

The morphological / settlement pattern classification of South African settlements based on a settlement catchment approach, to inform facility allocation and service delivery



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Project Focus and Background

- CSIR contracted to undertake research & develop access & threshold standards to guide the development of social facilities in rural RSA.
- Key focus: development of differentiated provision standards for government provided social facilities and emergency services.
- Purpose is to support application & planning for new investment
 & prevent "unsustainable" investments / White elephants.



Outputs

- National set of service delivery catchments
- Profile information per individual catchment
- Ranking of catchments
- Prioritisation of nodes for middle / higher order facility investment
- Revised and differentiated facility provision packages
- Electronic tool for viewing catchment information and calculating facility demand



Key project informants

- Services: optimally located, accessible & equitably distributed.
- Provision: based on facility access and population threshold.
- Insufficient funding to provide all towns, settlements and rural areas with the same level of facilities.
- Emphasis on differentiated access to different service types based on demand / threshold and settlement structure/ distance



Catchment / service centre approach

- Settlements play a key role in serving their surrounding areas.
- Central place concept, accessible service reach and economic agglomeration approach applied to define service catchment areas for South Africa.



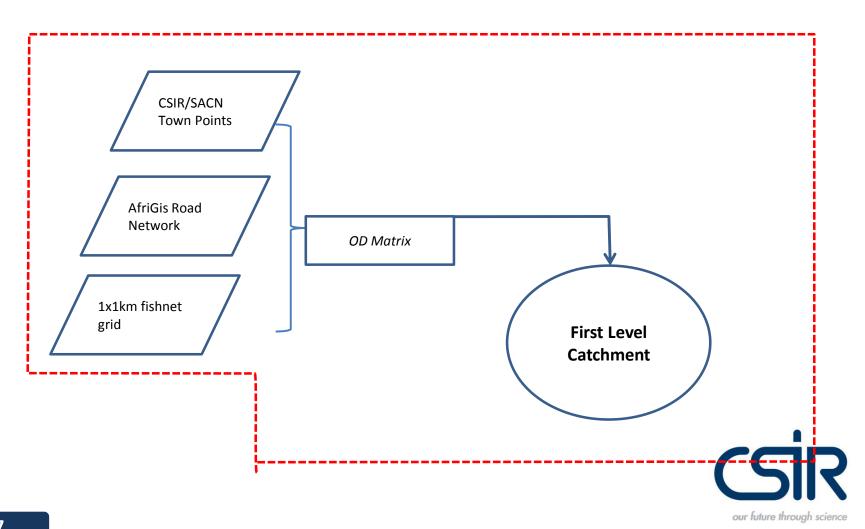
Methodology

Data used:

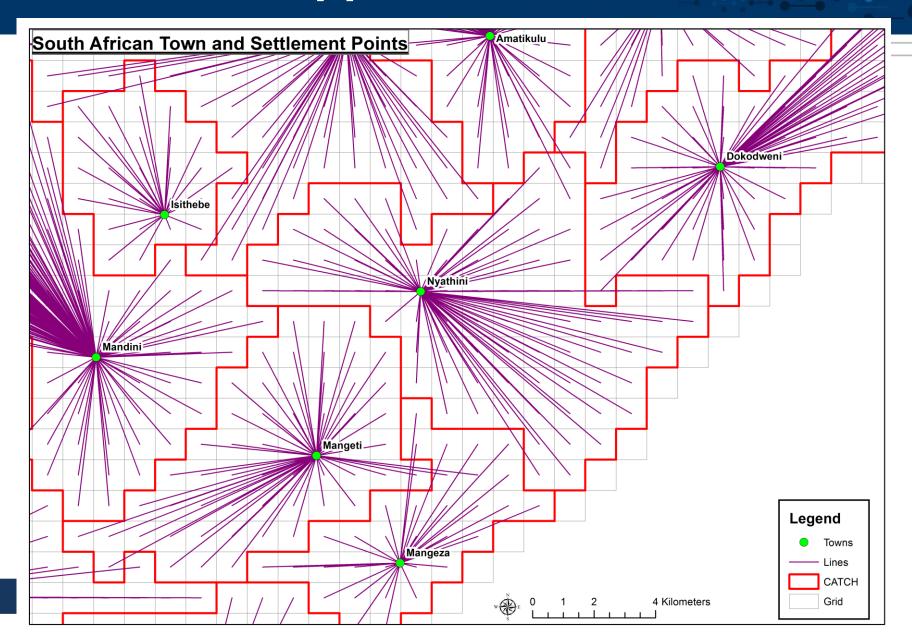
- SACN town and settlement points (Level 1 to 10)
- Road network (AfriGIS)
- StatsSA Census 2011 and Dwelling Frame (StatsSA)
- Spot Building Count (Eskom)
- 1x1km grid of South Africa (CSIR).
- **Step 1** Creation of the service catchments.
- **Step 2** Overlay Spot Building Count
- Step 3 Visually inspect catchments and classify them according to settlement morphology.



