioned or operations have been discontinued or it has been abandoned, the land owner must, by registered mail, notify

- the Municipality within 30 days after the operation ceased, and of plans for removal of the structure and infrastructure referred to in subparagraph (i).
- (iv) The owner is responsible for the removal of the structure in all its parts, within 150 days after the date of discontinued operation, or as agreed upon by the Municipality after submission of a plan for decommissioning. The Municipality may, for reasons which are justifiable in its opinion, grant an extension of the deadline for removing the structure and its parts. The land must then be rehabilitated by the owner, to the satisfaction of the Municipality, to the condition prescribed in the approved environmental management plan and the approved decommissioning plan.
 - (v) Decommissioning must include, inter alia—
 - (aa) the removal of all renewable energy structures and appurtenant structures, including equipment, bases, foundations, security barriers and transmission lines directly related to the renewable energy;
 - (bb) disposal of all solid and hazardous waste in accordance with provincial and local waste disposal regulations; and
 - (cc) the stabilisation and re-vegetation of the site with indigenous vegetation to minimise erosion.
 - (vi) The Municipality may, in order to minimise erosion and disruption to natural vegetation and habitats, grant permission to the owner to depart from the decommissioning plan in respect of removing landscaping, underground foundations or other underground components, provided these do not cause any pollution.
 - (vii) Prior to the construction of the renewable energy structure commences, the owner must make financial provision or an alternative reasonable arrangement, to the satisfaction of the Municipality, for protection against failure at any time after site construction has started for the rehabilitation or management of negative environmental impact of decommissioning or of abandonment in the event of the owner being unable to fulfil necessary financial obligations.
 - (viii) If the owner fails to remove the structure or its parts in accordance with the requirements of these regulations within 150 days of abandonment or the date of decommissioning or an approved extension date, the Municipality may enter the property and remove the structure and its parts, and to recover all removal costs incurred from the owner.
 - (ix) If the owner fails to meet the requirements of subparagraph (i), the Municipality may, after written notice to the owner, use all or part of the financial provision or other provision referred to in subparagraph (vii) to rehabilitate or manage the negative environmental impact concerned, or to remove the facility.

“resort shop”

Land use description: “*resort shop*” means a shop that provides for the daily needs of transient guests of a holiday resort or camping site.

Development parameters:

The floor space of a resort shop may not exceed 100 m².

“restaurant”

Land use description: “*restaurant*” means a commercial establishment where meals and liquid refreshments are prepared or served or prepared and served to paying customers primarily for consumption on the property and may include licensed provision of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the property, the reservation of a section of the establishment for the hosting of a function, and the option for customers to purchase food for consumption off the property.

Development parameters:

Development parameters as applicable to the primary land use apply.

“retirement resort”

Land use description: “*retirement resort*” means estate housing, flats, group housing or town housing that conforms to the following additional conditions:

- (a) each dwelling unit must be occupied by a retiree or pensioner or by a family of which at least one member is a retiree or pensioner; and
- (b) a full spectrum of frail care and other facilities reasonably associated with a retirement resort may be provided at such a retirement resort.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“riding school”

Land use description: “*riding school*” means a place or undertaking for the leasing of horses and riding instructions against payment and includes the care and stabling of the horses.

Development parameters:

Development parameters as applicable to “agriculture” apply.

“risk activity”

Land use description: “*risk activity*” means an undertaking where the material handled, or the process carried out is liable to cause extremely rapid combustion, give rise to poisonous fumes, or cause explosion, and includes major hazardous installations and activities involving dangerous and hazardous substances that are controlled in terms of national legislation.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply.

“rooftop base telecommunication station”

Land use description: “*rooftop base telecommunication station*” means a support structure attached to the roof, side or any part of a building and used to accommodate telecommunication infrastructure for the transmitting or receiving of electronic communication signals.

Development parameters:

The general provisions of section 31 of this by-law apply.

“scrap yard”

Land use description: “*scrap yard*” means a property which is utilised for one or more of the following purposes:

- (a) storing, depositing or collecting of junk or scrap material or articles the value of which depend mainly or entirely on the material used during their manufacture;
- (b) the dismantling of second-hand vehicles or machines to recover components or material; and
- (c) the storage or sale of second-hand parts, poles, steel, wire, lumber yards, tyres, bricks, containers or other articles which are suited to being left in the open.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “industry” apply.

“second dwelling”

Land use description: “*second dwelling*” means another dwelling unit which may, in terms of this By-law, be erected on a land unit where a dwelling house is also permitted; and such second dwelling may be a separate structure or attached to an outbuilding or may be contained in the same structure as the dwelling house; provided that –

- (a) the second dwelling must remain on the same land unit as the dwelling house and not be alienated separately;
- (b) all habitable rooms in a second dwelling unit must be interleading.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to the “primary use” as indicated in column 2 of the use zone table in schedule 1 apply, together with the following additional parameters:

- (a) The total floor space of a second dwelling unit may not exceed 175 m², which includes the floor space of all ancillary buildings.
- (b) A second dwelling must be constructed in a style that is similar to the architecture of the main dwelling house, unless otherwise permitted by the Municipality.
- (c) A second dwelling that is a separate structure to a dwelling house may not exceed a height of 6,5 metres to the top of the roof.
- (d) A second dwelling that is contained within the same building as a dwelling house must be designed so that the building appears to be a single dwelling house; both units may have a ground floor, or one unit may be on the ground floor and the other unit above.
- (e) The existence of a second dwelling may not in itself be sufficient reason for the Municipality to grant an application in terms of planning law to subdivide the land unit containing the dwelling units.
- (f) The construction of a second dwelling may be subject to the Municipality’s municipal services department certifying that adequate services network capacity is available to serve the needs of the second dwelling.

“self-storage facilities”

Land Use description: “*self-storage facility*” means an area or building consisting of individual self-contained storage units that are leased or owned for the storage of personal property and/or household goods.

Development parameters

- (i) Development parameters applicable to the “primary land” use apply;
- (ii) Parking and access must be provided in accordance with the by-law.

