

GUEST ACCOMMODATION POLICY

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APPROVED BY PLANNING AND
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PLAN 19/04/09

Guest Accommodation Policy



CITY OF CAPE TOWN | IIXIKO SUGRABH | STAD KAAPSTAD

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Accommodation



**BED AND
BREAKFAST**

SEPTEMBER 2010



CITY OF CAPE TOWN

DIRECTORATE : STRATEGY & PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

DEVELOPMENT POLICY, PROCESSES & LEGISLATION BRANCH

GUEST ACCOMMODATION POLICY

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 The Tourism industry	1
1.2 Background and problem definition	2
2. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT AND LEGAL MANDATE	3
2.1 South African Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996)	3
2.2 National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)	4
2.3 Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985)	4
2.4 Existing Zoning Scheme regulations	5
2.5 Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (2009)	5
2.6 Guidelines for Resort Developments in the Western Cape (Dec 2005)	5
2.7 City of Cape Town Economic and Human Development Strategy (May 2006)	6
2.8 Tourism Development Framework for Cape Town (2004)	6
2.9 City of Cape Town Responsible Tourism Framework, Policy and Action plan (2009)	6
3. POLICY RATIONALE AND PRINCIPLES	7
3.1 Justification for a policy	7
3.2 Basic underlying principles	7
4. SCOPE AND APPLICATION	8
4.1 Area of application	8

4.2	Existing Zoning Scheme regulations	8
5.	OUTCOME AND OBJECTIVES	9
6.	POLICY	10
6.1	Accommodation typology	10
6.2	Draft Cape Town Zoning Scheme provisions	14
6.3	Assessment criteria	15
6.3.1	Camping	16
6.3.2	Bed and breakfast establishment	18
6.3.3	Guest-house	20
6.3.4	Backpackers' accommodation.....	24
6.3.5	Self-catering apartment	27
6.3.6	Hotel	29
6.3.7	Resort accommodation	33
7.	COMMENCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	37
7.1	Transitional arrangements	37
7.2	Commencement date	37
7.3	Existing policies repealed	37
7.4	Non-compliance	38
7.5	Policy review	38
GLOSSARY	39
Definitions	39
Acronyms and abbreviations	45

ANNEXURES	46
Annexure A Adoption resolution	46
Annexure B Tourist accommodation related provisions in existing Zoning schemes	47
Annexure C SA Tourism Grading Council categories	52

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their normal place of residence and work for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure, business and tourism related purposes.

With tourism being one of the fastest growing economic sectors in the Western Cape and Cape Town, it is in the interest of the City of Cape Town to facilitate the establishment of a range of tourist and holiday accommodation related establishments and facilities. Whilst the larger commercial establishments (like hotels) in the traditional business districts are essential to the tourism industry, the smaller establishments in residential areas also play a major role in providing a wide range of guest accommodation facilities.

The importance of the tourist accommodation industry to the Western Cape and the City of Cape Town is illustrated by the following statistics (Western Cape Tourism and Investment Trends 2005 to 2007, Cape Town & Western Cape Tourism, 2008, www.tourismcapetown.co.za):

- Number of foreign visitors annually is expected to increase from 790 000 in 1999 to 4 million in 2010.
- Five of the top 11 South African tourist attractions visited by overseas and African visitors are located in the City of Cape Town, namely
 - V&A Waterfront (42%)
 - Table Mountain (34%)
 - Cape Point (33%)
 - Kirstenbosch ($\pm 20\%$)
 - Robben Island ($\pm 15\%$).
- Estimated number of nights spent by foreign visitors in the Western Cape annually is 15 million and growing at 16.6%.
- Average length of stay by overseas visitors in the City of Cape Town is 8 nights, along the Garden Route 1,45 days and in the rest of the Western Cape 1,8 days.
- Foreign visitors spent an estimated R17,3 billion in the Western Cape in 2002, of which R7,4 billion was for accommodation.
- Hotels are the most common form of accommodation utilised by visitors (60%), while bed and breakfast establishment accommodation ($\pm 20\%$) in the Western Cape is higher than the national average.
- The national job creation ratio per number of tourists is estimated at 1:8.

As a result of its significant economic impact and job creation potential, the City of Cape Town therefore has an obligation to facilitate the growth of the sector, but must do so responsibly to ensure environmental, social and economic sustainability.

1.2 BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM DEFINITION

A substantial proportion of guest accommodation establishments in the City of Cape Town are conducted by families/occupants from their residences. As with some other home occupations, residential based guest accommodation and commercial based guest accommodation have unique land use characteristics that require guidelines and regulations to manage and control any potential impact of the land use activity on its surrounding environment. While zoning regulations remain the most effective mechanism to manage and control, policies in support of these regulations can provide further guidance to public regulating authorities (in the exercising of discretion when considering applications for such activities), applicants and operators to ensure a uniform approach. The importance of formalising this approach is further emphasised by the expected increased demand for tourist accommodation in future (as a result of the growth of the sector).

As a result of and since the amalgamation of various local administrations into the current City of Cape Town municipality in 2000, a number of disparate guest accommodation related policies applying to various parts of the city have continued to exist and be applied to varying degrees across the city. To date, these have not been revised or integrated into a single uniform policy on a city-wide basis. In the context of this, it is therefore the aim of this policy to provide a rational land use management framework to guide guest accommodation related land uses in support of existing and future zoning scheme regulations and set a uniform approach to assessment of guest accommodation related land use applications and land use activities and the exercising of discretion in this regard.

2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT AND LEGAL MANDATE

Land use management and the control over guest-accommodation establishments are dealt with mainly in terms of the legislation listed below. In order to set the context for this policy, it is important to understand the relevance of the following related legislation and policies. A fundamental principle in applying policy as proposed in this document is that policy can not be inconsistent with regulations or any other existing law. Where a policy conflicts with any form of legislation, the latter therefore enjoys precedence.

2.1 South African Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996)

In Section 156(1) (read together with Schedules 4 and 5) of the South African Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), municipal planning and land use management are designated as functions and competency of local government: *“(1) A municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer - (a) the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5; and (b) any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.”*

Policy is a mechanism at the hands of local government in support of the statutory development control function of the City of Cape Town’s Department of Planning and Building Development Management insofar as guest accommodation related land usage is concerned.

In terms of Section 22, every citizen has the right to choose their trade, occupation or profession freely (i.e. the right to economic opportunity). Such trade, occupation or profession may however be regulated by law.

The “environmental guarantee” clause (Section 24) in the Bill of Rights section of the Constitution, states that every person shall have the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well being, and to have that environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures.

Therefore, in weighing up the rights and obligations conferred upon a guest accommodation enterprise owner and that of the general public, it is stated in Section 36 that any limitation on these rights (i.e. restriction of the number of rooms for tourists) must be reasonable and justifiable. This in turn requires that any such limitation must address the actual problem and that its purpose could not have been achieved through other less restrictive means. In support of Council’s land use management function, this policy must achieve an appropriate balance between these rights.

2.2 National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (or NEMA in short)

The act establishes principles for decision-making, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated. Section 2 sets the principles to address the importance of the environment, with Section 2(4) focusing on sustainable development. Sustainable development requires the integration of social, economic and environmental factors in the planning, implementation and evaluation of decisions to ensure that development serves present and future generations.

Activities identified in terms of Section 24(2)(a) of the Act may not commence without environmental authorisation from the competent authority after an investigation and assessment of the potential impact in terms of Regulations 22 to 26 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2006), as promulgated in terms of Section 24(5) of this Act. Although components of other guest accommodation categories may also trigger it, resorts, lodges and hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities situated in protected areas require environmental authorisation in terms of the Act.

2.3 Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985) (or LUPO in short)

The general purpose of the Ordinance is to control and regulate land use and development. Municipalities are also empowered to approve applications for development in terms of various sections of the Ordinance and its supporting regulations. In terms of Section 36 of the Ordinance, the legal basis for assessing such applications is the desirability of a proposed development or the lack of such desirability, as well as its likely impact on community health and safety and conservation of the natural and built environment. The desirability of a proposed development can further be defined to include:

- its degree of acceptability on a subject land unit,
- compliance with relevant adopted structure plans/spatial frameworks, policies and guidelines and
- its effect on existing rights (excluding any alleged right to protection against trade competition).

When approving such applications, Section 42 enables Council to impose any relevant conditions of approval. Section 39 further places an obligation on local authorities to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Ordinance and any applicable condition of approval. This policy will support Council's statutory land use management function in terms of this Ordinance by providing guidelines for the assessment of development proposals relating to guest accommodation establishments and for imposing conditions when such proposals are approved by Council.

2.4 Existing Zoning Scheme regulations

Zoning of land determines the use rights attached to a particular land unit (eg residential, business, industrial, etc). Zoning also outlines the parameters within which land may be developed (eg height of buildings, building lines, etc). Zoning therefore shapes the built and natural environment and aim to protect and upgrade the general welfare, public health and safety of the inhabitants of the municipal area.

