

Swartland Municipality

Swartland South Area Plan 2023/2024

Abbotsdale / Kalbaskraal / Chatsworth / Riverlands
WARDS 4 and 7



May 2023

Annexure 2 of the Integrated Development Plan for 2023

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1 OUR VISION FOR THE FUTURE

(a) Our dream of a desired future for the Swartland

During the Strategy Workshop with Council and management that was held on 23-25 November 2022, the participants were divided into five groups and given the task to write down their dream of a desired future for the Swartland. The desired future described below is a consolidation of the work of the five groups.

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND WELLBEING

We dream of a Swartland that is crime free. An area where people feel safe and don't get robbed. Where everyone can move freely without fear.

We see an area where children can safely play in streets and parks. Where they can safely walk or ride by bicycle to school. Where there is a culture of "my child is your child".

We see communities that are law-abiding. Where the causes of criminality are eradicated. Where there is an effective police force to provide the necessary protection.

We dream of a Swartland that is rich in social and cultural activities. Where all our communities live together in peace, harmony, love and compassion, taking responsibility for their actions. An environment where people respect each other, have opportunities to grow and develop and contribute to the economy.

We see a quality and affordable education system that moved beyond the traditional curriculum and can cater for the future educational needs. We see an area where proper health care is affordable and accessible for all residents.

We see open spaces, hiking trails and cycle tracks that promote an active and healthy lifestyle.

We see "Ubuntu" lived and practised by all to its fullest extent in Swartland.

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

We dream of a Swartland where the economy has grown and attracted private and global investment. Where everyone has a job and where economic growth is sustained through education, skills development and entrepreneurial opportunities.

We see an abundance of vendors and entrepreneurs. No loitering and beggars on the streets. Small, medium and micro enterprises (SMME's) are mentored to be sustainable.



We see skills transfer centres in all our areas and also on-line.

QUALITY AND RELIABLE SERVICES

We dream of a Swartland where everyone has access to excellent and sustainable services. Services that are provided at affordable rates and upgraded continuously. We see innovative ideas becoming a reality and the smarter management of resources. We see a community that is prepared to be co-responsible for the state of our infrastructure.

We see an integrated transport and effective commuting network with less vehicles on our streets and therefore less traffic congestion.

A HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

We dream of a Swartland where the biodiversity and wild life are protected. Where the skies are blue (no pollution), the air is clean (no unhealthy emissions) and the environment is green (proper environmental conservation and improved health of the environment).

We dream of a Swartland where every citizen has access to safe, secure and affordable housing. Where the government and private sector work together to ensure that there is adequate housing for all and that those who are currently living in substandard housing are provided with better options.

We see a future where informal settlements are transformed into well-planned, sustainable communities with access to clean water, sanitation, electricity, and other basic services. Where these communities are designed with input from the residents themselves to ensure that their needs and aspirations are met.

A CONNECTED AND INNOVATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

We dream of a world class Swartland that is globally connected. Where technology is utilised to make life easier to communicate commute and interact. Where every home has an optic fibre connection.

We see a Municipality that embraces innovation; with enhanced connectivity and collaboration, that can contribute to a prosperous and sustainable future.

We dream of a Municipality that leverages technology to better serve the needs of the community.

We see a Swartland where the smart city concept is used to increase operational efficiency, share information with the public and improve both the quality of government services and citizen welfare.



(b) Our future Swartland

We dream of Swartland 2040 that is valued for -

- being safe, healthy and prosperous;
- providing good governance, quality services and the ease of doing business with; and
- leading in technological innovation and environmental responsibility.

(c) Vision

Swartland forward-thinking 2040 - where people can live their dreams

Swartland vooruitdenkend 2040 - waar mense hul drome kan uitleef



2 INTRODUCTION

(a) General

Area-based planning is a component to the IDP process that focuses and zooms in on communities. Settlements and wards represent communities in this sense. As wards are sometimes marked in a way that splits regions that in actuality work as a unit, Swartland decided to propose a different technique that prioritizes rational geographical areas while also taking ward planning into account so that wards are not neglected. To do this, each area plan integrates a number of wards.

The following five planning areas were identified:

- North: Moorreesburg, Koringberg and Ruststasie (Wards 1 and 2)
- East: Riebeek West, Riebeek Kasteel and Ongegund (Wards 3 and 12)
- West: Darling and Yzerfontein (Wards 5 and 6)
- South: Abbotsdale, Chatsworth, Riverlands and Kalbaskraal (Wards 4 and 7)
- Central: Malmesbury (Wards 8, 9, 10 and 11 and small portions of wards 4, 7 and 12).

As such, it is a strategy for addressing integrated development planning at the sub-municipal level. As a result, five planning areas exist, each with its own Area Plan document. Four of the five layouts cover two wards each, while Malmesbury town covers four.

The significance of wards and ward committees is addressed in the second part of each Area Plan. It also includes community feedback and the outcomes of public engagements held in particular wards.

(b) Structure of document

Information is presented per town and ward when addressing planning and community participation at the local level (as mentioned in the previous paragraph).

This might be challenging since it disrupts the normal flow of analysis and community involvement towards initiatives/goals. To keep things clear, anything that can be linked to a town is in the town part, and everything that can be linked to a ward approach is in the ward section.