“service station”

Land use description: “*service station*” means property for the retail supply of fuel, and—

- (a) may include uses such as a carwash, a convenience shop and a restaurant; and
- (b) does not include spray-painting, panel beating, motor repair garage, open air motor vehicle display, sale of motor vehicles or truck stop.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “shop” apply. The following additional development parameters apply:

- (a) A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval. The site development plan must at least address matters pertaining to vehicle access, risk management of fuel pumps and fuel storage areas, screening and minimising any visual intrusion or operational disturbance with adjoining properties.
- (b) Any part of the property of a service station which is used for the repair of motor vehicles, the storage of inoperable motor vehicles or parts of motor vehicles, empty containers including oil drums and packing cases, or any other scrap, must be enclosed by a solid screen wall at least 2 metres high, or contained within a building.
- (c) Any service station must comply with the following access requirements:
 - (i) the width of motor vehicle carriageway crossings over the street boundary, whether one-way or two-way, may not exceed 8 metres;
 - (ii) a wall, at least 100 millimetres thick and 350 millimetres high, must be erected on the street boundary between different motor vehicle carriageway crossings, and the wall must continue along the boundary unless the property is otherwise enclosed;
 - (iii) the motor vehicle carriageway crossings must be limited to two per site unless the total length of a street boundary exceeds 30 metres, in which case one additional motor vehicle carriageway crossing may be permitted;
 - (iv) at the point where it crosses the street boundary, a motor vehicle carriageway crossing may not be closer than—
 - (aa) 30 metres to the intersection of a proclaimed street and with any other road of a similar status;
 - (bb) 30 metres to the nearest point of an intersection where traffic is controlled, or is proposed to be controlled, by a traffic signal or traffic island;
 - (cc) 10 metres from the corner of an intersection not referred to in items (aa) or (bb) if such intersection is not splayed, or 5 metres from the point where the splay meets the road boundary if such intersection is splayed; and
 - (dd) 1,5 metres from a side boundary.
- (d) No fuel pump may be erected so that the base or island on which the pump stands is less than 3,5 metres from the nearest street boundary.
- (e) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“service trade”

Land use description: “*service trade*” means an enterprise which is—

- (a) primarily involved in the rendering of a service for the local community including the repair of household appliances or the supply of household services;
- (b) not likely to be a source of disturbance to surrounding properties;
- (c) employs at most 10 people;
- (d) not likely, in the event of fire, to cause extremely rapid combustion, give rise to poisonous fumes or cause explosions;
- (e) includes laundry, bakery, dairy depot, feed store/depot and similar types of uses; and

- (f) does not include an abattoir, brick-making site, builder's yard, sewage works, service station, open air motor vehicle display or motor repair garage.

Development parameters

The development parameters applicable to "shop" apply.

"shelter"

Land use description: "*shelter*" means a unit of accommodation, intended for human occupation with such outbuildings as are ordinarily used with a dwelling unit, constructed of any material whatsoever, even though the material may not comply with the standards of durability intended by the National Building Regulations; and includes—

- (a) home occupation;
- (b) a bed and breakfast establishment;
- (c) home child care; and
- (d) house shop of not more than 6m².

Development parameters:

- (a) It is the sole responsibility of the occupant or owner of the shelter to ensure the structural, habitability, fire resistance or other standards of a shelter.
- (b) The Municipality may instruct any occupant or owner of a shelter to take action to remedy a public safety, health or fire risk.
- (c) The dominant use of the unit must remain residential.
- (d) No noxious trade, risk activity, adult entertainment, adult services or adult shop is permitted in a shelter.
- (e) No activities may be carried out in a shelter which constitute or are likely to constitute a source of nuisance, including the use of equipment that generates excessive noise, or any activity which results in the generation of dust, fumes, smoke, or waste material which could be detrimental to health, or which requires special waste removal processes.
- (f) The Municipality may, at any stage, call for a cessation of the land use or activity, or impose conditions in order to minimise any potential nuisance to surrounding neighbours or the general public.
- (g) **Coverage**
There is no restriction on coverage.
- (h) **Height**
A shelter structure may not exceed a height of 6,5 metres to the top of the roof.
- (i) **Building lines**
 - (i) Side building lines are at least 1 metre on one side or 1,5 metres in the case where the shelter has windows or doors.
 - (ii) If a midblock sewage system is present, a rear building line of up to 2 metres may be required by the Municipality.
 - (iii) The street building line is 1 metre, if required by the Municipality.
- (j) **Parking**
Provision may be made for one (1) on-site parking bay per erf accessed parallel to the street boundary.
- (k) **House shop**
The house shop shall be subject to such parameters as may be described in an approved Council policy.
- (l) **Development charges**
The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“shooting range”

Land use description: “*shooting range*” means an enclosed indoor facility or demarcated outdoor area designed, built or constructed and utilised by a person as a firing range with targets for the usual, regular, and primary activity of controlled firearm practice, shooting competitions, or firearm training on a commercial basis, and—

- (a) may be restricted to certain types of arms, handguns or rifles, or can specialize in certain shooting sports;
- (b) must be constructed or designed in such a way, or where the improvements, size, geography, and vegetation of the area are such that any misdirected shot, that can reasonably be expected to be fired towards the targets, would not reasonably be expected to leave the range or otherwise pose a threat to life or property; and
- (c) may include ancillary activities, buildings and structures.

Development parameters:

- (a) The Municipality must require a site development plan for a shooting range.
- (b) The site development plan as approved by the Municipality constitutes the development parameters.
- (c) The provisions for a site development plan in this By-law apply.

“shop”

Land use description: “*shop*” means property used for the retail sale of goods and services to the public, and—

- (a) includes a retail concern where goods which are sold in such a concern are manufactured or repaired, a funeral parlour, flats above ground floor, service trade, ancillary sale of alcoholic beverages, clinic, and the sale of motor vehicles and car wash; and
- (b) does not include a hotel, industry, motor repair garage, open air motor vehicle display, service station, restaurant, adult entertainment, adult services, adult shop or a liquor store.

Development parameters:

The following development parameters apply:

- (a) **Floor factor**
The maximum floor factor on the land unit is 1,5.
- (b) **Coverage**
The maximum coverage of all buildings on a land unit is 75%.
- (c) **Height**
 - (i) The maximum height of a building is 12 metres to the top of the roof.
 - (ii) The general provisions regarding earth banks and retaining structures in this by-law apply.
- (d) **Street centreline setback**
The Municipality may require a street centreline setback, in which case all buildings or structures on the land unit must be set back 8 metres from the centre line of the abutting public street or streets.
- (e) **Street boundary building line**
The street boundary building line is 0 metres, subject to the following conditions:
 - (i) the street centreline setback restriction in subparagraph (d);
 - (ii) minor architectural and sunscreen features may project beyond the street boundary building line provided that such features do not project more than 250 millimetres beyond the street boundary; and
 - (iii) for service stations, the street boundary building line is 5 metres subject to the general building line encroachments in this by-law.