A fundamental principle in applying policy as outlined in this document is that policy must conform with existing zoning scheme regulations. Where a policy is in conflict with a zoning regulation, the latter shall enjoy precedence.

For a list of zoning schemes that currently exist within the jurisdiction of the City of Cape Town, refer to Annexure B.

2.5 Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (2009) (or PSDF in short)

The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) provides a broad overarching set of development principles and guidelines for the Western Cape Province. According to the PSDF, all land in the Province fall in one of the following land use designations, namely Core, Buffer, Intensive Agriculture, Urban Edge or Urban Development Areas.

A resort is the only land use category of this policy addressed in the PSDF in detail. In terms of the PSDF, single title resort units are not supported outside the urban edge, and will only be considered under exceptional circumstances, and then only if at least 50% of the development consists of leasehold resort units.

2.6 Guidelines for Resort Developments in the Western Cape (Dec 2005)

In terms of the Guidelines for Resort Developments in the Western Cape, a unique resource has to be available for the purposes of resort establishment outside the urban edge. This resource can be of a natural or man-made origin, but it should advantageously distinguish the subject property from other properties in the immediate and larger area.

2.7 City of Cape Town Economic and Human Development Strategy (May 2006)

This strategy focuses on the core economic competencies and on those human development issues that impact most directly on residents' economic livelihoods. This will be achieved by increasing the number of economic opportunities by growing the economy through sector support and coordination of area targeting and management.

Cape Town has embarked on a pro-active approach to identify sectors and clusters of the economy in which they are globally competitive and which possess local and global growth potential. Tourism was identified as one of these growth sectors where the city must provide specific support to realise growth opportunities and minimise growth constraints, and thereby also contribute towards job creation. This policy will also play a role in small business development by providing clear guidelines for accommodation establishments.

2.8 Tourism Development Framework for Cape Town (2004)

This framework provides directives for preparing Cape Town to provide the products and services that will attract tourists, and recommends actions to be taken to ensure that the people of Cape Town benefit economically and socially from the income generated by tourism. The following strategic objectives are identified:

- to support the development of internationally known tourism icons attracting increased visitor numbers, resulting in job creation and other economic spin-offs;
- to spread the benefits of tourism through creating empowerment opportunities in the industry; and
- to ensure the fundamental conditions are in place for an efficient and productive business and visitor environment that will attract and encourage tourists to return.

As advocated in this framework, this policy form part of the tools to assist in the organising of the guest accommodation industry.

2.9 City of Cape Town Responsible Tourism Framework, Policy and Action plan (2009)

As a key part of the City of Cape Town's Tourism Business Plan, its Responsible Tourism Framework and Policy sets out several objectives, as well as actions and initiatives to be implemented by the various role players in the industry. These are based on the key focus areas of impact, being environmental, economic and social. Planning and regulatory processes within the city are seen as an important available mechanism through which to achieve this. Forming part of the Land Use Management System, this policy will therefore contribute to achieving the objectives of Responsible Tourism in Cape Town.

3 POLICY RATIONALE AND PRINCIPLES

3.1 JUSTIFICATION FOR A POLICY

Disparities currently exist in the implementation of guest accommodation related land use applications within the City of Cape Town. This can be attributed to a number of reasons, including:

- different land use management approaches and policies by previous administrations relating to this land use phenomenon;
- historic differences created by a range of existing zoning scheme provisions;
- location/area specific requirements; and
- a lack of provision for certain land use categories as a result of new land use trends (i.e. bed and breakfast, backpackers lodge, spa/hydro, etc).

It is further Council's responsibility to balance the needs of its residents with that of the need to enable local economic opportunities through supporting the guest accommodation sector. Attempting to replace these previous disparate approaches and policies, this policy is therefore considered justified.

3.2 BASIC UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

This policy is based on the following underlying principles:

- Compliance with and conformance to other existing legislation, eg zoning schemes
- Promotion and safeguarding of the amenity and quality of life enjoyed by residents in local areas through appropriate land use controls
- Balancing the need for access to economic opportunities and support of / guidance to the guest accommodation industry with the above
- Promoting a responsible and sustainable approach to facilitating guest accommodation opportunities
- Clearly stating Council's land use requirements for establishments in the guest accommodation industry

4 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

4.1 AREA OF APPLICATION

This is a land use management policy to guide the effective and responsible development of guest accommodation establishments in Cape Town. When adopted, this policy will apply on a city-wide basis within the area of jurisdiction of the City of Cape Town as guidelines for the assessment of proposals for guest accommodation establishments. This policy addresses both business and leisure / recreational related forms of guest accommodation.

4.2 EXISTING ZONING SCHEME REGULATIONS

Where an existing zoning regulation prescribes standard development parameters (i.e. height, building lines, parking), this policy does not replace these similar provisions, but is applied where such a provisions does not exist, or in addition to such provisions. Where similar land use categories (i.e. bed and breakfast, guest-house) do exist in existing zoning schemes, this policy is applicable to the extent that it is not in conflict with these regulations. Refer to Annexure B for a summary of the existing schemes.

As Council is in process to replace its current separate zoning schemes with a new unified Cape Town Zoning Scheme (CTZS), this policy is further intended to serve both a pre- and post-CTZS implementation scenario.

Forming part of a suite of land use management policies as part of Council's Land Use Management System, this policy only deals with land use management and related regulatory aspects. Beyond the provision of land use guidelines for assessing proposals and establishing and managing such enterprises, the policy does not get involved in any other sectoral support or economic development strategies and initiatives.

5 OUTCOME AND OBJECTIVES

A policy serves as a framework of pro-active guidance, determines a course of action and facilitates decision making. The overall intended outcome of this policy is to provide coherent land use management guidelines for guest accommodation establishments that will facilitate appropriate land use and development.

Specific objectives of this policy include:

- creating an uniform point of departure;
- providing appropriate guidance for land owners, applicants and developers in formulating proposals;
- guiding assessors and decision makers in exercising their discretionary powers;
- informing the current process of developing a unified Cape Town Zoning Scheme and supplementing and supporting the subsequent implementation thereof;
- setting equitable standards across the City of Cape Town by establishing uniform assessment criteria, definitions, land use guidelines and development parameters;
- facilitating economic development and access to economic opportunities in balance with social and environmental integrity and sustainability and
- facilitating orderly development.


6 POLICY


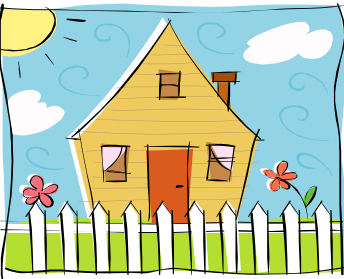

6.1 ACCOMMODATION TYPOLOGY



For the purpose of this policy, guest accommodation establishment categories identified are set out below. Note, these categories are for the purposes of grouping together sets of assessment criteria and guidelines and are not to be confused with land use types and zones (or their ancillary uses) specified in a zoning scheme (or the land use types set out in the CTZS).


- Camping
- Bed and breakfast establishment
- Guest-house
- Backpackers' accommodation (including boarding-house)
- Self-catering apartments
- Hotel
- Resort (tourist) accommodation

These categories can be further described and defined as follows:

ACCOMMODATION TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	USES INCLUDED IN CATEGORY
<p style="text-align: center;">CAMPING</p> 	<p>Informal temporary accommodation in a unique environment.</p>	<p>A property used for erection of tents or other temporary structures for temporary accommodation for visitors or holiday-makers, which includes ablution, cooking and other facilities that are reasonably and ordinarily related to camping, for the use of such visitors, and includes a caravan park, whether publicly or privately owned, but which excludes the alienation of land on the basis of time sharing, sectional title, share blocks or individual subdivision; and excludes resort accommodation or mobile homes.</p>	<p>Tents Caravans</p>

ACCOMMODATION TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	USES INCLUDED IN CATEGORY
<p>BED AND BREAKFAST ESTABLISHMENT</p> 	<p>Accommodation in a dwelling-house or second dwelling unit for transient guests.</p>	<p>A dwelling-house or second dwelling in which the owner of the dwelling supplies lodging and meals for compensation to transient guests who have permanent residence elsewhere; provided that the primary use of the dwelling-house concerned shall remain for the living accommodation of a single family.</p>	<p>Second dwelling</p>
<p>GUEST-HOUSE</p> 	<p>Accommodation in a dwelling-house or second dwelling unit for transient guests.</p>	<p>A dwelling-house or second dwelling which is used for the purpose of supplying lodging and meals to transient guests for compensation, in an establishment which exceeds the restrictions of a bed and breakfast establishment, and may include business meetings or training sessions for resident guests.</p>	<p>Second dwelling Lodges Cottages Self-catering units Guest farm Meeting / function rooms</p>
<p>BACKPACKERS' ACCOMMODATION</p> 	<p>Accommodation and communal facilities in a building or free standing buildings for transient guests.</p>	<p>A building where lodging is provided, and may incorporate cooking, dining and communal facilities for the use of lodgers, together with such outbuildings as are normally used therewith; and includes a building in which rooms / beds are rented for residential purposes, youth hostel, and backpackers' lodge; but does not include a hotel, dwelling house, second dwelling or group house.</p>	<p>Backpackers lodge Boarding house Youth Hostel Hostel</p>