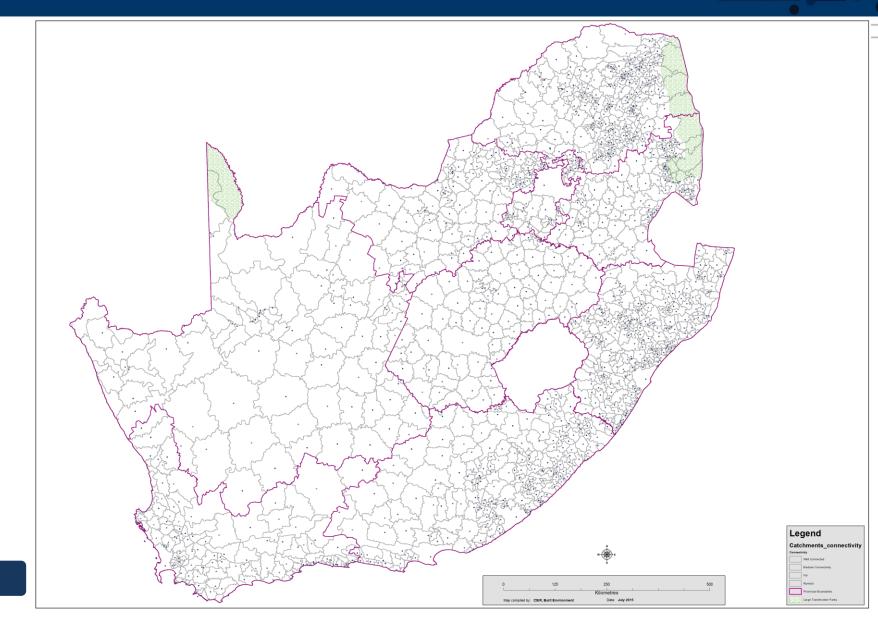
Methodology cont...