(c) Compilation of the area plans

The Municipality, in collaboration with the ward committees, produces the area plans. Every year, the 12 ward committees meet to establish their concerns and top 10 priorities, or to reprioritize the priorities if necessary due to changing circumstances.



Ward committees identify the primary priorities of the relevant wards in relation to the five IDP strategic goals.

The Municipality then captures the priorities established during the sessions and returns them to the individual ward committees to confirm the ten key goals mentioned in the area plan.

The area plans are finished by the end of May each year and approved by council together with the Integrated Development Plan.

(d) The IDP and Area Plans

The five area plans include the following:

- an understanding of social diversity in the community, the assets, vulnerabilities and preferences of these different social groups;
- an analysis of the services available to these groups, as well as the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the community;
- a consensus on priorities for the relevant wards; and
- Identification of projects for the IDP.

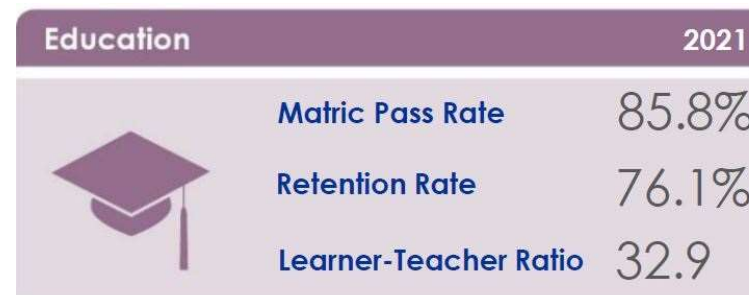
Area plans assist in assuring that the IDP is more focused and relevant to the needs of all communities, including the most vulnerable. Ward committees can use area plans as a methodical planning and execution tool to carry out their functions and obligations. They serve as the foundation for conversation between the Municipality and ward committees on the identification of priorities and budget requests, and ward committees will utilize them for continued monitoring and assessment throughout the year.

Area plans are an integral aspect of the IDP and contain information that is utilized to define the Municipality's long-term strategy. Yet, the material is detailed and not repeated in the IDP.



3 SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The information in the section was obtained from the *Western Cape Government's 2022 Socio-economic Profile (SEP) Report*.



Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2021/22



Residential Burglaries

525

DUI

76

Drug-related Crimes

1 226

Murder

30

Sexual Offences

125

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2021



Water

99.5%

Refuse Removal

78.3%



Electricity

98.4%



Sanitation

97.2%



Housing

91.2%



Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

Manufacturing

22.4%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering
and accommodation

16.2%

Agriculture,
forestry & fishing

15.3%



4 TOWNS IN THE AREA

(a) Riverlands and Chatsworth

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Riverlands

During the early nineteenth century the Methodist Episcopalian Church purchased a farm named Micheal Heynskraal and established a town. Buyers from near and far obtained erven here. Services and infrastructure which were promised to buyers were never installed and lead to large scale of dissatisfaction.

The "town: Riverlands (as it would have been named, although the registered name was Chatsworth) as a result of this, never developed. A portion of the area was purchased by the Department of Nature Conservation; Cape Provincial Administration from SA Transport Services, seeing that it was considered an ecological sensitive area. Riverlands Nature reserve was established on this area.

Riverlands originated in the early 1900's around the DR Missionary Church and the school, on the land that was purchased by Spoornet. Riverlands' name is suitable because the town is bisected by a water course which flows into the Swartriver. The town is reasonably isolated with limited services and a great need in terms of poor circumstances of living conditions, which can be attributed to a high population growth, unemployment and other poverty related circumstances.

Chatsworth

Chatsworth originated around the existing church dating back to 1900 with a school that followed in 1906. The church and school are still the focus point of the town. Chatsworth was initially bought by a private developer who at a later stage sold erven to individuals.

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

Riverlands

During the late 1900's the railways obtained an area next to Chatsworth to build a school and church for the informal residents. Riverlands was formed to serve as a water service point for passing trains. Riverlands forms part of the West Coast Biosphere as proclaimed by UNESCO in 2000 to acclaim not only the inherent quality of the West Coast's beauty, but also the local community approach to life.

Chatsworth

During the early 19th century, an American church obtained the farm Micheal Heynskraal and subsequently a town was established on it. Buyers from all over purchased erven, but the services and infrastructure that were promised never realized. Subsequently the town was never officially established. The name was registered as Chatsworth although the community wanted to call it Riverlands.



Preparations for the building of the Morris Brown Chapel started in 1890 on a portion of land that was donated by Mr Isak Arendse. The church formed a great pillar of support for the whole community of Chatsworth. In 1906, a school for grades 1-8 was started at the church.

(b) Kalbaskraal and Abbotsdale

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Kalbaskraal

Kalbaskraal was established in 1898 on the farm Spes Bona as a result of a railway crossing between Cape Town, Darling and Malmesbury. Kalbaskraal is a small village with an unstructured and rural appearance.

Abbotsdale

Abbotsdale is located south-west of Malmesbury on the banks of the Diep River. This small residential rural town was developed on the farm Olyphantsfontein which was bought in 1865 by Bishop Gray for the purpose of erecting a mission for the Church of the Province of SA. The town owes its name to a certain Mr. Abbot who was affiliated to the omnibus of Cape Town. Currently there are more than 2000 inhabitants who find their employment mainly in Malmesbury, Atlantis and the Cape Metropole.