ACCOMMODATION TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	USES INCLUDED IN CATEGORY
<p>SELF-CATERING APARTMENTS</p> 	<p>Accommodation for non-permanent residents and transient guests.</p>	<p>A building or group of buildings consisting of separate accommodation units, each incorporating a kitchen / -ette facility, and which may include other communal facilities for the use of transient guests, together with such outbuildings as are normally used therewith; which are rented for residential purposes and may include holiday flats; but does not include a hotel, dwelling-house, second dwelling or group house.</p>	<p>Communal facilities</p>
<p>HOTEL</p> 	<p>Large scale accommodation for transient guests incorporating various ancillary facilities.</p>	<p>A property used as a temporary residence for transient guests, where lodging and meals are provided, and may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a restaurant or restaurants; ▪ associated conference and entertainment facilities that are subservient and ancillary to the primary use of the property as a hotel; and ▪ premises which are licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the property, but does not include an off-sales facility or a dwelling house. 	<p>Restaurant and/or bar Conference facilities Entertainment facilities Wellness centre and spa/hydro Gymnasium</p>

ACCOMMODATION TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	USES INCLUDED IN CATEGORY
<p>RESORT ACCOMMODATION</p> 	<p>Tourist accommodation in a purpose built development.</p>	<p>Harmoniously designed and built guest accommodation for holiday or recreational purposes consisting of multiple free standing, linked or single structures, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ consist of a single (private or public owned) enterprise or, where inside the urban edge, of normal township establishment; ▪ provides overnight accommodation by means of short term rental or time sharing; ▪ where inside the urban edge, allows for alienation of individual units by means of time sharing, sectional title division, share block ownership or subdivision and full separate title; ▪ does not include a hotel and ▪ may include ancillary facilities which are reasonably and ordinarily related to resort housing such as ablution facilities, tourist facilities, recreation facilities, sports facilities, lecture rooms, restaurant, conference facilities, spa/hydro, wellness centre, caravan park and camping. 	<p>Resort housing Dwelling-units Mobile homes Chalets Cottages Wellness centre and spa/hydro Tourist facilities Recreation facilities Sports facilities Lecture rooms Restaurant Conference facilities Camping site Tents & caravans</p>

6.2 DRAFT CAPE TOWN ZONING SCHEME (CTZS) PROVISIONS

The guest accommodation land use types are provided for in the draft CTZS (March 2010) as follows:

		DRAFT CTZS ZONES																				
		Single Residential Zone 1 : Conventional Housing (SR1)	Single Residential Zone 2 : Incremental Housing (SR2)	General Residential sub-Zone 1 : Group Housing (GR1)	General Residential Sub-zones (GR2 - GR6)	Community Zone 1 : Local (CO1)	Community Zone 2 : Regional (CO2)	Local Business Zone 1 : Intermediate Business (LB1)	Local Business Zone 2 : Local Business (LB2)	General Business Sub-zones (GB1 - GB6)	Mixed Use Zones (MU1 - MU3)	General Industry Sub-zones (GI1 - GI2)	Risk Industry Zone (RI)	Utility Zone (UT)	Transport Zone 1 : Transport Use (TR1)	Transport Zone 2 : Public Road and Public Parking (TR2)	Open Space Zone 1 : Environmental Conservation (OS1)	Open Space Zone 2 : Public Open Space (OS2)	Open Space Zone 3 : Special Open Space (OS3)	Agricultural Zone (AG)	Rural Zone (RU)	
POLICY CATEGORIES	Camping																*C			*C	*C	
	Bed and breakfast	A	A					A												A	A	
	Guest-house	C	C		P			C	P											C	C	
	Backpackers' accommodation (incl Boarding house)		C		P		C	P	P	P	P											
	Self-catering apartments				P			P	P	P	P				C							
	Hotel				C				C	P	P				C						C	
	Resort accommodation																*C				*C	*C

P = Primary use (permitted without need to first obtain Council's consent)

A = Additional use rights (permitted as of right, subject to compliance with standard conditions / provisions)

C = Consent use (permitted in terms of the provisions of a particular zone, only with Council's consent)

*C= Consent use, as part of Tourist Accommodation definition

In addition and set out in the next section as part of the policy guidelines, the CTZS also contain a number of detailed provisions relating to various guest accommodation establishment types. With the exception of typical development parameters, these are included in the criteria and guidelines set out in Section 6.3 below.

6.3 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The table below provides an explanation of the land use criteria on the basis of which the policy guidelines are set out. Guidelines are set out for each of the 7 accommodation categories identified in section 6.1 above.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION
Purpose	Explanation of what the land use entails and what types of land use activities are associated with the land use.
Scale	Description of the typical scale of the development as determined by its physical size (i.e. height, coverage, floor area ratio) and the number of occupants/guests (i.e. beds, staff, rooms).
Location	Description of the desirable characteristics of the location and of the land use.
Self-catering	Clarification of the use of self-catering facilities.
Liquor use	Clarification regarding the serving of alcoholic beverages.
Ancillary facilities	List typical ancillary facilities that can be used by guests.
On-site residence of management	Clarification regarding permanent residence of the owner or management.
Parking	Parking requirements, off-street and on-street.
Loading	Provision for loading and/or deliveries.
Staff facilities	Provision of staff facilities and accommodation.
Signage	Size and location of outdoor signage.
Environmental / heritage impact	Mitigating the impact of the land use on the surrounding environment.

The following guidelines augment existing zoning scheme provisions and are to be applied in the assessment of development applications in terms of the current zoning schemes. In addition, they will also assist in formulating appropriate conditions or restrictions to be imposed where such applications are approved.

6.3.1 Camping

CRITERIA	POLICY		
	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	GUIDELINES	JUSTIFICATION
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary accommodation by way of tents or caravans for visitors, including ablution, cooking and other facilities for the use of these visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consist of multiple free standing or linked structures of a temporary nature, and may include caravans and tents, but excludes mobile homes. Purpose built development, often in a unique environment. Day visitors may be permitted and facilities for their use can be provided. Ownership status of the enterprise may be either public or private. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a more affordable form and particular style of accommodation for tourists and visitors.
Scale		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally camping establishments should be restricted to a low impact scale and intensity in keeping with the context of the area and its surrounding character. Form and scale of development determined by development parameters of particular zone and set out on SDP. No individual subdivision permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure low impact (and low built up character) and compatibility with its surrounding environment. Limitation on development of permanent structures to maintain character.
Location		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Often located in a unique and attractive natural environment or on urban outskirts / outside the urban edge, but not essential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting requirements of PSDF for a resource based location.
Self-catering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted by definition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooking and braai facilities are provided for residents, including day visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms inherent part of the attraction of a camping site.
Liquor use		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on zoning scheme requirements, selling of liquor for on-site consumption by residents may be permitted, subject to a separate liquor licence application. Liquor trading hours as per Liquor Trading hour By-law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure compliance with Liquor legislation, but allow for diverse range of facilities / services to guests.

Ancillary facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subject to zoning scheme requirements and an application in this regard, a place of entertainment may be provided, with the size and nature of the facilities to be determined by an SDP. ▪ May also include offices, restaurant, conference facilities, ablution facilities, tourist shop, sports and other communal facilities related to the camping use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Complimentary (but strictly ancillary) land uses to enhance camping character of establishment.
On-site residence		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent accommodation may be provided on-site for the manager / owner of the establishment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To accommodate operational requirements and support proper management of the establishment.
Parking		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to individual stands, on-site visitor parking requirements shall be determined as per SDP submitted for each application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local circumstances will dictate.
Loading		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where necessary, loading requirements to be determined by SDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local circumstances will dictate.
Staff facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No accommodation to be provided for staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent staff accommodation being used by visitors.
Signage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only single unilluminated sign / notice, not projecting over the street and not exceeding 1m², allowed. ▪ Must comply with Council's Outdoor Advertising By-law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent oversized signage that might be detrimental to visual integrity of the area.
Environmental/ heritage impact		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No disturbance from loud music or other source, or any other activities constituting public nuisance shall be permitted. ▪ Specific arrangements for the appropriate on-site storage and disposal of refuse / solid waste to be incorporated and set out on SDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect amenity enjoyed by surrounding residents.