Catchment approach



National set of service catchments

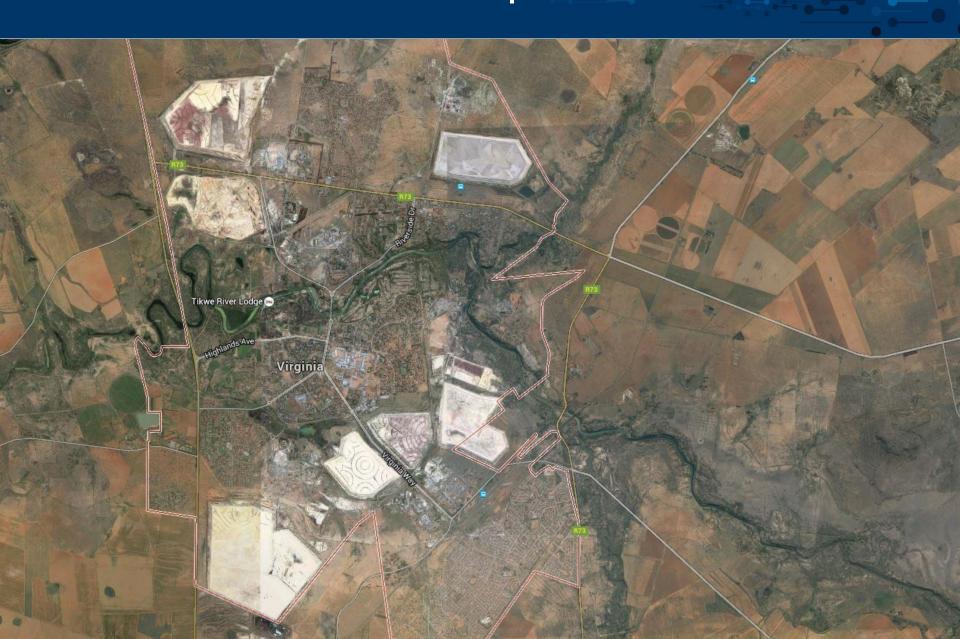


Morphological profile

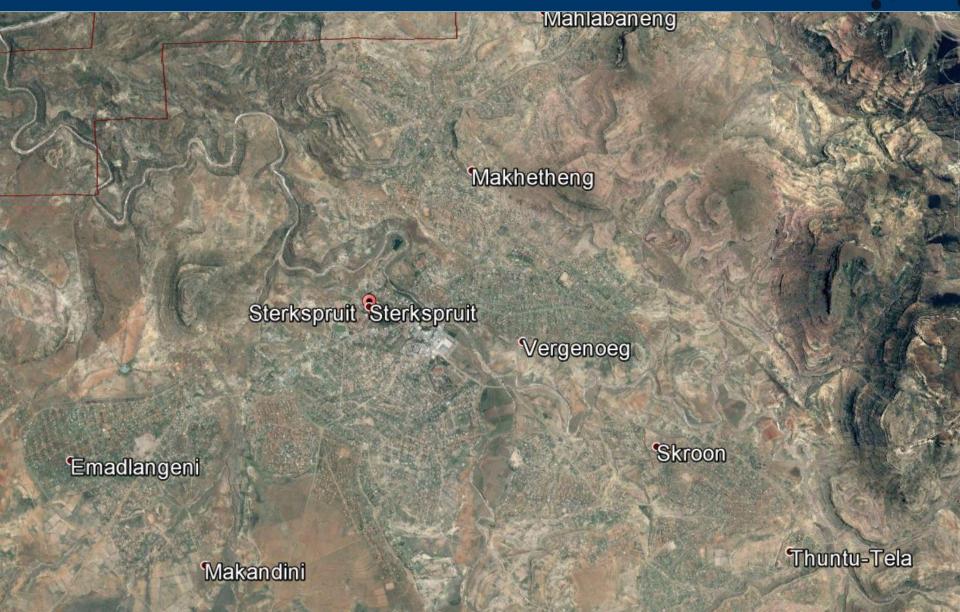
- Settlement distribution and density is a key informant together with total population of how available service capacity should be distributed.
- Each catchment was classified based on the morphological / settlement structure through visual interpretation of the dwelling frame point data.
- 9 Major classes where Identified: MonoCentric, BiCentric, PolyCentric, Scattered Clusters, Scattered Dense, Scattered Sparse, Dense, Sparse Linear and Dense Linear.