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

Since the reduction of rail transport, economic development has stagnated in the settlement, with consequent unemployment and poverty problems. The town has virtually no intrinsic economic base and very little growth potential on its own merit. Because of its location close to Durbanville, it functions as a residential/dormitory town for the Metropole rather than for the Swartland region. Many of the residents work in Cape Town or Atlantis and commute on a daily basis from Kalbaskraal.



(c) Service backlogs

WARDS 4 AND 7	
CHATSWORTH AND RIVERLANDS	KALBASKRAAL AND ABBOTSDALE
<p>Sewerage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sewerage systems must be extended. ▪ Waste Water Treatment Works must be upgraded. 	<p>Sewerage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sewerage system in Kalbaskraal is limited and should be expanded.
<p>Storm water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal system is limited to housing projects and 5th Avenue Chatsworth. ▪ Regular flooding of residences and erven. <p>Upgrading of storm water infrastructure in Chatsworth.</p>	<p>Storm water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No formal storm water drainage system, excluding low cost housing extensions.
<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secondary Chlorination at reservoirs must be implemented. ▪ Bulk supply system cannot supply in the demand during peak months. ▪ Water supply is under pressure due to illegal connections and wastage of water. 	<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reservoir capacity must be increased for new developments. ▪ Bulk supply system cannot supply in the demand during peak months. ▪ Secondary Chlorination at reservoirs.
<p>Streets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gravel roads needs to be upgraded. ▪ Construction of a bus route in Chatsworth 	<p>Streets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gravel roads needs to be upgraded.
<p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eskom area of supply. ▪ Street lighting inadequate 	<p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eskom Area of supply ▪ Street lighting inadequate



5 TOWN STATISTICS - 2016

Due to the fact that some of the towns fall in different wards the statistical information is provided per town and per ward. The tables below contain the statistics per town while the statistics per ward are reflected under each ward and provide information pertaining to the specific ward.

PLEASE NOTE: The results of the 2022 Stats SA Census were not available by finalisation of this IDP and will be included in the next annual revision.

(a) Population per group

Town	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Riverlands	15	0.6%	2 261	98.3%	3	0.1%	9	0.4%	12	0.5%	2 300	100.0%
Chatsworth	553	9.2%	5 114	85.5%	136	2.3%	39	0.6%	138	2.3%	5 980	100.0%
Kalbaskraal	812	23.4%	2 271	65.5%	9	0.2%	331	9.5%	47	1.4%	3 470	100.0%
Abbotsdale	260	4.2%	5 946	95.3%	12	0.2%	10	0.2%	12	0.2%	6 240	100.0%

(b) Age distribution per category

Town	0-9 years		10 – 19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60-69 years		70-79 years		80+ years	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Riverlands	449	19.5%	489	21.3%	340	14.8%	300	13.0%	357	15.5%	189	8.2%	121	5.3%	38	1.7%	15	0.6%
Chatsworth	1 360	22.7%	1 054	17.6%	1 047	17.5%	802	13.4%	661	11.0%	550	9.2%	347	5.8%	121	2.0%	36	0.6%
Kalbaskraal	689	19.9%	652	18.8%	627	18.1%	534	15.4%	488	14.1%	275	7.9%	148	4.3%	42	1.2%	14	0.4%
Abbotsdale	1 121	18.0%	1 144	18.3%	1 111	17.8%	779	12.5%	935	15.0%	592	9.5%	345	5.5%	156	2.5%	53	0.9%

(c) Average household size

Town	Number of households	Average household size
Riverlands	569	4.0
Chatsworth	1 746	3.4
Kalbaskraal	948	3.7
Abbotsdale	1 533	4.0



(d) Dwelling types

Town	House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Town-house (semi-detached house in a complex)	Semi-detached house	House/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling (shack in backyard)	Informal dwelling (shack not in backyard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	Room/flat let on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	Caravan/tent	Other
Riverlands	426	4	0	1	0	11	7	27	60	3	1	29
Chatsworth	1 345	0	0	0	0	0	10	44	262	3	3	80
Kalbaskraal	734	0	0	22	0	32	0	115	13	0	7	26
Abbotsdale	1 282	0	3	0	0	3	128	66	27	3	8	10

(e) Official employment status

Town	Employed		Unemployed		Discouraged work-seeker		Other not economically active		Age less than 15 years		N/A	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Riverlands	734	31.9%	264	11.5%	65	2.8%	449	19.5%	0	0.0%	788	34.2%
Chatsworth	1 579	26.4%	720	12.0%	229	3.8%	1 229	20.6%	0	0.0%	2 224	37.2%
Kalbaskraal	1 164	33.6%	381	11.0%	73	2.1%	708	20.4%	0	0.0%	1 143	32.9%
Abbotsdale	2 146	34.4%	396	6.4%	22	0.3%	1 649	26.4%	0	0.0%	2 030	32.5%



(f) Individual monthly income

Town	No Income	R1 – 12 800	R12 800 – R25 600	R25 601 – R51 200	R51 201 – R102 400	R102 401 – R204 800	R204 801+	Unspecified	Not Applicable
Riverlands	848	1 079	11	1	0	1	0	361	0
Chatsworth	2 419	2 226	46	10	3	0	0	1 255	21
Kalbaskraal	1 428	1 564	56	17	1	0	0	403	0
Abbotsdale	2 666	3 410	75	20	0	0	0	71	0