- (f) **Side and rear boundary building lines**
- (i) The side and rear boundary building lines are 0 metres up to a height of 8.5 metres and 4.5 metres for the remainder of the building;
 - (ii) where a “shop” shares a common boundary with a property in any of the single or general residential use zones, the building line along that common boundary shall be 3 metres;
 - (iii) provided that the Municipality may lay down more restrictive common building lines in the interest of public health and safety or in order to enforce any other law or right.
- (g) **Canopy projection**
- (i) The Municipality may approve a canopy projection over the street boundary in accordance with the following conditions:
 - (ii) The canopy may not project nearer than 500 millimetres to a vertical plane through the kerb line or proposed kerb line.
 - (iii) No portion of a canopy projection may be less than 2,8 metres above the pavement.
 - (iv) The Municipality may lay down more restrictive requirements relating to the dimensions, design and materials of the canopy.
 - (v) The owner must enter into an encroachment agreement with the Municipality in the case of a canopy projection.
- (h) **Street corners**
- The Municipality may require that the owner of a building which is to be situated at a public street corner, and which the Municipality considers to be significant, must incorporate in the building architectural features which focus visual interest on the corner, and which emphasise the importance of pedestrian movement around the corner; and such features may include building cut-offs, walk-through covered arcades, plazas or other elements.
- (i) **Parking and access**
- Parking and access must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law, except in a case where the Municipality has approved alternative parking supply under subsection 43(1).
- (j) **Loading**
- Loading bays must be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (k) **Screening**
- The Municipality may require screening in accordance with this by-law.
- (l) **Repair or manufacturing concern in a shop**
- The floor space relating to any manufacturing or repair concern in a shop may not comprise more than 40% of the floor space of the shop.
- (m) **Refuse room**
- The Municipality may require a refuse room to be provided on the land unit in accordance with this by-law.
- (n) **Consent use**
- When a shop is approved as a consent use in Business Zone V, the total floor space of the shop or shops may not exceed 5% of the floor space of the building.
- (o) **Development charges**
- The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“small-scale rental housing”

Land use description: “small-scale rental housing” means a group of habitable room(s) contained in a building, which is made available by the owner for temporary accommodation on a rental basis provided that –

- (a) A dwelling house remains on the property;
- (b) the owner or a manager resides on the property;

- (c) the rooms may not be alienated;
- (d) the rooms may contain a kitchenette; and
- (e) the property does not contain a second dwelling.

Development parameters:

The development parameters in terms of coverage and building lines of “dwelling house” apply.

- (c) **Density**
Limited to 6 habitable rooms in a building.
- (d) **Height**
A small-scale rental housing building may not exceed 8.5 metres in height.
- (e) **Services**
Small-scale rental housing may be subject to the Municipality’s municipal services department certifying that adequate services network capacity is available to serve the needs of the development.
- (f) **Parking and access**
Parking and access must be provided to the satisfaction of the Municipality.
- (g) **Refuse Area**
The Municipality may require provision of a refuse area.

“smallholding”

Land use description: “*smallholding*” means an extensive landholding, including a dwelling house, where small-scale agricultural activities, that is not a public nuisance or harmful to the environment and does not require approval in terms of other legislation, may take place and may also include natural areas.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply, except for building lines which are-

- (a) 10 metres from any boundary in respect of properties smaller than 2 hectares, provided that a street building line of 5 metres applies to properties smaller than 5000m²;
- (b) 20 metres from any boundary in respect of properties smaller than 4 hectares;
- (c) 30 metres from any boundary in respect of properties larger than 4 hectares.

"sports and recreation centre"

Land use description: “*sports and recreation centre*” means an outdoor or indoor sports and recreation facility which may be public or privately owned and which may include sports grounds and fields, golf courses, a sports stadium, as well as ancillary and subservient facilities and amenities like a clubhouse with a restaurant and shop, gymnasium, ablution facilities, stores, and related administrative buildings.

Development parameters:

- (a) The Municipality must require a site development plan for a sports and recreation centre.
- (b) The site development plan as approved by the Municipality constitutes the development parameters.
- (c) The provisions for a site development plan in this By-law apply.

“student accommodation”

Land use description: “*student accommodation*” means a building designed as a “dwelling house” which is used primarily by students for residential purposes and who may share communal facilities such as a kitchen, lounge and bathroom.

Development parameters:

Development parameters of “dwelling house” applies, provided that-

Parking shall be provided in accordance with the schedule for Minimum Parking and Off-street requirements;

- (a) A site development plan shall be submitted to the local authority for approval and shall be approved prior to the consideration of building plans;
- (b) A copy of the house rules must be submitted with the site development plan and may be amended by the Council in accordance with approved policy;
- (c) No more than two students may occupy a bedroom;
- (d) A minimum area of 8m² must be provided for a bedroom occupied by one student and a minimum area of 14m² must be provided for a bedroom occupied by two students, which area includes only sleeping and study quarters and shall not include other communal living quarters, ablution areas, food preparation areas, dining areas or outdoor living areas;
- (e) No more than 10 students may be accommodated on the property;
- (f) No more than two students may be accommodated per bedroom;
- (g) A screen wall of at least 1.8 metres shall be erected by the owner of the property between the concerned property and adjacent residential properties to the satisfaction of the local authority;
- (h) A clear visible and readable notice board with a maximum size of 650mm x 450mm must be affixed at the entrance of the property, indicating the name and twenty-four-hour contact number of the owner/agent/manager for purposes of the submission of any complaints in the event of any public nuisance;
- (i) The total size of advertisement and/or notice boards shall not exceed 1 metre x 1.5 metres;
- (j) The facade and general structure of existing buildings in existing residential neighbourhoods shall conform with the general character of the immediate area within which it is located;
- (k) A copy of the house rules should be available for inspection on the property at all times and must be enforced by the owner of the property;
- (l) No activities may be carried out on the property which constitute or are likely to constitute a source of public nuisance or generate unacceptable levels of noise or that is harmful to the rights and amenity of neighbouring property owners.

“telecommunication infrastructure”

Land use description: “*telecommunication infrastructure*” means any part of the infrastructure of a telecommunication network for radio or wireless communication and—

- (a) includes voice, data and video telecommunications, which may include antennae; and any support structure, equipment room, radio equipment or optical communications equipment (laser or infra-red);
- (b) includes any ancillary structures needed for the operation of telecommunication infrastructure; and
- (c) does not include fibre optic installations and point-to-point copper (cable) installation and rooftop base telecommunication stations.

Development parameters:

As determined by the Municipality.

“third dwelling”

Land use description: “*third dwelling*” means a dwelling unit that may be erected on single residential zoned land with the consent of the Municipality, in addition to a primary dwelling house, provided that such third dwelling –

- (a) may be a separate structure or attached to an outbuilding or may be contained in the same structure as the dwelling house;

- (b) remains on the same land unit as the dwelling house and shall not be alienated separately;
- (c) all habitable rooms in a third dwelling unit must be interleading; and
- (d) is only be permitted –
 - i. in areas designated for land use intensification; or
 - ii. residential densification; or
 - iii. on properties of at least 1200m² in extent.