6.3.2 Bed and breakfast establishment

CRITERIA	POLICY		
	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	GUIDELINES	JUSTIFICATION
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of limited accommodation to transient guests. ▪ Dominant use of property shall remain for accommodation of a single family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part of a dwelling house or second dwelling converted to accommodate transient guests. ▪ Breakfast is usually served to residents; other meals may also be provided, but for resident guests only. ▪ Guests may share communal facilities with host family. ▪ Bathroom facilities may or may not be en-suite or private. ▪ Except between a second dwelling and main dwelling, rooms must interlead to ensure buildings can revert back to single dwelling use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide small scale guest accommodation in a conventional residential neighbourhood setting. ▪ To enable more optimal use of existing single dwelling infrastructure.
Scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No more than 3 rooms and no more than 6 paying lodgers / guests per land unit. ▪ No more than 3 employees shall be engaged by the owner as part of the establishment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Second business on same premises as the bed and breakfast establishment not permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scale restricted to ensure single dwelling character of premises is maintained.
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Must retain residential character of the area, particularly with regard to streetscape. ▪ Any new structure or alteration to the property to accommodate the bed and breakfast component to be compatible with residential character of area, particularly with regard to streetscape, and shall be capable of reverting to use as part of dwelling, second dwelling or outbuildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appearance and scale of the dwelling-unit to be maintained in context of neighbourhood. ▪ Retain single residential character of premises through imposing conditions relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ landscaping; ○ street elevation and streetscape; ○ parking; ○ signage; ○ architecture / aesthetics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure residential character of neighbourhood is not compromised.

Self-catering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guest rooms shall not be converted to, or used as, separate self-catering dwelling units. ▪ Meals only supplied to guests/ lodgers, employees and bona fide residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only one kitchen permitted per dwelling. Self-catering not permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limitation on services to non-residents to restrict scale and ensure single dwelling character is maintained.
Liquor use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subject to obtaining a liquor licence, alcoholic beverages sold only for on-site consumption with meals, to resident guests. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure compliance with Liquor legislation and single dwelling character is maintained.
Ancillary facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A place of entertainment, functions, conference facilities or other events not permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent noise nuisance and ensure reasonable amenity to neighbours.
On-site residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proprietor of establishment (or manager) shall reside on the property at all times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proprietor may reside in a second dwelling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to ensure single dwelling character of property is maintained.
Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide on-site parking as follows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 bay / dwelling, plus ○ 1 additional bay / guest; room. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Owner's parking space may be in form of garage. ▪ Except where on-site parking / drop-off space is provided, guests may not arrive by 30-seater (or larger) bus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent on-street parking that may adversely affect traffic flow, the streetscape or neighbourhood character generally.
Loading		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If necessary, designated guest parking bays may be shared as temporary loading space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent on-street loading for same reasons as above.
Staff facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No more than 3 employees shall be engaged by the owner as part of the establishment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bona fide staff quarters shall not be regarded as rooms for lodgers/guests and may not be converted to guest accommodation. ▪ No more than 3 staff members shall be employed in direct support of the establishment at any given time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To restrict scale of operation and ensure staff quarters aren't used by visitors as additional accommodation.
Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only a single unilluminated sign / notice, not projecting over a street in accordance with Council's Outdoor Advertising By-law and not exceeding 0,5m² allowed. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent oversized signage that might be detrimental to visual integrity of the area.

<p>Environmental/heritage impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any alteration or new structure shall be compatible with the residential character of the area. ▪ No activities constituting a source of public nuisance shall be carried out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No disturbance from loud music or other sources after 23:00, except with separate approval from Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect amenity enjoyed by surrounding residents.
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6.3.3 Guest-house

<p>CRITERIA</p>	<p>POLICY</p>		
	<p>DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)</p>	<p>GUIDELINES</p>	<p>JUSTIFICATION</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dwelling-house or second dwelling used for supplying of lodging and meals to transient guests for compensation. ▪ May include business meetings or training sessions for resident guests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part of a larger single family dwelling house or second dwelling converted to accommodate transient guests, exceeds bed and breakfast establishment restrictions. ▪ Breakfast is usually served to residents; other meals may also be provided, but for resident guests only. ▪ Guests may share communal facilities with host family, may also include communal areas for exclusive use by guests. ▪ Bathroom facilities may or may not be en-suite or private. ▪ Part of the accommodation may be provided in a second dwelling. ▪ Except between a second dwelling and the main dwelling, rooms must interlead to ensure buildings can revert back to single dwelling use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide small to medium scale guest accommodation in a conventional residential neighbourhood setting. ▪ To enable generating economic income opportunities from a residential dwelling building.

<p>Scale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exceeds restrictions of a bed and breakfast establishment, ie more than 3 rooms / 6 paying lodgers / guests per land unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximum size of 30 persons or 15 rooms permitted. ▪ Form and scale of development determined by development parameters of particular zone (i.e. floor space, building lines, height) and set out on SDP. ▪ Council may determine / restrict the number of establishments in a locality / guest rooms per establishment and lay down conditions necessary to mitigate the impact of the establishment, in order to protect the area's character. ▪ Buildings can be free standing or linked structures, but residential character of particularly streetscape to be retained. ▪ Second business (or home occupation) on same premises as guest house establishment not permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scale restricted to ensure the nature of the establishment remains compatible with surrounding residential character.
<p>Location</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ May not gain vehicular access from a public road with a reserve narrower than 9m. ▪ With regard to maximum number of establishments in a particular locality, cumulative impact on services infrastructure must form part of assessment. ▪ Desirable locations that are encouraged include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ properties larger than 800m²; ○ properties near intersections and collector (class 4 and higher) roads; ○ properties near public open spaces / areas / amenities; ○ near or within neighbourhoods and areas designated for higher density and mixed use development. ○ larger ones closer to local nodes or main roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage location in higher intensity land use areas in order to reduce impact on quiet single dwelling neighbourhood character.
<p>Self-catering</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meals supplied to guests / lodgers, employees and bona fide residents only. ▪ Self-catering by means of a kitchenette (self-catering unit)s only, may be permitted; no fully self-contained units or self-catering apartments permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide more flexibility in responding to current trends, but prevent creation of fully fledged separate dwelling.

Liquor use		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subject to obtaining liquor licence and separate departure / consent application in terms of the zoning scheme (where required in terms of the scheme), alcoholic beverages only sold for consumption on-site with meals, to resident guests. ▪ Permitted liquor trading hours as per Liquor Trading hour By-law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure compliance with Liquor legislation and prevent possible increase in scale of services provided in order to protect residential amenity and character of surrounding area.
Ancillary facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A place of entertainment is not permitted. ▪ Where ancillary activities such as restaurants, lecture room, spa / hydro and wellness centre, small conference facilities or similar types of services are provided and depending on the zoning scheme, these are subject to a separate consent application to Council, if required by such zoning scheme. ▪ In addition, such facilities / services may only be provided for the benefit of resident guests and must therefore relate to the extent of the guest-house establishment to ensure they are not used by the general public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent noise nuisance and parking problems and ensure reasonable amenity to neighbours.
On-site residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proprietor (or full time manager) of establishment shall reside on the property at all times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proprietor / manager may reside in a second dwelling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure residential character of property is maintained, as well as proper on-site management at all times.
Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide on-site parking as follows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 bay / dwelling, plus ○ 1,25 additional bays / guest; room. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Owner's parking space may be in form of garage. ▪ Except where on-site parking / drop-off space is provided, guests may not arrive by 30-seater (or larger) bus. ▪ Where on-site provision not possible, parking may be provided on abutting or nearby property, subject to a notarial tie being registered, or similar agreement, as approved by Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent on-street parking that may adversely affect traffic flow, the streetscape or area character generally.
Loading		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide on-site space for loading and deliveries. ▪ Depending on scale of establishment, designated guest parking bays may be shared as temporary loading space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent on-street loading for same reasons as above.

<p>Staff facilities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No more than 5 staff members plus a manager shall be employed in direct support of the establishment at any given time. ▪ Bona fide staff quarters shall not be regarded as rooms for lodgers/guests and may not be converted to guest accommodation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To restrict scale of operation and ensure staff quarters aren't used by visitors as additional accommodation.
<p>Signage</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only a single unilluminated sign / notice, not projecting over a street and not exceeding 0,5m², allowed. ▪ All outdoor signage to comply with Council's Outdoor Advertising By-law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent oversized signage that might be detrimental to visual integrity of the area.
<p>Environmental/ heritage impact</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any alteration or new structure shall be compatible with the character of the surrounding area. ▪ Where located in historic precincts / heritage areas, external appearance / façade to be sensitive to this attribute and taken into account in design. ▪ Where buildings are altered or newly constructed, Council's Green Building Guidelines should be considered and applied. ▪ No activities constituting a source of public nuisance shall be carried out. ▪ No disturbance from loud music or other sources after 23:00, except with separate approval from Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect amenity enjoyed by surrounding residents and character of the area.

6.3.4 Backpackers' accommodation

CRITERIA	POLICY		
	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	GUIDELINES	JUSTIFICATION
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building where lodging is provided, which may incorporate cooking, dining and communal facilities for the use of lodgers, as well as associated outbuildings. ▪ Includes a building in which beds / rooms are rented for residential purposes such as a youth hostel and/or backpackers' lodge. ▪ Excludes a hotel, dwelling house, second dwelling or group house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ May contain communal areas such as kitchen and dining areas and meeting rooms for the exclusive use of lodgers. ▪ Include a boarding-house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To facilitate provision of flexible, affordable accommodation with associated communal facilities for transient guests in appropriate, accessible locations.
Scale		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form and scale of development determined by development parameters of particular zone (i.e. floor space, building lines, height) and the building context and set out on SDP. ▪ No general restriction on number of rooms / beds, must be locally appropriate in context of the building characteristics and surrounding area. ▪ Council may however determine / restrict the number of beds / rooms per establishment in cases and lay down conditions necessary to mitigate the impact of the establishment, in order to protect the area's character. ▪ Accommodation can be provided from a converted building and buildings can be free standing or linked structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure a scale and form appropriate and sensitive to the local building and surrounding area context.