(g) Human settlement overview (Housing)

Town	Waiting list	Financial year
Riverlands	225	2023/24
Chatsworth	760	2023/24
Kalbaskraal	551	2023/24
Abbotsdale	921	2023/24

(h) Households' source of energy for lighting

Town	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None	Unspecified
Riverlands	89.9%	0.0%	0.7%	8.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%
Chatsworth	99.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Kalbaskraal	98.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Abbotsdale	97.6%	0.1%	0.1%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%



(i) Households' source of refuse disposal

Town	Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other
Riverlands	62.5%	1.6%	9.8%	20.4%	4.4%	1.2%
Chatsworth	90.7%	0.3%	1.2%	3.2%	4.0%	0.4%
Kalbaskraal	97.1%	0.5%	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0
Abbotsdale	99.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%

(j) Households' source of water (Tap information)

Town	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand : distance < 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : between 200m & 500m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : between 500m & 1000m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : distance >1000m from dwelling	No access to piped (tap) water
Riverlands	60.7%	33.3%	3.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%
Chatsworth	86.3%	3.5%	8.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Kalbaskraal	73.9%	18.8%	3.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	2.3%
Abbotsdale	69.6%	28.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%

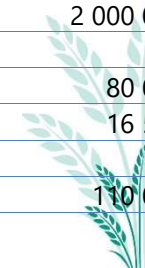


6 CAPITAL BUDGET FOR THE AREA

Project Ref	Project Description	Budget 2023/2024
WARD 4		
11-0095	Sewerage Works: Chatsworth - Fencing	1 100 000
22-0078	Chatsworth/Riverlands upgrade bulk water supply	500 000
WARD 7		
-	-	
VARIOUS WARDS		
22-0008	Wesbank Cemetery: Extension	200 000
19-0023	Malmesbury Security Operational Centre	200 000
21-0033	132/11kV Eskom Schoonspruit substation, 132kV transmission line and Servitudes	16 342 000
22-0088	Malmesbury De Hoop Development: Electrical Bulk supply upgrading (INEP)	23 658 000
18-0018	Malmesbury De Hoop (Prof Fees)	2 300 000
21-0019	Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Prof Fees)	3 200 000
21-0020	Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Phola Park) (Prof Fees)	124 000
21-0021	Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Bulk)	500 000
21-0022	Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Phola Park)	1 736 000
21-0042	Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites Phase 1	41 800 000
21-0005	Upgrading of N7/Voortrekker Northern Interchange	2 381 500
22-0012	Swimming pool: Wesbank	12 000 000
21-0013	Swartland System S3.3 & S3.4 Panorama to Wesbank I1/4	1 000 000
ALL WARDS		
Electricity Distribution		
19-0030	LV Upgrading Swartland	1 200 000
19-0031	Substation fencing	200 000
19-0044	Connections: Electricity Meters (New/Replacements)	850 000
20-0020	MV upgrading Swartland	1 100 000
20-0021	Replace obsolete air conditioners	200 000
22-0029	Replace oil insulated switchgear and equipment	5 000 000
22-0030	Streetlight, kiosk and polebox replacement: Swartland	650 000
22-0031	Protection and Scada Upgrading: Swartland	350 000
22-0065	Emergency Power Supply	150 000



Project Ref	Project Description	Budget 2023/2024
Refuse Removal		
21-0035	Boreholes for Landfill sites	500 000
22-0022	Highlands: Development of new cell	2 000 000
ICT Services		
11-0104	IT: Terminals	40 000
11-0105	IT: Scanner replacements	80 000
11-0106	IT: equipment	75 000
14-0028	IT: printers	68 000
14-0029	IT: desktops	264 000
14-0030	IT: notebooks	375 000
20-0022	IT: Backup solution	560 000
Parks and recreation		
17-0079	Ward committee projects	1 100 000
Sports Grounds		
23-0015	Viewing centres: Broadcasting equipment and related infrastructure	75 000
Roads and storm water		
09-0004	Resealing/upgrading of roads and sidewalks (Swartland)	10 000 000
09-0009	Storm water network (Swartland)	250 000
16-0015	New roads	23 708 000
17-0080	Roads: ward committee projects	1 100 000
Sewerage		
09-0003	Sewerage: telemetry	38 000
Municipal Property		
20-0032	Buildings: Fitting of Council Chambers (Std Bank Building)	2 900 000
Water Distribution		
12-0013	Water: upgrading/replacement water reticulation network	2 000 000
17-0082	Water: upgrading of water reticulation network: PRV's, flow control, zone metering	100 000
18-0072	Water: new connections: water meters	797 216
19-0011	Bulk water infrastructure (emergency spending)	2 000 000
Financial Services		
17-0050	Meter reading handhelds	80 000
22-0101	Asset Recording Handhelds	16 500
Protection Services		
22-0044	Replacement: Drones	110 000