Development parameters:

The development parameters applicable to “primary use” as indicated in column 2 of the use zone table in schedule 1 apply, together with the following additional parameters:

- (a) A third dwelling unit may not exceed a size of 175m², including all outbuildings and structures associated to the unit;
- (b) A third dwelling must be constructed in a style that is similar to the architecture of the main dwelling house, unless otherwise permitted by the Municipality;
- (c) A third dwelling that is a separate structure to a dwelling house may not exceed a height of 6,5 metres to the top of the roof;
- (d) A third dwelling that is contained within the same building as a dwelling house must be designed so that the building appears to be a single dwelling house where both units may either have a ground floor, or one unit may be on the ground floor and the other unit above;
- (e) The existence of a third dwelling may not in itself be sufficient reason for the Municipality to grant an application in terms of planning law to subdivide the land unit containing the dwelling units;
- (f) The construction of a third dwelling is subject to the Municipality’s municipal services department certifying that adequate services network capacity is available to serve the needs of basic minimum services required for the third dwelling;

“tourist accommodation”

Land use description: “tourist accommodation” means a harmoniously designed and built holiday development, used for holiday or recreational purposes, whether in private or public ownership, that—

- (a) consists of a single enterprise that provides transient or short-term overnight accommodation on a rental or time-sharing basis only;
- (b) may include the provision of a camping site, caravan park, chalets or mobile home park, resort shop, wellness centre, staff accommodation, ancillary facilities, private or public roads; and
- (c) does not include a hotel.

Development parameters:

- (a) The parameters of the existing lawful development apply as land use restrictions with regard to land which is deemed to be zoned as a resort zone with effect from the date of commencement of the Land Use Planning Act.
- (b) When land is rezoned to Resort Zone, the Municipality must lay down conditions with regard to density, layout, landscaping, and building design.
- (c) The municipality may impose restrictions on the number of staff accommodation units to be provided.
- (e) A site development plan must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval, clearly indicating the position of all structures, stands, services and internal roads.
- (f) Provided that if a hotel or wellness centre is approved within Resort Zone, the following additional conditions apply:
 - (i) Rooms may not be alienated by means of sectional title;
 - (ii) The hotel may not accommodate more than 50% of the number of accommodation units;
 - (iii) The architectural design of the hotel or wellness centre must conform to that of the rest of the resort;
 - (iv) The maximum height for the hotel or wellness centre is 8,5 metres in all cases.

“tourist facilities”

Land use description: “*tourist facilities*” means amenities for tourists or visitors and—

- (a) includes lecture rooms, restaurants, gift shops, restrooms, farmers’ market, museum, micro-brewery, micro-distillery and recreational facilities; and
- (b) does not include an off-road trail, a hotel, wellness centre; or tourist accommodation.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“town housing”

Land use description: “*town housing*” means a row or group of linked or attached dwelling units, planned, designed and built as a harmonious architectural entity of which every dwelling unit has a ground floor and which dwelling units may be subdivided cadastrally.

Development parameters:

The development parameters of “group housing” apply, provided that:

(a) **Density**

The maximum gross density on a town housing site is 60 dwelling units/hectare.

(b) **Open space**

Functional open space must be provided at the following ratios: -

- (i) a development containing 5 to 20 dwelling units: 24m² per dwelling unit;
- (ii) a development of 21 dwelling units or more: 480m² or 18m² per dwelling unit, whichever is greater;
- (iii) in accordance with an open space policy, should one become applicable.

(c) **Coverage**

The maximum coverage for all buildings on a land unit is 60%.

“transport use”

Land use description: “*transport use*” means the use of land, a building or structure for the operation of a service for the transportation of goods (including liquids, gases and solid materials) or passengers by means of rail, road, sea or pipeline and—

- (a) includes the use of that land, building or structure for the purpose of a harbour, railway station, bus depot or taxi interchange, and a transport undertaking; and
- (b) includes a public-private undertaking including a railway station, bus depot, multiple parking garage, taxi rank, public transport interchange, harbour and ancillary purposes; and
- (c) does not include an airport, airfield; or helicopter landing pad.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “business premises” apply.

“truck stop”

Land use description: “*truck stop*” means a facility with direct access from a freeway, inner city road or major transport route which—

- (a) provides a range of rest, service and fuelling facilities for heavy-duty, long-haul vehicles and trucks, and
- (b) does not include accommodation.

Development parameters:

Development parameters are determined by the Municipality by means of conditions of approval for a truck stop as a consent use, provided that—

- (a) the Municipality must require a site development plan to be submitted for its approval; and

- (b) the site development plan must at least address matters pertaining to vehicle access, placement of overnight parking and ablution facilities/rest rooms, screening and minimising any visual intrusion or operational disturbance to adjoining properties.

“urban agriculture”

Land use description: “*urban agriculture*” means the cultivation of crops, on relatively small areas or in greenhouses within the urban area or edge, for own consumption or sale in neighbouring markets and includes a community garden; provided that-

- (a) the activity is not a nuisance to the neighbouring properties or harmful to the environment and does not require approval in terms of other legislation;
- (b) the cultivation of a garden or the keeping of animals as described in an applicable by-law by an occupant is not regarded as urban agriculture for the purpose of this zoning scheme;

Development parameters:

As determined by the Municipality.

“utility service”

Land use description: “*utility service*” means a use or infrastructure that is required to provide engineering and associated services for the proper functioning of urban development and—

- (a) includes a water reservoir and purification works, electricity substation, storm water retention facilities, and a waste-water pump station and treatment works, data centre, fibre optic infrastructure, rooftop base telecommunication station and freestanding base telecommunication station, renewable energy structures; and
- (b) does not include transport use; and
- (c) provided that a road is not regarded as a utility service.

Development parameters:

As determined by the Municipality.

Development charges

The Municipality may impose development charges in accordance with the provisions of Section 52.

“veterinary clinic”

Land use description: “*veterinary clinic*” means land and buildings used for the treatment, care and operations on animals and may include the sale of veterinary medicines and specialised animal food and ancillary animal products but does not include overnight facilities.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to primary land use applies.

“veterinary hospital”

Land use description: “*veterinary hospital*” means land and buildings used for the treatment, care and operations on animals and may include the sale of veterinary medicines and specialised animal food and ancillary animal products with overnight facilities for animals.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to the primary land use applies.

“wall of remembrance”

Land use description: “*wall of remembrance*” is a wall with niches found at a cemetery or crematorium for the storage of the deceased persons ashes and where inscribed tablets are secured to the wall to commemorate these persons.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “cemetery” and “crematorium” apply.

“warehouse”

Land use description: “warehouse” means a building used primarily for the storage of goods, except those that are offensive or dangerous and—

- (a) includes property used for business of a predominantly wholesale nature,
- (b) includes storage and distribution for online sales and delivery; and
- (c) does not include property used for business of a predominantly retail nature.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “industry” apply.

“waste reclamation facility”

Land use description: “waste reclamation facility” means a facility where waste is stored, dismantled, separated, treated or reprocessed, to recover salvageable materials or transformed for sale or reuse, and includes composting.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to the primary land use applies.

“wellness centre”

Land use description: “wellness centre” means a business which provides a variety of services for the purpose of improving health, beauty and relaxation through personal care treatments such as massages, rehabilitation, exercise programmes, diet, instruction on wellness, life coaching, and facials which includes—

- (a) facilities like saunas, pools, steam rooms, gymnasiums, treatment rooms, relaxation areas and whirlpools; and
- (b) the provision of meals to guests.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to the primary land use apply.