Location		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not supported on a single residential zoned property, subject site must have suitable general residential, mixed use or commercial zoning. ▪ Locational criteria that should be considered, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ proximity to public transport routes, commercial centres and tourist activities. ○ character of the surrounding area; ○ localities near intersections and collector / main roads ○ mixed use or commercial locations (including areas designated for high density development) are encouraged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure contextually appropriate development, with maximum accessibility for transient guests which are normally less dependant on private transport.
Self-catering		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meals and beverages supplied to resident guests only. ▪ In case of rooms, self-catering by means of kitchenettes (self-catering units) only, may be permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To allow flexibility to guests with regard to catering arrangements but prevent creation of separate (self contained) dwelling units.
Liquor use		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subject to obtaining liquor licence and separate departure / consent application in terms of the zoning scheme (where required in terms of the scheme), alcoholic beverages only sold for on-site consumption by resident guests. ▪ No on-site liquor selling / licence permitted at establishments located in single residential areas. ▪ Permitted liquor trading hours as per Liquor Trading hour By-law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure compliance with Liquor legislation and prevent possible increase in scale of services provided / frequenting of the establishment by general public to ensure reasonable surrounding amenity appropriate to the location.
Ancillary facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Depending on the zoning scheme, ancillary tourist facilities are permitted, but a place of entertainment is not permitted. ▪ Such facilities / services may only be provided for the benefit of resident guests and must therefore relate to the extent of the establishment to ensure they are not used by the general public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent escalation of the establishment beyond the intended scale.
On-site residence		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full time manager is required, may reside on-site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure proper on-site management at all times.

Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide on-site parking as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 bay per 6 beds for backpackers' lodge. ○ 1.25 bays per bedroom for boarding-house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to car parking, sufficient space to be provided on-site for shuttles, buses and overland trucks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent on-street parking that may adversely affect traffic flow, the streetscape or area character generally.
Loading		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where possible, provide on-site space for loading and deliveries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent on-street loading for same reasons as above.
Staff facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff facilities are permitted, such as sleeping quarters, offices and a lounge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To cater for operational requirements.
Signage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only a single unilluminated sign / notice, not projecting over a street and not exceeding 0,5m², allowed. ▪ All outdoor signage to comply with Council's Outdoor Advertising By-law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent oversized signage that might have an adverse visual impact on the surrounding area.
Environmental/ heritage impact		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any alteration or new structure shall be compatible with the character of the surrounding area. ▪ Where located in historic precincts / heritage areas, external appearance / façade to be sensitive to this attribute and taken into account in design. ▪ Where buildings are altered or newly constructed, Council's Green Building Guidelines should be considered and applied. ▪ No activities constituting a source of public nuisance shall be carried out; Council may restrict activities it considers likely to cause such a public nuisance. ▪ No disturbance from loud music or other sources after 23:00 in purely residential areas and after 24:00 in all other areas, except with separate approval from Council. ▪ Specific arrangements for the appropriate on-site storage and disposal of refuse / solid waste to be incorporated and set out on SDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure a reasonable and contextually appropriate level of amenity to surrounding residents and inhabitants and protect the character of the area.

6.3.5 Self-catering apartments

CRITERIA	POLICY		
	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	GUIDELINES	JUSTIFICATION
Purpose		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A building or group of buildings consisting of separate accommodation units rented for residential purposes, each incorporating a kitchenette / full kitchen, but may also include an option of meals being provided communally to guests. ▪ May include communal areas for the exclusive use by lodgers / transient guests. ▪ Include holiday flats, but exclude hotel, group housing, dwelling house or second dwelling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide a flexibility accommodation option in line with current trends for transient guests, visitors and tourists.
Scale		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form and scale of development determined by development parameters of particular zone (i.e. floor space, building lines, height) and the site context and set out on SDP. ▪ No general restriction on number of units, must be locally appropriate in context of the building / site characteristics and surrounding area. ▪ Council may however determine / restrict the number of units per development in cases and lay down conditions necessary to mitigate the impact thereof, in order to protect the area's character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure a scale and form appropriate and sensitive to the local building / site and surrounding area context.
Location		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not supported on a single residential zoned property, subject site must have suitable general residential, mixed use or commercial zoning. ▪ Locational criteria that should be considered, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ proximity to public transport routes, commercial centres and tourist activities. ○ character of the surrounding area; ○ mixed use or commercial locations (including areas designated for high density development) are encouraged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure contextually appropriate development, encouraged in high intensity land use areas / precincts.

Self-catering		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By definition, self-catering either in the form of a kitchenette (self-catering units) or full kitchen per unit is permitted, but an option may also be included to provide meals communally to resident guests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To allow flexibility to guests with regard to catering arrangements.
Liquor use		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unless meals also provided communally to resident guests, no on-site liquor selling / licence permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect amenity and character of the area.
Ancillary facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourist and other ancillary facilities normally associated with a hotel, such as restaurants, tourist shop, sport facilities, banquet hall, spa/hydro and wellness centre and conference facilities, not permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To restrict establishment / development to an appropriate scale.
On-site residence		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Depending on zoning scheme, staff quarters are permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To accommodate operational requirements.
Parking		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide on-site parking as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1.5 bays per unit. ▪ Except where on-site parking / drop-off space is provided, guests may not arrive by 30-seater (or larger) bus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent on-street parking that may adversely affect traffic flow, the streetscape or area character generally.
Loading		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide on-site space for loading and deliveries. ▪ Depending on scale of establishment, designated guest parking bays may be shared as temporary loading space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent on-street loading for same reasons as above.
Staff facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff facilities are permitted, such as sleeping quarters, offices and a lounge. ▪ Bona fide staff quarters shall not be regarded as rooms for lodgers/guests and may not be converted to guest accommodation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To cater for operational requirements but prevent escalation of development beyond intended scale.
Signage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only a single unilluminated sign / notice, not projecting over a street and not exceeding 0,5m², allowed. ▪ All outdoor signage to comply with Council's Outdoor Advertising By-law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent oversized signage that might have an adverse impact on the visual integrity of the surrounding area.

<p>Environmental/ heritage impact</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any alteration or new structure shall be compatible with the character of the surrounding area. ▪ Where located in historic precincts / heritage areas, external appearance / façade to be sensitive to this attribute and taken into account in design. ▪ Where buildings are altered or newly constructed, Council’s Green Building Guidelines should be considered and applied. ▪ No activities constituting a source of public nuisance shall be carried out. ▪ No disturbance from loud music / other sources after 23:00, except with separate approval from Council. ▪ Specific arrangements for the appropriate on-site storage and disposal of refuse / solid waste to be incorporated and set out on SDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect amenity enjoyed by surrounding residents and character of the area.
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6.3.6 Hotel

CRITERIA	POLICY		
	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	GUIDELINES	JUSTIFICATION
<p>Purpose</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Property used as temporary residence for transient guests, where lodging and meals are provided. ▪ May include a restaurant(s), conference and entertainment facilities that are subservient and ancillary to the dominant hotel use ▪ May also include a premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on-site, but doesn’t include an off-sales facility. ▪ Also doesn’t include dwelling-house or dwelling unit.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose built building, which may consist of multiple free standing structures or a multiple storey single structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide high end accommodation options for transient guests, visitors and tourists.

<p>Scale</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form and scale of development determined by development parameters of particular zone (i.e. floor space, building lines, height) and the site context and set out on SDP. ▪ No general restriction on number of rooms, must be locally appropriate in context of the building / site characteristics and surrounding area. ▪ Council may however determine / restrict the number of guests/rooms per development in cases and lay down conditions necessary to mitigate the impact thereof, in order to protect the area's character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure a scale and form appropriate and sensitive to the local building / site and surrounding area context.
<p>Location</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locational criteria that should be considered, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ scale of operation; ○ character of the surrounding area; ○ proximity to public transport routes, commercial centres and tourist amenities. ▪ A range of locations are supported, including business district areas, medium to high density residential areas, mixed use areas and resorts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accommodate hotel in most locations, but excluding single residential dwelling based area.
<p>Self-catering</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meals and beverages provided to residents and casual guests. ▪ Self-catering by means of kitchenette in rooms (self-catering units) may be permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To allow flexibility to guests with regard to catering arrangements.
<p>Liquor use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the property, but does not include an off-sales facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subject to obtaining liquor licence, alcoholic beverages may be sold for on-site consumption by guests, including with meals in a restaurant or in a bar facility. ▪ Permitted liquor trading hours as per Liquor Trading hour By-law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure compliance with Liquor legislation, but allow for diverse range of facilities / services to guests.