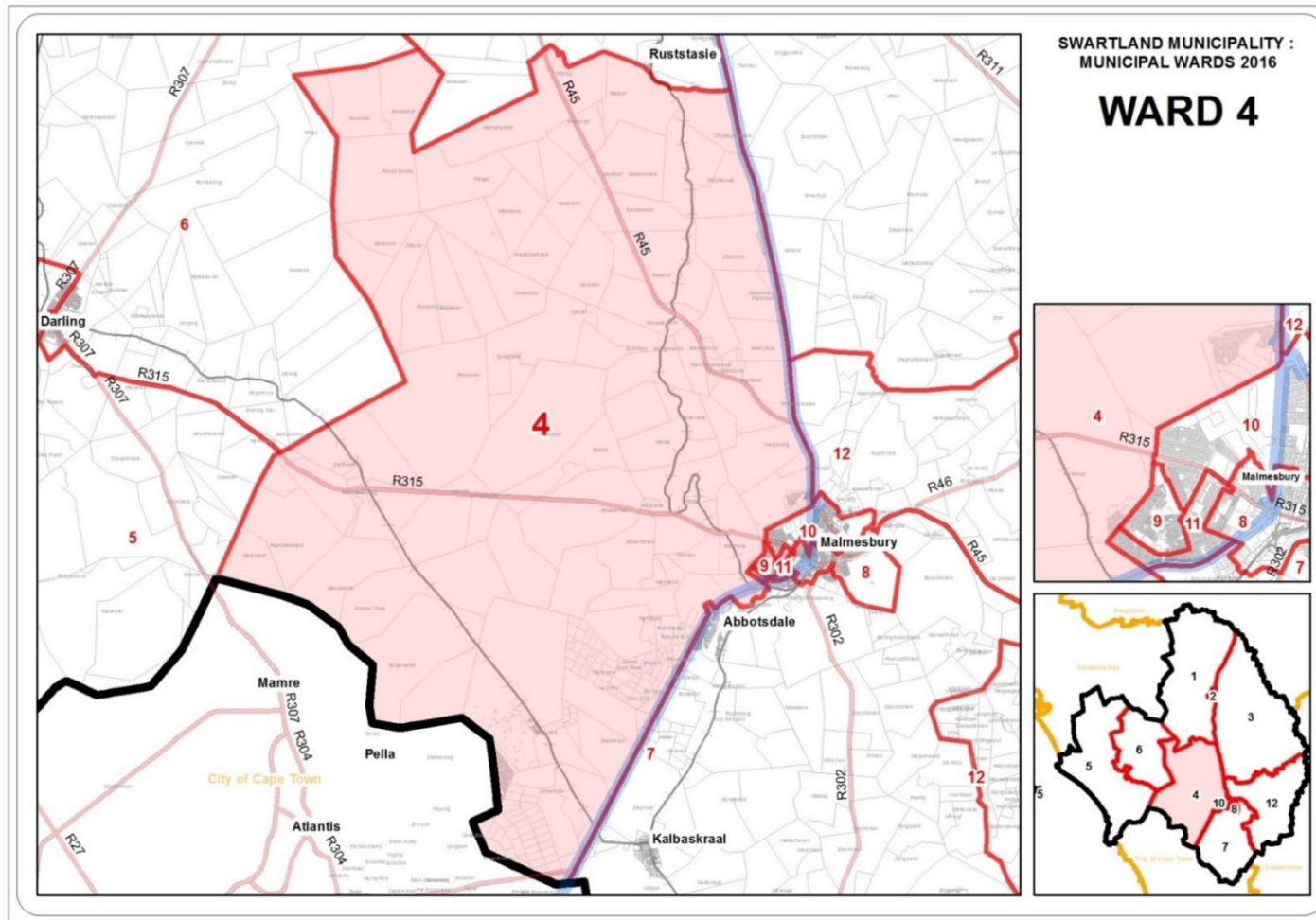


7 WARD DETAIL

(a) WARD 4 (Chatsworth, Riverlands, Mount Royal (Malmesbury), Ruststasie and rural areas)

WARD 4 DESCRIPTION:

Mount Royal golf estate (Malmesbury), Riverlands, Chatsworth, as well as the rural areas north-west, west and southern-west of Malmesbury.



WARD 4 COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Ward Councillor: **Richard Jooste**

Members of the ward committee

Member	Town
Johny De Jongh	Riverlands
Royden S J Manuel	Riverlands
Bongani Kongo	Chatsworth
Neil André Solomons	Chatsworth
Maxwell Mthethwa	Chatsworth
Amanda Watson	Chatsworth
Jacqueline McFarlane	Chatsworth
Rizqah Petersen	Chatsworth
Kariema Bruiners	Chatsworth

WARD 4 STATISTICS - 2016

The statistics mentioned below is a holistic picture of ward 4.

PLEASE NOTE: The results of the 2022 Stats SA Census were not available by finalisation of this IDP and will be included in the next annual revision.