“winery”

Land use description: “winery” means a place where wine is made or matured and may include a selling point to the general public and wine-tasting area.

Development parameters:

Development parameters applicable to “agriculture” apply.

SCHEDULE 3

OVERLAY ZONES APPROVED IN TERMS OF SECTION 16

1. SUBDIVISIONAL AREA OVERLAY ZONE

1.1. General purpose of Subdivisional Area Overlay Zone

The subdivisional area overlay (SAO) zoning designates land for future subdivision with development rights by providing development directives through specific conditions as approved in terms of this By-law. The SAO zoning confirms the principle of development and acceptance of future subdivision of land; but not the detailed layout, which will be determined when an actual application for subdivision is approved.

1.2. Use of the property

Land zoned as a subdivisional area may be subdivided as contemplated in the Municipal Planning By-Law.

1.3. Development parameters

When the Municipality approves a subdivisional area overlay zone, it must impose conditions making provision for at least—

- (a) density requirements;
- (b) main land uses and the extent of such uses; and
- (c) a detailed phasing plan or a framework including—
 - (i) main transport routes;
 - (ii) main land uses;
 - (iii) bulk infrastructure;
 - (iv) requirements of organs of state;
 - (v) public open space requirements; and
 - (vi) physical development constraints.

2. SPECIAL PLANNING AREA OVERLAY ZONE

2.1. General purpose of special planning area overlay zone

The general purpose of a package of plans is to provide for a mechanism to plan and manage the development of large or strategic urban development areas which also provides for a greater degree of flexibility. The package of plans mechanism is a phased process of negotiation, planning and approvals, where appropriate levels of planning detail are approved together with conditions for those approvals. A special planning area overlay zone is generally created in respect of an application which involves a mixed-use development proposal or where the development does not generally comply with the development parameters of the applicable land uses of this zoning scheme.

2.2. Use of the property

- 2.2.1 Primary uses are as stipulated in the conditions of approval imposed in terms of the Municipal Planning By-Law.
- 2.2.2 Consent uses are as stipulated in the conditions of approval imposed in terms of the Municipal Planning By-Law.

2.3. Development parameters

- 2.3.1 The Municipality must require a package of plans as set out in section 2.3.4 of Schedule 3 to be submitted for areas zoned as special planning area overlay zones.

- 2.3.2 The applicant must, during pre-application discussions with the Municipality, ascertain whether a package of plans procedure must be followed.
- 2.3.3 The development parameters of the lowest order package of plans as contemplated in section 2.3.2 of Schedule 3 and as approved by the Municipality are the development parameters of the special planning overlay zone applicable to the property concerned.
- 2.3.4 The package of plans consists of the following components that are listed in a hierarchy from higher-order to lower-order plans, and the lower-order plans must comply with the higher-order plan:
- (a) **Contextual framework**
 - (i) The contextual framework lays down broad land use policy for the development and the surrounding area.
 - (ii) It may include principles or heads of agreement summarising the general obligations of the Municipality and the developer in relation to the development.
 - (iii) The contextual framework may be prepared by the Municipality, or by a land owner or development agency under supervision of the Municipality and may not be in conflict with a spatial development framework or structure plan approved by the Municipality.
 - (b) **Development framework**
 - (i) The development framework must identify overall policy, broad goals, and principles for development within the development.
 - (ii) The development framework must identify the range of uses, general spatial distribution of uses, major transport and pedestrian linkages, infrastructure and any limits to development within the development, including but not limited to density and floor space.
 - (c) **Precinct plans**
 - (i) Precinct plans apply to specific areas within the development framework that have common features, functional relationships or phasing requirements.
 - (ii) There may be several precinct plans that make up a development area.
 - (iii) A precinct plan must describe in more detail the development objectives and intentions for a specific area in the development, as well as principles for urban form, land use, pedestrian links, traffic movement, floor space and environmental management.
 - (d) **Subdivision plans**
 - (i) Subdivision plans, if required, must be processed in terms of planning law to establish new cadastral boundaries and to facilitate the transfer of land units.
 - (ii) Subdivision plans may be approved at any stage after the development framework has been approved, and the provisions of section 15(2) apply to such plans.
 - (e) **Site development plans**
 - (i) Site development plans depict more detailed design and development provisions for one or more land units within a development.
 - (ii) These provisions may include (but are not limited to) details relating to land use, floor space, building lines, height, parking requirements, municipal services and landscaping, as well as details relating to the position and appearance of buildings, open space, pedestrian links and traffic movement.
 - (iii) A site development plan may be required before or after a subdivision plan and must provide for the information as required for a site development plan in terms of this by-law.

(f) **Building plans**

- (i) Building plans contain detailed specifications as required by the National Building Regulations.
- (ii) Building work may only commence once building plans have been approved by the Municipality.

- 2.3.5 The Municipality may require all or only some of the components of the package of plans to be applied in respect of a particular development.
- 2.3.6 The Municipality may require that the area covered by a contextual framework must extend beyond the land under consideration if, in its opinion, the proposed development will have a wider impact, and the Municipality may determine the extent of that area.
- 2.3.7 In approving a package of plans, the Municipality must determine the total floor space or density permitted within the development which must be imposed as a condition of approval.
- 2.3.8 The allocation of floor space must consider the carrying capacity of internal and external infrastructure including roads and utility services, and any urban design principles approved by the Municipality as part of a rezoning or contextual framework.
- 2.3.9 The approved floor space may remain as “floating floor space” assigned to the overall development for later allocation or may be assigned to particular precincts when a precinct plan is approved; and in either case must be allocated to individual subdivisions or site development plans.
- 2.3.10 When a special planning area overlay zone and a package of plans is required in terms of this zoning scheme, the relevant components must be submitted to the Municipality for its approval before any development on a land unit can commence, provided that—
 - (a) the development may not be refused if it is consistent with the development parameters of a base zone, overlay zone, or condition of approval; and
 - (b) the Municipality may require amendments of detail to the site development plan to address reasonable concerns relating to access, parking, architectural form, urban form, landscaping, environmental management, engineering services or similar concerns.
- 2.3.11 The general provisions contained in this zoning scheme apply with regard to site development plans.