<p>Ancillary facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Associated restaurant(s), conference and entertainment facilities that are subservient and ancillary to the dominant use of the property as a hotel. ▪ Premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on-site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Depending on the zoning scheme, other ancillary services / facilities may include lecture rooms, a tourist / gift shop, sports facilities, banquet hall, spa / hydro and wellness centre, bar facility or any other facility which is reasonably and ordinary related to a hotel. ▪ Subject to zoning scheme requirements, a place of entertainment may be provided, with the size and nature of the facilities to be determined by an SDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enable provision of a wide variety of complimentary services and facilities available to guests.
<p>On-site residence</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent accommodation may be provided on-site for the manager of the establishment, as well as bona fide staff quarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To accommodate operational requirements and support proper management of the establishment.
<p>Parking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide on-site parking as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 bay per bedroom, plus 20 bays if licensed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to car parking, sufficient space to be provided on-site for shuttles and buses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent on-street parking that may adversely affect traffic flow, the streetscape or area character generally.
<p>Loading</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sufficient dedicated on-site loading and delivery space to be provided, and set out per SDP. 	<p>To prevent on-street loading for same reasons as above.</p>
<p>Staff facilities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff facilities are permitted, such as sleeping quarters, offices and a lounge. ▪ Bona fide staff quarters shall not be regarded as rooms for guests and may not be converted to guest accommodation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To cater for operational requirements but prevent escalation of development beyond intended scale.
<p>Signage</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All outdoor signage to comply with Council's Outdoor Advertising By-law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent inappropriate signage that might have an adverse impact on the visual integrity of the surrounding area.

<p>Environmental/ heritage impact</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any alteration or new structure shall be compatible with the character of the surrounding area. ▪ Where located in historic precincts / heritage areas, external appearance / facade to be sensitive to this attribute and taken into account in design. ▪ Where buildings are altered or newly constructed, Council's Green Building Guidelines should be considered and applied. ▪ No activities constituting a source of public nuisance shall be carried out; Council may restrict activities it considers likely to cause such a public nuisance. ▪ No disturbance from loud music or other sources after 23:00 in residential areas and after 24:00 in all other areas, except with separate approval from Council. ▪ Council may prescribe specific hours for special events that may cause public nuisance, and prescribe specific mitigating measures to be implemented in such cases. ▪ Specific arrangements for the appropriate on-site storage and disposal of refuse / solid waste to be incorporated and set out on SDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure a reasonable and contextually appropriate level of amenity to surrounding residents and inhabitants and protect the character of the area.
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6.3.7 Resort accommodation

CRITERIA	POLICY		
	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	GUIDELINES	JUSTIFICATION
Purpose		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harmoniously designed and purpose built guest accommodation units on a short term rental or time sharing basis for holiday or recreational purposes, often in a unique environment. ▪ Consists of multiple free standing, linked or single structures and is a single (private or public owned) enterprise. ▪ Or, where inside the urban edge, consist of normal township establishment and allows for alienation of individual units by means of time sharing, sectional title, share block or subdivision and full separate title. ▪ Does not include a hotel, but may include ancillary facilities which are reasonably related to resort housing such as ablution facilities, tourist facilities, recreation facilities, sports facilities, lecture rooms, restaurant, conference facilities, spa/hydro, wellness centre, caravan park and camping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide accommodation for tourists and visitors in a unique recreational / holiday setting and context.
Scale		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form and scale of development (including number of units / density) to be determined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ on proposal merits if no policy or spatial framework exist; ○ by contextual informants such as environmental sensitivity, views, carrying capacity for the environment, etc. ○ by the development parameters of particular zone (i.e. floor space, building lines, height) where applicable ○ and set out on a SDP ▪ Mobile homes in a mobile home park subject to any Council's by-law relating to parks for caravans and mobile homes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure a contextually appropriate scale of development in harmony with its surroundings and with an acceptable environmental impact.

<p>Location</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council may determine / restrict the number of units per development and lay down conditions necessary to mitigate the impact thereof, in order to protect the surrounding environment, area's carrying capacity etc. ▪ Outside urban edge, no individual subdivision / separate title units / township establishment permitted. ▪ Locational criteria that should be considered, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If outside urban edge, proximity to a unique natural / recreational resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To capitalise on opportunities provided by natural / recreational assets / features, but ensure a contextually appropriate development sensitive to its surroundings.
<p>Self-catering</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to an option to provide meals communally (eg in the form of a restaurant) to resident guests, self-catering may be permitted (eg separate kitchen per unit or cooking / braai facilities in case of camping). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide for a flexible range of options regarding catering arrangements.
<p>Liquor use</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subject to obtaining liquor licence and separate departure / consent application in terms of the zoning scheme (where required in terms of the scheme), alcoholic beverages may be sold for on-site consumption by resident guests, including with meals in a restaurant or in a bar facility. ▪ Permitted liquor trading hours as per Liquor Trading hour By-law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure compliance with Liquor legislation, but allow for diverse range of facilities / services to guests.

Ancillary facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Depending on the zoning scheme, ancillary / complimentary activities / facilities may include ablution facilities, lecture rooms, restaurants, a tourist shop / facilities, recreation facilities, walking or cycling trails, horse riding, conference facilities, recreation facilities, sports facilities, spa / hydro and wellness centre, caravan park and camping and any other use which is reasonably related to resort accommodation. ▪ Subject to zoning scheme requirements and an application in this regard (where required in terms of the scheme), a place of entertainment may be provided, with the size and nature of the facilities to be determined by SDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To capitalise on locational opportunities and maximise recreational potential and holiday experience.
On-site residence		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent accommodation may be provided on-site for the manager / owner of the establishment, as well as bona fide staff quarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To accommodate operational requirements and support proper management of the establishment.
Parking		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On-site parking requirements to be determined on merit, and set out per SDP. ▪ In addition to car parking, sufficient space to be provided on-site for shuttles, buses and overland trucks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure orderly parking arrangements and prevent any unsafe traffic conditions on abutting public roads.
Loading		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dedicated on-site loading and delivery space to be determined on merit, and set out per SDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure orderly loading / delivery arrangements and prevent any unsafe traffic conditions on abutting public roads.
Staff facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff accommodation is permitted, such as sleeping quarters and a lounge. ▪ Bona fide staff quarters shall not be regarded as rooms for lodgers/guests and may not be converted to guest accommodation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To cater for operational requirements but prevent escalation of development beyond intended scale.
Signage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All outdoor signage to comply with Council's Outdoor Advertising By-law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent inappropriate signage that might be detrimental to visual integrity of surrounding area.

<p>Environmental/ heritage impact</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any new structures must be sensitively designed in context of the character of the surrounding environment and Council may impose a condition requiring submission and approval of an Architectural Design Guide. ▪ Where buildings are altered or newly constructed, Council's Green Building Guidelines should be considered and applied. ▪ No activities constituting public nuisance shall be permitted. Council may restrict activities it considers likely to cause such a public nuisance. ▪ No disturbance from loud music or other sources after 23:00 in residential areas and after 24:00 in other areas, except with separate approval from Council. ▪ Specific arrangements for the appropriate on-site storage and disposal of refuse / solid waste to be incorporated and set out on SDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect the character and amenity of the surrounding area.
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7 COMMENCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Once adopted and during the transitional period (the interim period before the CTZS is adopted and promulgated), this policy can only be applied to the extent that it doesn't contradict existing zoning scheme regulations, or where an application for additional rights / land use change is being considered. Once the CTZS is introduced, it will only be applicable insofar as guest accommodation establishments are not already permitted as of right and will thus remain guidelines to be applied in applications for additional land use rights or land use change, whether by rezoning, consent or departure.

7.2 COMMENCEMENT DATE

As per the adoption resolution attached as Annexure A, this policy was adopted as official Council policy on 7 April 2009. Implementation thereof commenced on the same date.

7.3 EXISTING POLICIES REPEALED

A number of (draft and adopted) guest accommodation related policies implemented by previous authorities were repealed when this policy was adopted by Council. These are as follows :

EXISTING POLICIES		
TITLE	AUTHORITY	DATE
Bed and breakfast policy	Constantia Valley Local Council	June 1991
Guest-house accommodation policy, Bloubergstrand	Bloubergstrand Local Council	April 1993
Policy for the assessment and approval of holiday accommodation establishments	Llandudno / Hout Bay Transitional Metropolitan Substructure	April 1995 (amended 1999)
Policy on guest-houses in the City of Tygerberg	City of Tygerberg	April 1997

EXISTING POLICIES		
TITLE	AUTHORITY	DATE
Draft Guest accommodation policy for Blaauwberg Municipality	Blaauwberg Municipality	November 1998

7.4 NON-COMPLIANCE

Where appropriate, the provisions of this policy will be incorporated into conditions of approval of land use applications for guest accommodation establishments. Where, in Council's opinion, any contravention of such conditions of approval occurs, enforcement thereof will be undertaken in terms of the provisions of the relevant applicable planning legislation, eg LUPO. This may include serving a written notice on the alleged offender, requiring such person or persons to rectify the contravention. The persons on whom such a notice is served must comply with such directive within the time period stipulated, failing which, Council may proceed to prosecute any such offender in a Court of Law.