(i) Population per group

Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 796	20.8%	5 663	65.6%	89	1.0%	1 020	11.8%	64	0.8%	8 632	100.0%

(ii) Age distribution per category

0-9 years		10 – 19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60-69 years		70-79 years		80+ years	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 478	17.1%	1 460	16.9%	1 669	19.3%	1 211	14.0%	1 329	15.4%	813	9.4%	413	4.8%	217	2.5%	43	0.5%



(iii) Average household size

Number of households	Average household size
2 134	4.0

(iv) Dwelling types

House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Town-house (semi-detached house in a complex)	Semi-detached house	House/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling (shack in back-yard)	Informal dwelling (shack not in backyard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	Room/flat let on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	Caravan/tent	Other
1 618	8	11	1	5	202	10	30	140	15	4	90

(v) Official employment status

Employed		Unemployed		Discouraged work-seeker		Other not economically active		Age less than 15 years		N/A	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
3 151	36.5%	418	4.8%	156	1.8%	2 332	27.0%	0	0.0%	2 574	29.8%

(vi) Individual monthly income

No Income	R1 – 12 800	R12 800 – R25 600	R25 601 – R51 200	R51 201 – R102 400	R102 401 – R204 800	R204 801+	Unspecified	Not Applicable
2 489	3 899	159	53	24	4	1	996	1 010



(vii) Households' source of energy for lighting

Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None	Unspecified
95.0%	0.1%	0.2%	4.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%

(viii) Households' source of refuse disposal

Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other
34.0%	2.9%	10.5%	46.2%	4.7%	1.9%

(ix) Households' source of water (Tap information)

Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand : distance < 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : between 200m & 500m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : between 500m & 1000m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : distance >1000m from dwelling	No access to piped (tap) water
74.1%	17.8%	6.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%

WARD 4 NEEDS

Most important needs prioritized

The following priorities were obtained from the Municipalities public participation proses during September and October 2022. The ward committees used a prioritisation model (MS Excel) to determine the top 10 priorities of the ward based on the scoring of each ward committee member. Using the same Excel model, the top 10 priorities of all the wards was determined by totalling the individual ward scores. The top 10 ward committee priorities are shown in the tables below.



Swartland Municipality's functions

	Priority	Municipal service
1	Pumping of water to taps is a problem	Water
2	Garbage/wheely bins	Refuse removal
3	Street lights needed on road leading to Chatworth	Street lights
4	A fire station / fire vehicle in Chatsworth	Firefighting and emergency services
5	Drug infestation in the area should be addressed	Social development
6	Swimming pool for Chatsworth and Riverlands	Sports Fields
7	Residents pay for sewage and must pay to have drains pumped also	Sewerage
8	Attract investment to the area	Local economic development
9	More tarred roads in Chatsworth	Streets and storm water
10	Library for Riverlands	Libraries

Western Cape Government's functions

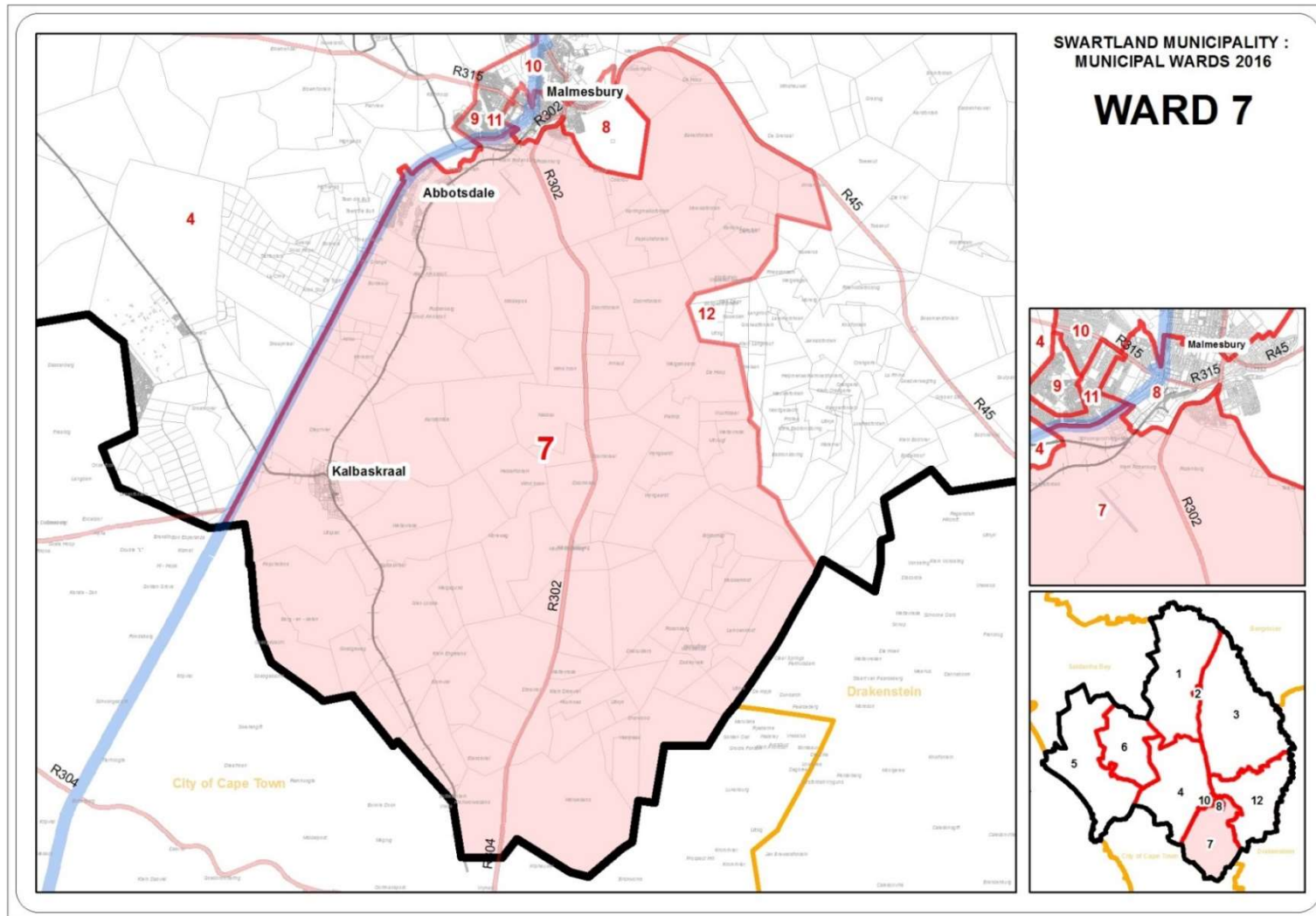
	Priority	Provincial Department
1	The clinic should be open 5 days a week	Health
2	A police station in Chatsworth	Community Safety
3	Housing in Chatsworth and Riverlands	Housing
4	The library needs to be upgraded	Cultural Affairs and Sport
5	A High school in Chatsworth	Education
6	Programs should be available to youth and community upliftment	Social development
7	Transport for school children and address the behavioural issues inside the bus	Transport
8	Assist with food gardens	Agriculture
9	Bus shelters in Chatsworth and Riverlands	Transport
10	Infrastructure for small businesses	Economic Development and Tourism