SCHEDULE 4

ZONING TRANSITION TABLE

TRANSITION FROM ZONING SCHEME REGULATIONS UNDER THE LAND USE PLANNING ORDINANCE, 1985 AND BLACK COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1989 TO GEORGE INTEGRATED ZONING SCHEME BYLAW, 2017

Zoning Scheme Regulation	ZONING SCHEME, 1977		ZONING SCHEME BY-LAW, 2017	
	Zoning	Primary Use	Zoning	Primary Use
GEORGE	AGRICULTURAL ZONES			
	Agricultural Zone	• Agriculture	Agricultural Zone I	• Agriculture
		• Smallholding	Agricultural Zone II	• Smallholding
	SINGLE RESIDENTIAL ZONES			
	Informal Residential Zone	• Shelter	Single Residential Zone III	• Shelter
	Single Residential Zone	• Dwelling House	Single Residential Zone I	• Dwelling House
		• Places of instruction	Community Zone I	• Places of instruction
		• Place of public worship (Consent Use)	Community Zone II	• Place of public worship
	GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONES			
	General Residential Zone	• Residential building	Resort Zone I	• Tourist accommodation
			General Residential Zone II	• Group Housing
			General Residential Zone III	• Town Housing
			General Residential Zone V	• Guest lodge
		• Flats	General Residential Zone IV	• Flats
		• Hotel	General Residential Zone VI	• Hotel
		• Place of instruction	Community Zone I	• Place of instruction
		• Institutional building (Consent Use)	Community Zone III	• Institution
	BUSINESS ZONES			
	Business Zone	• Business premises	Business Zone I	• Business premises
			Business Zone II	• Shop
			Business Zone IV	• Offices
		• Flats above ground floor	Business Zone I	• Business premises
		• Licensed Hotels	Business Zone I	• Business premises

Zoning Scheme Regulation	ZONING SCHEME, 1977		ZONING SCHEME BY-LAW, 2017		
	Zoning	Primary Use	Zoning	Primary Use	
GEORGE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places of Assembly 	Business Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of Entertainment (consent use) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public garage (consent use) 	Business Zone VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Station 	
	MINOR BUSINESS ZONES				
	Minor Business Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shop 	Business Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shop 	
			Business Zone III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood shop 	
	LIGHT INDUSTRIAL ZONE				
	Light Industrial Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehouses 	Industrial Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light industry 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light Industry (Consent use) 	Industrial Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light industry 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public garages (consent Use) 	Industrial Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light industry 	
	INDUSTRIAL ZONE				
	Industrial Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial buildings 	Industrial Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehouses 	Industrial Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public garages 	Industrial Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry 	
	COMMERCIAL ZONES				
	Commercial Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business premises 	Business Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business premises 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehouses 	Industrial Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light industry 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light industrial buildings 	Industrial Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light industry 	
	COMMUNITY ZONES				
	Educational purposes		Community Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of instruction 	
	Local Authority purposes		Utility Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority Use (Consent Use) 	
	Government purposes		Utility Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority Use (Consent Use) 	
	OPEN SPACE ZONES				
	Public place or Public open space		Open Space Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public open space 	
	Private open space + Cemetery purposes		Open Space Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private open space 	
	TRANSPORT AND UTILITY ZONES				
	Railway purposes		Transport Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport use 	
	Existing streets		Transport Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public street 	
			Transport Zone III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private road 	

Zoning Scheme Regulation	ZONING SCHEME, 1977		ZONING SCHEME BY-LAW, 2017	
	Zoning	Primary Use	Zoning	Primary Use
	Local authority + Government purposes		Utility Zone	• Utility service
	UNDETERMINED ZONE			
	Undetermined Use Zone	• Existing uses only	Undetermined Use Zone	• None

Footnote:

- Zonings based on original zoning maps dated 1968 with updates to 1978;
- Site investigations undertaken to verify business zonings in CBD and surrounds;
- Investigations of decisions available on electronic records;
- Verification using file records and available zoning certificates;
- Commercial Zone: Zoning changed in accordance with main use on property. E.g., Warehouses → Industrial Zone I; Shops + Business → Business Zone I;
- Local Authority Use – Zoned in accordance with utilization of land. E.g., Offices → Business Zone III;
- Primary land uses operated under an approved consent use were assigned a zoning in terms of the provisions of section 20(3)(b) of this by-law.

Zoning Scheme Regulation	ZONING SCHEME, 1989		ZONING SCHEME BY-LAW, 2017	
	Zoning	Primary Use	Zoning	Primary Use
THEMBALETHU	INFORMAL RESIDENTIAL ZONES			
	Residential Zone III	• Shelter and residential units	Residential Zone III	• Shelter
	GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONES			
	Residential Zone I	• Residential units	Single Residential Zone I	• Dwelling House
		• Town houses	General Residential Zone III	• Town housing
	Residential Zone II	• Residential units	Single Residential Zone I	• Dwelling House
		• Town houses	General Residential Zone III	• Town housing
		• General residential buildings	Resort Zone I	• Tourist accommodation
			General Residential Zone V	• Guest lodge
	General Residential Zone IV	• Flats		
	BUSINESS ZONES			
	Business Zone	• Business	Business Zone I	• Business premises
			Business Zone II	• Shop
			Business Zone III	• Neighbourhood shop
			Business Zone IV	• Offices

Zoning Scheme Regulation	ZONING SCHEME, 1989		ZONING SCHEME BY-LAW, 2017		
	Zoning	Primary Use	Zoning	Primary Use	
THEMBALETHU		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Station (consent use) 	Business Zone VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Station 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General residential buildings 	See general residential zones above		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel 	General Residential Zone VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel 	
	INDUSTRIAL ZONES				
	Industrial Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries 		Industrial Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service station 		Industrial Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service trade (motor repair garage) 		Industrial Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry
	INSTITUTIONAL ZONES				
	Institutional Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of instruction 		Community Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of instruction
	Institutional Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House of worship 		Community Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of worship
	Institutional Zone III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution 		Community Zone III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution
	SERVICE ZONE				
	Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public services 		Utility Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility Service
	OPEN SPACE ZONES				
	Open Space Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public open space 		Open Space Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public open space
	Open Space Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private open space 		Open Space Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private open space
	Open Space Zone III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature reserve 		Open Space Zone IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature reserve
	STREET				
	Street	Streets		Transport Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public street
	PARKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private open space 		Open Space Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private open space
	Parking	Parking			
	SPECIAL				
	Special	Special purpose		No provision made	
	UNDETERMINED ZONE				
	Undetermined Use Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 		Undetermined Use Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Foot note:

- Zonings based on original zoning maps as well as copies of maps received from PGWC;
- Site investigations undertaken to verify zonings;
- Investigations of decisions available on electronic records;
- Verification using file records and available zoning certificates;

- No provision made for a “Shebeen” under residential zones and thus, the consent use approvals will be regarded as a non-conforming use;
- Primary land uses operated under an approved consent use were assigned a zoning in terms of the provisions of section 20(3)(b) of this by-law.