7.5 POLICY REVIEW

This policy should be reviewed once the CTZS has been implemented.

GLOSSARY

DEFINITIONS		
TERM	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS IN THIS POLICY
Ancillary	A land use, purpose, building, structure or activity which is directly related to, and subservient to, the lawful dominant use of the property.	
Backpackers' lodge	A building where lodging is provided, and may incorporate cooking, dining and communal facilities for the use of lodgers, together with such outbuildings as are normally used therewith; and includes a building in which beds are rented for residential purposes, youth hostel, backpackers' lodge, guest-house and residential club; but does not include a hotel, dwelling house, second dwelling or group house.	A building where lodging is provided, and may incorporate cooking, dining and communal facilities for the use of lodgers, together with such outbuildings as are normally used therewith; and includes a building in which rooms / beds are rented for residential purposes and youth hostel; but does not include a hotel, dwelling house, second dwelling or group house.
Bed and breakfast	<p>A dwelling-house or second dwelling in which the owner of the dwelling supplies lodging and meals for compensation to transient guests who have permanent residence elsewhere; provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the dominant use of the dwelling-house concerned shall remain for the living accommodation of a single family; and ▪ the property complies with the requirements contained in the zoning scheme for a bed and breakfast establishment. 	

DEFINITIONS		
TERM	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS IN THIS POLICY
Boarding house	A building where lodging is provided, and may incorporate cooking, dining and communal facilities for the use of lodgers, together with such outbuildings as are normally used therewith; and includes a building in which rooms are rented for residential purposes, youth hostel, backpackers' lodge, guest-house and residential club; but does not include a hotel, dwelling house, second dwelling or group house.	A building where lodging is provided, and may incorporate cooking, dining and communal facilities for the use of lodgers, together with such outbuildings as are normally used therewith; and includes a building in which rooms are rented for residential purposes, youth hostel and backpackers' lodge; but does not include a hotel, dwelling house, second dwelling or group house.
Camping site	A property in which tents or caravans are used for accommodation for visitors, and includes ablution, cooking and other facilities for the use of such visitors.	A property used for erection of tents or other temporary structures for temporary accommodation for visitors or holiday-makers, and includes ablution, cooking and other facilities that are reasonably and ordinarily related to camping, for the use of such visitors, which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ includes a caravan park, whether publicly or privately owned; but ▪ excludes the alienation of land on the basis of time sharing, sectional title, share blocks or individual subdivision; and excludes resort accommodation or mobile homes.
Caravan	A vehicle which has been equipped or converted for living and sleeping purposes and which can be readily moved.	
Communal facilities		Amenities and indoor and outdoor space intended for recreational use, which may include a play area, garden, park, and/or a swimming pool.
Conference facilities	A place of commercial nature where information is presented and ideas exchanged among groups of people or delegates whose normal place of work is elsewhere, and may include overnight accommodation and the supply of meals to delegates.	
Dwelling-house	A building containing only one dwelling unit, together with such outbuildings as are ordinarily used with a dwelling-house, including domestic staff quarters.	

DEFINITIONS		
TERM	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS IN THIS POLICY
Dwelling-unit	A self-contained interleading group of rooms, with not more than one kitchen, used for the living accommodation and housing of one family, together with such outbuildings as are ordinarily used therewith, but does not include domestic staff quarters, or tourist accommodation or accommodation used as part of a hotel.	
Family	One person maintaining an independent household; or two or more persons related by blood or marriage maintaining a common household; or not more than five unrelated persons maintaining a common household.	
Guest-house	A dwelling-house or second dwelling which is used for the purpose of supplying lodging and meals to transient guests for compensation, in an establishment which exceeds the restrictions of a bed and breakfast establishment, and may include business meetings or training sessions by guests on the property.	
Hotel	A property used as a temporary residence for transient guests, where lodging and meals are provided, and may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a restaurant or restaurants; ▪ conference and entertainment facilities that are subservient and ancillary to the dominant use of the property as a hotel; and ▪ premises which are licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the property, ▪ but does not include an off-sales facility and does not include a dwelling-house or dwelling unit..	
Kitchen	A room or part of a room equipped for preparing and cooking meals.	
Kitchenette		Part of a room equipped with maximum a kettle, under-counter fridge, microwave and wash-up facilities.

DEFINITIONS		
TERM	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS IN THIS POLICY
Lodging	Bedroom (and bed, in the case of a backpackers' lodge) accommodation which is made available for payment, and the services ordinarily related to such accommodation, and lodger has a corresponding meaning.	
Parking bay	An area measuring not less than 5,0m x 2,5m for perpendicular or angled parking and 6,0m x 2,5m for parallel parking, which is clearly outlined and demarcated for the parking of one motor vehicle and which is accessible for easy and safe vehicle movement.	
Place of entertainment	A place used predominantly for commercial entertainment which may attract relatively large numbers of people, operate outside normal business hours or generate noise from music or revelry on a regular basis; including a cinema, theatre, amusement park, dance hall, gymnasium and nightclub.	
Public nuisance	Any act, omission or condition which, in the Council's opinion is offensive, injurious or dangerous to health, 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the reasonableness of the activities in question in the area concerned, and ▪ the impacts which result from these activities; and ▪ the ambient noise level of the area concerned. 	

DEFINITIONS		
TERM	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS IN THIS POLICY
Resort (tourist) accommodation		<p>Harmoniously designed and built guest accommodation units for holiday or recreational purposes consisting of multiple free standing, linked or single structures, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ consist of a single (private or public owned) enterprise or, where inside the urban edge, of normal township establishment; ▪ provides overnight accommodation by means of short term rental or time sharing; ▪ where inside the urban edge, allows for alienation of individual units by means of time sharing, sectional title, share block or subdivision and full separate title; ▪ does not include a hotel and ▪ may include ancillary facilities which are reasonably and ordinarily related to resort housing such as ablution facilities, tourist facilities, recreation facilities, sports facilities, lecture rooms, restaurant, conference facilities, spa/hydro, wellness centre, caravan park and camping.
Restaurant	A commercial establishment where meals and liquid refreshments are prepared and/or served to paying customers primarily for consumption on the property, and may include licensed provision of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the property; but does not exclude the option for some customers to purchase food for consumption off the property.	
Second dwelling	<p>An additional dwelling-unit which may in terms of the zoning scheme 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the second dwelling shall remain on the same land unit as the dwelling-house; and ▪ the second dwelling shall comply with the requirements in the zoning scheme. 	

DEFINITIONS		
TERM	DRAFT CTZS (March 2010)	ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS IN THIS POLICY
Self-catering apartments		A building or group of buildings consisting of separate apartments, each incorporating a full kitchen, and which may include other communal facilities for the use of transient guests, together with such outbuildings as are normally used therewith; which are rented for residential purposes and may include holiday flats; but does not include a hotel, dwelling-house, second dwelling, group house or self-catering unit.
Self-catering unit		Accommodation units, each incorporating a kitchenette facility only, rented for residential purposes to transient guests.
Spa / hydro and well-ness centre		Purpose built buildings for human relaxation and body regeneration by making use of facilities such as pools, baths and saunas, where treatment may be provided by professional practitioners.
Sports facilities		Land or structures / buildings which is utilised for the practicing of outdoor or indoor sports and includes a pool, tennis, squash and volley ball courts, gymnasiums or other indoor sports centres and ancillary facilities, which does not include a clubhouse.
Tourist accommodation	A harmoniously designed and built development, used for holiday or recreational purposes, whether in private or public ownership, which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ consists of a single enterprise in which overnight accommodation is supplied by means of short term rental or time sharing only, and ▪ may include the provision of a camping site, mobile home park and dwelling-units, but does not include a hotel.	
Tourist facility / Ancillary facility	Amenities for tourists or visitors such as lecture rooms, restaurants, gift shops, restrooms and recreational facilities, but do not include a hotel or tourist accommodation.	

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS	
ACRONYM / ABBREVIATION	EXPLANATION
CTZS	Draft Cape Town Zoning Scheme (March 2010)
LUPO	Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985)
NBR	National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act 103 of 1977)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)
PSDF	Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (2009)
SDP	Site Development Plan

ANNEXURE A ADOPTION RESOLUTION

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT
PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

7 APRIL 2009

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT
PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN HELD IN THE WAR
ROOM, 5TH FLOOR, PODIUM BLOCK, CIVIC CENTRE, CAPE TOWN ON
TUESDAY, 7 APRIL 2009 AT 10:00.