(b) WARD 7 (Abbotsdale, Kalbaskraal and rural areas)

WARD 7 DESCRIPTION:

Kalbaskraal, Abbotsdale as well as the rural area south and south-east of Malmesbury.



WARD 7 COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Ward Councillor: Basil Stanley

Members of the ward committee

Member	Town
Elizabeth Daniels	Kalbaskraal
Emily Trantaal	Kalbaskraal
Ashley Abrahams	Kalbaskraal
Roger C Levendall	Abbotsdale
Paulina Onverwach	Abbotsdale
Lesley Esau	Abbotsdale
Charlton Siebritz	Abbotsdale
Wayne P Thyssen	Abbotsdale
Henry Castle	Kalbaskraal
Shireen Cleophas	Abbotsdale

WARD 7 STATISTICS - 2016

The statistics mentioned below is a holistic of ward 7.

PLEASE NOTE: The results of the 2022 Stats SA Census were not available by finalisation of this IDP and will be included in the next annual revision.

(i) Population per group

Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
2 434	16.7%	10 640	73.0%	34	0.2%	1 391	9.5%	69	0.5%	14 568	100.0%

(ii) Age distribution per category

0-9 years		10 – 19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60-69 years		70-79 years		80+ years	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%



2 521	17.3%	2 329	16.0%	2 826	19.4%	2 485	17.1%	2 282	15.7%	1 153	7.9%	638	4.4%	251	1.7%	83	0.6%
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(iii) Average household size

Number of households	Average household size
3 434	4.2

(iv) Dwelling types

House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Town-house (semi-detached house in a complex)	Semi-detached house	House/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling (shack in back-yard)	Informal dwelling (shack not in backyard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	Room/flat let on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	Caravan/tent	Other
2 760	4	47	17	1	243	90	140	39	46	15	32

(v) Official employment status

Employed		Unemployed		Discouraged work-seeker		Other not economically active		Age less than 15 years		N/A	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
5 385	37.0%	735	5.0%	134	0.9%	4 078	28.0%	0	0.0%	4 235	29.1%

(vi) Individual monthly income

No Income	R1 – 12 800	R12 800 – R25 600	R25 601 – R51 200	R51 201 – R102 400	R102 401 – R204 800	R204 801+	Unspecified	Not Applicable
4 832	6 685	321	78	16	9	1	1 242	1 383



(vii) Households' source of energy for lighting

Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None	Unspecified
96.8%	0.2%	0.0%	2.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%

(viii) Households' source of refuse disposal

Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other
63.9%	2.8%	6.0%	22.7%	1.6%	2.9%

(ix) Households' source of water (Tap information)

Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand : distance < 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : between 200m & 500m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : between 500m & 1000m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : distance >1000m from dwelling	No access to piped (tap) water
67.8%	26.8%	3.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%

WARD 7 NEEDS

Most important needs prioritized

The following priorities were obtained from the Municipalities public participation proses during September and October 2022. The ward committees used a prioritisation model (MS Excel) to determine the top 10 priorities of the ward based on the scoring of each ward committee member. Using the same Excel model, the top 10 priorities of all the wards was determined by totalling the individual ward scores. The top 10 ward committee priorities are shown in the tables below.



Swartland Municipality's functions

	Priority	Municipal service
1	Assist with vegetable gardens in the community	Social development
2	Traffic and law enforcement to attend to complaints (Abbotsdale)	Traffic and law enforcement
3	Lighting needed (Abbotsdale)	Street lights
4	Community hall (Kalbaskraal)	Social development
5	A new sport field or upgrade of current one (Abbotsdale)	Sports Fields
6	Reaction time of emergency services are slow	Firefighting and emergency services
7	Netball court upgrade and lighting (Abbotsdale)	Sports Fields
8	Employment opportunities (Kalbaskraal)	Local economic development
9	Speedbumps in main road (Kalbaskraal)	Streets and storm water
10	A library (Kalbaskraal)	Libraries