Zoning Scheme Regulations	ZONING SCHEME, 1988		ZONING SCHEME BY-LAW, 2017	
	Zoning	Primary Use	Zoning	Primary Use
SECTION 8	AGRICULTURAL ZONES			
	Agricultural Zone I	• Agriculture	Agricultural Zone I	• Agriculture
	Agricultural Zone II	• Agriculture industry	Agricultural Zone I	• Agriculture Industry (consent use)
	RESIDENTIAL ZONES			
	Informal Residential Zone	• Shelter • Dwelling House	Single Residential Zone III	• Shelter
	Residential Zone I	• Dwelling House	Single Residential Zone I	• Dwelling House
	Residential Zone II	• Group house	General Residential Zone II	• Group housing
	Residential Zone III	• Town house	General Residential Zone III	• Town housing
	Residential Zone IV	• Flats	General Residential Zone IV	• Flats
	BUSINESS ZONES			
	Business Zone I	• Business premises	Business Zone I	• Business premises
	Business Zone II	• Shop	Business Zone II	• Shop
			Business Zone III	• Neighbourhood Shop
	Business Zone III	• Offices	Business Zone IV	• Offices
	Business Zone IV	• Warehouse	Industrial Zone I	• Light industry
	Business Zone V	• Service Station	Business Zone VI	• Service station
	INDUSTRIAL ZONES			
	Industrial Zone I	• Industry	Industrial Zone II	• Industry
	Industrial Zone II	• Noxious trade	Industrial Zone III	• Noxious trade
	Industrial Zone III	• Mining	Industrial Zone IV	• Mine
	INSTITUTIONAL ZONES			
	Institutional Zone I	• Place of instruction	Community Zone I	• Place of instruction
	Institutional Zone II	• House of worship	Community Zone II	• Place of worship
	Institutional Zone III	• Institution	Community Zone III	• Institution
	RESORT ZONES			
	Resort Zone I	• Holiday accommodation	Resort Zone I	• Tourist accommodation
	Resort Zone II	• Holiday housing	Non-conforming use	
	OPEN SPACE ZONES			
	Open Space Zone I	• Public open space	Open Space Zone I	• Public open space
	Open Space Zone II	• Private open space	Open Space Zone II	• Private open space
	Open Space Zone III	• Nature reserve	Open Space Zone IV	• Nature reserve

Zoning Scheme Regulations	ZONING SCHEME, 1988		ZONING SCHEME BY-LAW, 2017	
	Zoning	Primary Use	Zoning	Primary Use
SECTION 8				
	TRANSPORT AND UTILITY ZONES			
	Transport Zone I	• Transport usage	Transport Zone I	• Transport use
	Transport Zone II	• Public road	Transport Zone II	• Public street
	Transport Zone III	• Public parking		
	AUTHORITY ZONE			
	Authority Zone	• Authority usage	Utility Zone	• Utility Service Use • Authority Use (consent use)
	SPECIAL ZONE			
	Special Zone	• Special usage	No provision made	
	UNDETERMINED ZONE			
	Undetermined Zone	• None	Undetermined Zone	Use • None

Foot note:

- No zoning register or maps maintained in Section 8 Zoning Scheme areas;
- Site investigations undertaken to verify zonings;
- Investigations of decisions available on electronic records;
- Verification using file records and available zoning certificates;
- Zoning determinations undertaken for Victoria Bay properties;
- No provision made for “Holiday Housing” and will be accommodated as a non-conforming use;
- Primary land uses operated under an approved consent use were assigned a zoning in terms of the provisions of section 20(3)(b) of this by-law.

Zoning Scheme Regulation	ZONING SCHEME, 1984		ZONING SCHEME BY-LAW, 2017	
	Zoning	Primary Use	Zoning	Primary Use
WILDERNESS	AGRICULTURAL ZONES			
	Agricultural Zone	• Agricultural buildings	Agricultural Zone I	• Agriculture
	SINGLE RESIDENTIAL ZONES			
	Single Residential Zone	• Dwelling House	Single Residential Zone I	• Dwelling House
	Informal Residential Zone	• Shelter • Dwelling House	Single Residential Zone III	• Shelter
	GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONES			
	General Residential Zone	• Dwelling houses	General Residential Zone I	• Double dwelling house
		• Residential buildings	General Residential Zone IV	• Backpackers lodge, Boarding House, Retirement resort (Consent Use)
		• Flats	General Residential Zone IV	• Flats
		• Guest houses	General Residential Zone V	• Guest lodge
		• Hotel	General Residential Zone VI	• Hotel
	SPECIAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE			
	Special Residential Zone	• Special dwellings • Public housing	General Residential Zone III	• Town housing
	GROUP HOUSING ZONE			
	Group Housing Zone	• Group housing	General Residential Zone II	• Group housing
	BUSINESS ZONES			
	Business Zone	• Business buildings	Business Zone I	• Business premises
		• Hotel	Business Zone I	• Business premises
		• Flats above ground floor	Business Zone I	• Business premises
		• Residential buildings above ground floor	Business Zone I	• Business premises
	LOCAL BUSINESS ZONES			
	Local Business Zone	• Shops	Business Zone II	• Shop
		• Flats above ground floor	Business Zone II	• Flats (consent use)
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL ZONE				

Zoning Scheme Regulation	ZONING SCHEME, 1984		ZONING SCHEME BY-LAW, 2017	
	Zoning	Primary Use	Zoning	Primary Use
WILDERNESS	Light Industrial Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light industrial buildings • Warehouses 	Industrial Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light industry
	INDUSTRIAL ZONE			
	Industrial Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial buildings 	Industrial Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry
	Industrial Zone II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehouses 	Industrial Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light industry
	Industrial Zone III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public garages 	Industrial Zone III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noxious trade
	NOXIOUS INDUSTRY			
	Noxious Industry Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offensive trade buildings • Public garages 	Industrial Zone III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noxious trade
	MOTOR GARAGE			
	Motor Garage Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service station 	Business Zone VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Station
	WORSHIP ZONE			
	Worship Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places of Public worship 	Community Zone I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of Public worship
	CONSERVATION ZONE			
	Conservation Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As described in clause 3.14 	Open Space III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature conservation area
	SPECIAL ZONE			
	Special Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As described in clause 5.0 	No provision made	
	UNDETERMINED ZONE			
Undetermined Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing uses only 	Undetermined Use Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	

Footnote:

- Zonings based on original zoning maps received from Wilderness Local Municipality;
- Site investigations undertaken to verify zonings;
- Investigations of decisions available on electronic records;
- Verification using file records and available zoning certificates;
- Primary land uses operated under an approved consent use were assigned a zoning in terms of the provisions of section 20(3)(b) of this by-law.

TRANSITIONS FROM GEORGE INTEGRATED ZONING SCHEME BYLAW, 2017 TO GEORGE INTEGRATED ZONING SCHEME BYLAW, 2023

George Integrated Zoning Scheme, 2017	Previous zoning	New zoning
	Single Residential Zone I	Single Residential Zone III

Footnote:

- Amendment from SRZI to SRZII only applicable to subsidy housing areas as shown on the zoning amendment map advertised during public consultation process. Amendment necessary to accommodate / recognise the high level of informality in these areas.
- Municipal land required for the expansion of Municipality's services infrastructure zoned to Utility Zone.

SCHEDULE 5

A. 2017 ZONING SCHEME ADOPTED

The George Integrated Zoning Scheme By-Law, 2017 was adopted by the George Municipality in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, at a Council meeting held on 24 August 2017. Final promulgation of the George Integrated Zoning Scheme By-Law, 2017 was published in the Provincial Gazette of 01 September 2017.