EXTRACT

PLAN 19/04/09 ADOPTION OF DRAFT GUEST ACCOMODATION POLICY

RESOLVED that

- (a) the results of public participation on the draft Guest Accommodation Policy be noted
- (b) a number of (draft and adopted) existing guest accommodation related policies implemented by previous authorities, as set out in Annexure D to this report, be herewith repealed;
- (c) the final draft attached to the report on the agenda of the Guest Accommodation Policy (April 2009) be formally adopted as Council policy.

ACTION: G BRAND

ANNEXURE B GUEST ACCOMMODATION RELATED PROVISIONS IN EXISTING SCHEMES

SCHEME	ZONING	CAMPING	BED AND BREAKFAST	GUEST- HOUSE	BACKPACK- ERS' / BOARDING HOUSE	SELF- CATERING APARTMENTS	HOTEL	RESORT ACCOMMO- DATION
ATLANTIS	Central Business I				Consent			
	Central Business II						Primary	
	General Residential I				Consent			
BELLVILLE	Single Residential		Consent	Consent				
	General Residential		Consent	Consent	Primary		Consent	
	Special General Residential				Primary		Consent	
	Central Business				Primary		Primary	
	City Centre Business				Primary		Primary	
	Secondary Business						Consent	
BRACKENFELL	Business Central						Primary	
	General Residential				Primary			
CAPE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL	General Residential				Consent		Consent	
	Commercial						Primary	
CAPE TOWN	Single Residential		Primary					
	General Residential				Primary		Primary	
	Special Business				Primary		Primary	
	General Business				Primary		Primary	
	General Commercial					Primary		Primary

SCHEME	ZONING	CAMPING	BED AND BREAKFAST	GUEST-HOUSE	BACKPACKERS' / BOARDING HOUSE	SELF-CATERING APARTMENTS	HOTEL	RESORT ACCOMMODATION
CROSSROADS	Residential I						Consent	
	Residential II						Consent	
	Business						Primary	
	Open Space II							Consent
DURBANVILLE	General Residential				Primary		Primary	
	Business Special				Primary		Primary	
	Business General				Primary		Primary	
ELSIES RIVER	General Residential				Primary		Consent	
	Central Business				Primary		Primary	
	Minor Business				Primary			
FISH HOEK	General Residential				Primary		Primary	
	Central Business				Primary		Primary	
GOODWOOD	General Residential						Consent	
	Medium / High Density General Res				Primary		Consent	
	Central Business						Primary	
	Local Business						Primary	
	Wingfield Special Zone						Primary	
GORDON'S BAY	General Residential				Primary			
	Business				Primary		Primary	
IKAPA	Residential I						Consent	
	Residential II						Consent	
	Business						Primary	

SCHEME	ZONING	CAMPING	BED AND BREAKFAST	GUEST-HOUSE	BACKPACKERS' / BOARDING HOUSE	SELF-CATERING APARTMENTS	HOTEL	RESORT ACCOMMODATION
	Open Space II							Consent
KRAAIFONTEIN	General Residential				Primary		Consent	
	General Business				Primary		Primary	
	Special Business				Primary		Primary	
KUILSRIVER	General Residential						Primary	
	Business A and B				Primary		Primary	
LINGELETHU-WEST	Residential I						Consent	
	Residential II						Consent	
	Business						Primary	
	Open Space II							Consent
LUPO SECTION 8	Business I				Consent		Consent	
	Business II				Consent		Consent	
	Business III				Consent		Consent	
	Resort I	Primary						Primary
	Resort II	Primary					Consent	Primary
LWANDLE	Residential I						Consent	
	Residential II						Consent	
	Business						Primary	
	Open Space II							Consent
METRO & MONTAGUE GARDENS IND TOWNSHIPS								
MFULENI	Residential I						Consent	
	Residential II						Consent	
	Business						Primary	

SCHEME	ZONING	CAMPING	BED AND BREAKFAST	GUEST-HOUSE	BACKPACKERS' / BOARDING HOUSE	SELF-CATERING APARTMENTS	HOTEL	RESORT ACCOMMODATION
	Open Space II							Consent
MILNERTON PROPER	General Residential I		Primary	Primary	Primary			
	General Residential II		Primary	Primary	Primary			
	General Residential III		Primary	Primary	Primary			
	General Business I		Primary	Primary	Primary			
	General Business II		Primary	Primary	Primary			
	Special Business I						Primary	
MONTAGUE GARDENS TOWNSHIP EXT 1	General Residential I				Primary		Primary	
	General Residential II				Primary		Primary	
	General Residential IV				Primary		Primary	
	Minor Business				Primary		Primary	
	General Business				Primary		Primary	
PAROW	Single Residential		Primary	Consent				
	General Residential		Primary	Primary	Primary		Consent	
	General Business		Primary	Primary	Primary		Primary	
	Local Business		Primary	Primary	Primary			
PINELANDS	General Residential				Primary			
	Business				Primary		Consent	
SIMON'S TOWN	General Residential				Primary		Consent	
	Business				Primary		Primary	
SOMERSET WEST	General Residential I				Primary		Consent	
	General Business				Primary		Consent	
	Local Business				Consent			

SCHEME	ZONING	CAMPING	BED AND BREAKFAST	GUEST-HOUSE	BACKPACKERS' / BOARDING HOUSE	SELF-CATERING APARTMENTS	HOTEL	RESORT ACCOMMODATION
STRAND	Special zone						Primary	
	General Residential						Primary	
	General Business						Primary	
	Central Business						Primary	
TABLE VIEW	General Residential II				Primary		Primary	
	General Residential III				Primary		Primary	
	General Residential IV				Primary		Primary	
	General Business II				Primary		Primary	
	Minor Business				Primary		Primary	

ANNEXURE C SA TOURISM GRADING COUNCIL CATEGORIES

The goal of the Tourism Grading Council of South Africa is to offer reassurances to traveling tourists that a recognised system of quality assurance is in place which promotes overall improvement of services and facilities. The grading categories used by the SATGC are listed hereunder and compared with the accommodation categories used in the Guest Accommodation Policy (source : Tourism Grading Council of South Africa - www.tourismgrading.co.za).

SATGC CATEGORY	DEFINITION	GRADING CRITERIA	COMPARABLE POLICY TYPOLOGY (refer Section 6.1)
Backpacker and hostelling	Backpackers' facility and/or hostel is an accommodation facility that provides communal facilities, including dormitories, yet may offer a range of alternative sleeping arrangements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building exterior ▪ Dormitories ▪ Single and double rooms ▪ Communal bathrooms ▪ Private bathrooms ▪ Public areas ▪ Communal kitchens ▪ Food ▪ Housekeeping ▪ General 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Backpackers' accommodation
Serviced accommodation	<p>Bed and breakfast accommodation is provided in a family (private) home and the owner / manager lives in the house or on the property. Breakfast must be served. Bathroom facilities may or may not be en-suite and/or private. In general, the guest shares the public areas with the host family.</p> <p>Country house is a large guest-house, usually situated in natural, peaceful surroundings such as near a nature reserve, a forest, a lake, etc. It offers all the services of a hotel, including dinner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building exterior ▪ Bedrooms ▪ Bathrooms ▪ Public areas ▪ Dining facilities ▪ Food and beverage ▪ Services and service ▪ Housekeeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bed and breakfast establishment ▪ Guest-house ▪ Hotel ▪ Resort accommodation (country house or lodge facility)

SATGC CATEGORY	DEFINITION	GRADING CRITERIA	COMPARABLE POLICY TYPOLOGY (refer Section 6.1)
	<p>Guest-house can be an existing home, a renovated home or a building that has been specifically designed to provide overnight accommodation. A guest-house will have public areas for the exclusive use of its guests. A guest-house is a commercial enterprise and as such the owner or manager may live on the property.</p> <p>Hotel provides accommodation to the traveling public, has a reception area, and offers at least a breakfast room or communal eating area. In general a hotel makes food and beverage services available to guests; these may be outsourced or provided by the hotel.</p> <p>Lodge is an accommodation facility located in natural surroundings. The rates charged are usually inclusive of all meals and the experience offered at the lodge, with game drives, battlefield tours, etc.</p>		
<p>Caravan and camping</p>	<p>A caravan and camping park is a facility that provides ablution and toilet facilities and space for guests to provide for their own accommodation, such as a tent, motor home and or caravan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exterior of buildings and grounds ▪ Sites ▪ Ablutions and bathrooms ▪ Scullery ▪ Laundry ▪ Communal and public areas ▪ Housekeeping ▪ General 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Camping
<p>Self catering</p>	<p>A house, cottage, chalet, bungalow, flat, studio, apartment, villa, houseboat, tents or similar accommodation where facilities and equipment are provided for guests to cater for themselves. The facilities should be adequate to cater for the maximum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building exterior ▪ Bedrooms ▪ Bathrooms ▪ Kitchens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guest-house ▪ Self-catering apartments

SATGC CATEGORY	DEFINITION	GRADING CRITERIA	COMPARABLE POLICY TYPOLOGY (refer Section 6.1)
	advertised number of residents the facility can accommodate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lounge / dining room / patio ▪ Public areas ▪ Housekeeping ▪ General 	