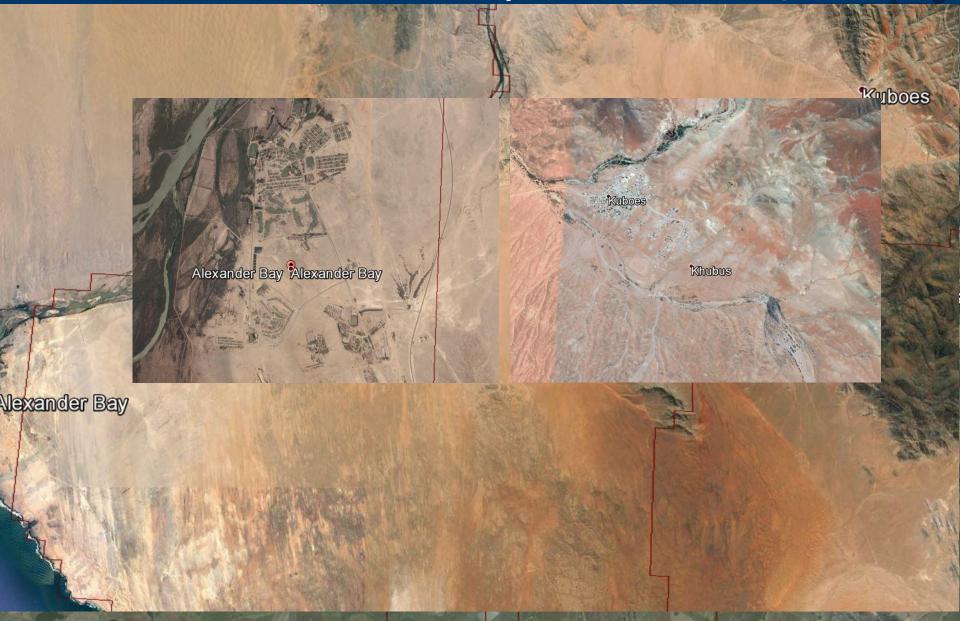
Monocentric | Bicentric



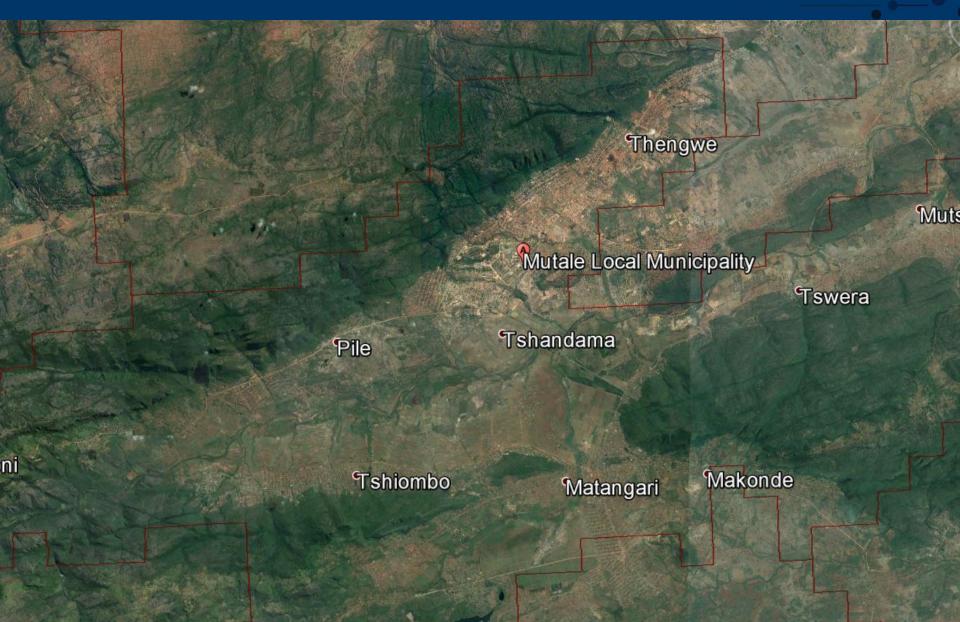
Polycentric | Scattered Dense



Scattered Clusters | Scattered Sparse



Dense | Dense Linear



Sparse Linear



Usefulness of the morphology data

Citizen perspective

Objective 1:

Improvement of service accessibility and availability from the perspective of existing and potential customers

BALANCE

Explore & adjust facility locations & sizes in relation to planning considerations and standards:

- settlement morphology & nodal hierarchy
- distance to higher order settlements
- population density
- spatial distribution of demand
- threshold targets
- other facilities /clusters/ nodes

Service provider perspective

Objective 2:

Attraction of the threshold volume of customers needed to cover the overheads and make the service viable



Usefulness of the morphology data

- Localized data good for detailed planning.
- Targeted service delivery and social facility allocation.
- Urban rural distinction (somewhat obsolete).
- Help balance efficiency with demand minimize white elephants.



Thank you Questions?

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