Refer to above document for process followed before 2017 by-law was adopted.

B. 2022 GAP ANALYSIS AND REVIEW

Scope of Review

- i. Municipality is required in terms of Section 27(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) to review its integrated zoning scheme every 5 years. The process of reviewing the present zoning scheme had to commence by 31 August 2022.
- ii. Municipality must ensure its zoning scheme aligns with the SPLUMA/LUPA principles of spatial justice, spatial sustainability, efficiency, spatial resilience, and good administration.
- iii. The zoning scheme must comply with Section 24(2) of the SPLUMA which states that an integrated land use (zoning) scheme must, among others:
 - o Make provision for appropriate rural and urban zoning categories and land uses for each zone;
 - o Consider environmental management instruments adopted by relevant environmental management authorities;
 - o Include provisions to permit the incremental management and upgrading of rural areas, informal settlements, and slums;
 - o Include provisions to promote the inclusion of affordable housing in residential land development;
 - o Provide incentives to promote the effective implementation of the municipality's spatial development frameworks and other development policies;
 - o Include provisions that promote the effective implementation of national and provincial government policies;
 - o Give effect to the Municipal Spatial Development Framework and the Integrated Spatial Development Plan (as adopted in May 2023);
 - o Municipality to determine land use categories, land uses and development parameters that promote economic growth (including tourism), social inclusion, and efficient land use while minimising impacts on public health, the environment, and natural resources.
- iv. The zoning scheme to comply with Section 24(3) of SPLUMA which states that zoning schemes must include provisions relating to:
 - o Land uses that can be permitted with Council's permission or consent – determine land uses that need to be added or removed;
 - o Establishing special zones (overlay zones) to address development priorities in the municipal area;
 - o Providing for minor deviations from the conditions (land use development parameters) of the zoning scheme;

- v. Amendments to the zoning scheme must be (a) in the public interest; (b) advance, or in the interest of, a disadvantaged community; and (c) to further the vision and development goals of the municipality (as contained in the IDP).
- vi. Zoning Scheme must provide mechanisms to resolve conflicts between the zoning schemes that were repealed when the GIZS Bylaw was implemented in 2017, including errors in the zoning map – e.g., allocating SRZI and not SRZIII to state subsidised housing.

Gap analysis process

- i. The Directorate: Human Settlement, Planning and Development and Property Management established a task team who, over a period of 2 months, undertook a gap analysis whereby all the provisions of the zoning scheme, each zoning category, each land use and all the land use parameters (building lines, heights of buildings, parking requirements) were assessed to determine its alignment with the MSDF of 2019 and the MSDF review gap analysis of May 2022 (i.e. the MSDF of 2023).
- ii. The GIZS gap analysis also investigated possible short-comings and the need for statutory alignment. This includes proposals to recover development charges incurred by enhanced land use rights and latent rights that owners have not yet implemented on their properties.
- iii. The Gap Analysis report along with Consolidated Work Group Notes and Consolidated GIZS Bylaw Gap Analysis Tables were submitted to and adopted by Council on 30 June 2022, who authorised the commencement of the By-law amendment process.

C. 2023 AMENDMENT OF THE ZONING SCHEME

Amendment commencement

- i. The drafting of the amended GISZ Bylaw was undertaken between July 2022 and December 2022.
- ii. The draft by-law document was workshopped over several sessions with senior municipal officials in the respective Directorates and officials of the Western Cape Government.
- iii. The Directorate identified this need over the course of the IDP public engagements, conducted during October and November 2022 for the need to include 3 overlay zones for parts of Thembalethu, Haarlem and Uniondale.
- iv. Three (3) draft overlay zones were incorporated into the draft zoning scheme by-law document. The finalizing of the Thembalethu overlay zone was contingent on the completion of precinct planning funded by National Treasury under the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Programme.
- v. Provisions relating to the payment of development charges were included in the draft by-law, subject to the conclusion of a municipal policy relating to Development Charges.
- vi. A workshop was held with the Council on 12 April 2023 to discuss the proposed amendments.
- vii. A report with the draft amended GIZS By-law was submitted to Council with the draft zoning scheme by-law and zoning amendment table on 26 April 2023.
- viii. Council adopted the draft amended GIZS By-law and zoning map for the purposes of commencing with the public participation process.

Public participation process

The public participation in respect of the draft amended George Integrated Zoning Scheme By-Law (GIZSB) commenced on 4 May 2023 and ended on 3 July 2023, entailing the following:

- i. Municipality WhatsApp group notice distributed to create awareness of the approaching public participation process;
- ii. Notices placed on Municipality's social media pages;
- iii. Notices published in the George Herald on 04 May 2023, allowing 30 days for comments;

- iv. Copies of the draft amended George Integrated Zoning Scheme By-Law posted at every municipal library and municipal offices from 04 May 2023 to 05 June 2023;
- v. A notice posted on the municipal website as well as a copy of the draft document and a link to the zoning maps was uploaded to the website from 04 May 2023 to 05 June 2023;
- vi. Notices sent by email to the Directorate's mailing list, including state departments and entities, surrounding municipalities, commenting bodies, town planning consultants, architectural consultants, environmental consultants, and land surveyors on 04 May 2023, allowing until 05 June 2023 for comments;
- vii. Notice sent to the MEC to comment on the draft amended GIZS bylaw on 26 June 2023, permitting 60 days (until 25 August 2023) to comment – in terms of the requirements of LUPA;
- viii. All notices include a link to the proposed amendment to the zoning map.

Final amendments and adoption

- i. Comments received on the draft amended GIZSB were scrutinised and final amendments were made.
- ii. The required amendments were deemed non-substantive and therefore no further PPP was required.
- iii. Zoning Scheme schedule of amendments updated. Comments response tables completed.
- iv. Proposed overlay zones were removed to allow for focussed public participation and will form part of a separate zoning scheme amendment process.
- v. Amendments subjected to legal vetting on 01 September 2023.
- vi. Report for the adoption of the amended GIZS by-law and amended zoning map submitted to Council for adoption on 28 September 2023.
- vii. The adopted By-Law was published in the Provincial Gazette on 6 October 2023.
- viii. The Zoning Map was stamped and signed by the Municipal Manager on 28 September 2023.

SCHEDULE 6

TOWN PLANNING AND ZONING SCHEMES REPEALED BY SECTION 33 OF THE LAND USE PLANNING ACT

Title	Year
George Town Planning Regulations	September 1977
Town Planning Scheme Regulation for Wilderness	May 1984 (Revised 1998)
Town Planning Scheme of Thembaletu	Black Communities Development Act, 1984
Zoning Scheme Regulations in terms of Section 8 of the Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985	05 December 1988

ZONING SCHEMES REPEALED BY SECTION 13 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT

Title	Year
George Integrated Zoning Scheme By-law, 2017	01 September 2017