Western Cape Government's functions

	Priority	Provincial Department
1	High school and Primary school for Kalbaskraal (hall for primary school)	Education
2	Upgrading and extension of clinic in Kalbaskraal	Health
3	Extend clinic days (Monday – Friday)	Health
4	Housing for Kalbaskraal	Housing
5	Land for vegetable garden (Kalbaskraal)	Agriculture
6	FET College, Skills or training centre (Kalbaskraal)	Education
7	More visible policing in the area	Community Safety
8	Sport facility or cricket field (Kalbaskraal)	Cultural Affairs and Sport
9	Waiting time at clinic is long	Health
10	Mobile police station (Kalbaskraal)	Community Safety



ANNEXURE1: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PROPOSALS

The Swartland Spatial Development Framework outlines the guiding principles required to achieve the intended spatial form and offers a project timetable for implementing the SDF's suggestions into reality.

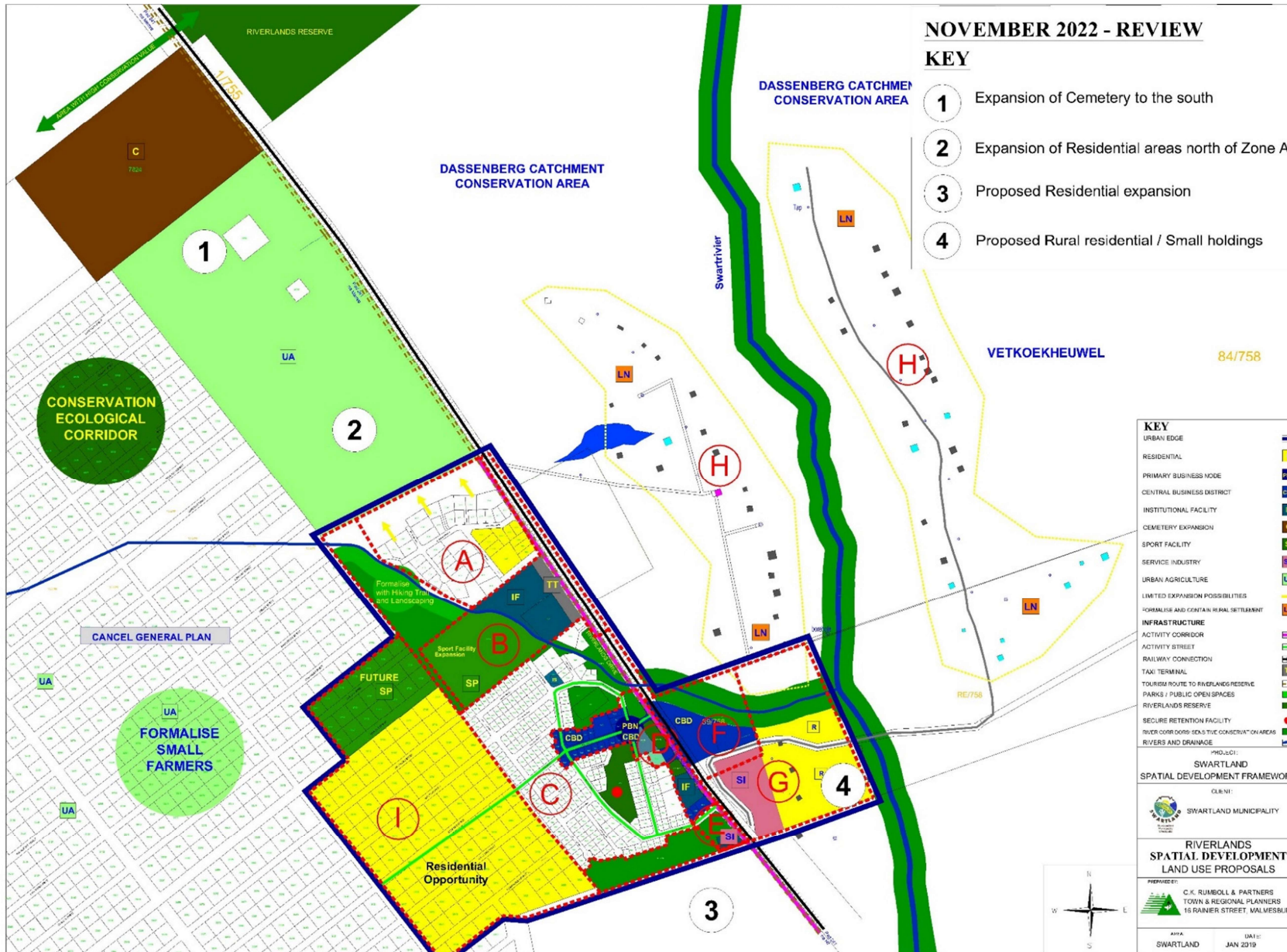
The goal of the Swartland Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is to sustainably direct growth and development in the municipal region of Swartland. Hence, future growth, development, and land use planning will adopt the spatial vision and principles to safeguard and build integrated, sustainable settlements and liveable environments as well as to promote economic and social prosperity.

Ward 4, the south western ward (south of Malmesbury and west of N7), is home to the rural settlements of Riverlands and Chatsworth, small holding areas and large farms that are intensively cultivated.

Ward 7 represents the most southern part of the Swartland municipal area and includes the urban areas of Kalbaskraal and Abbotsdale as well as rural areas.



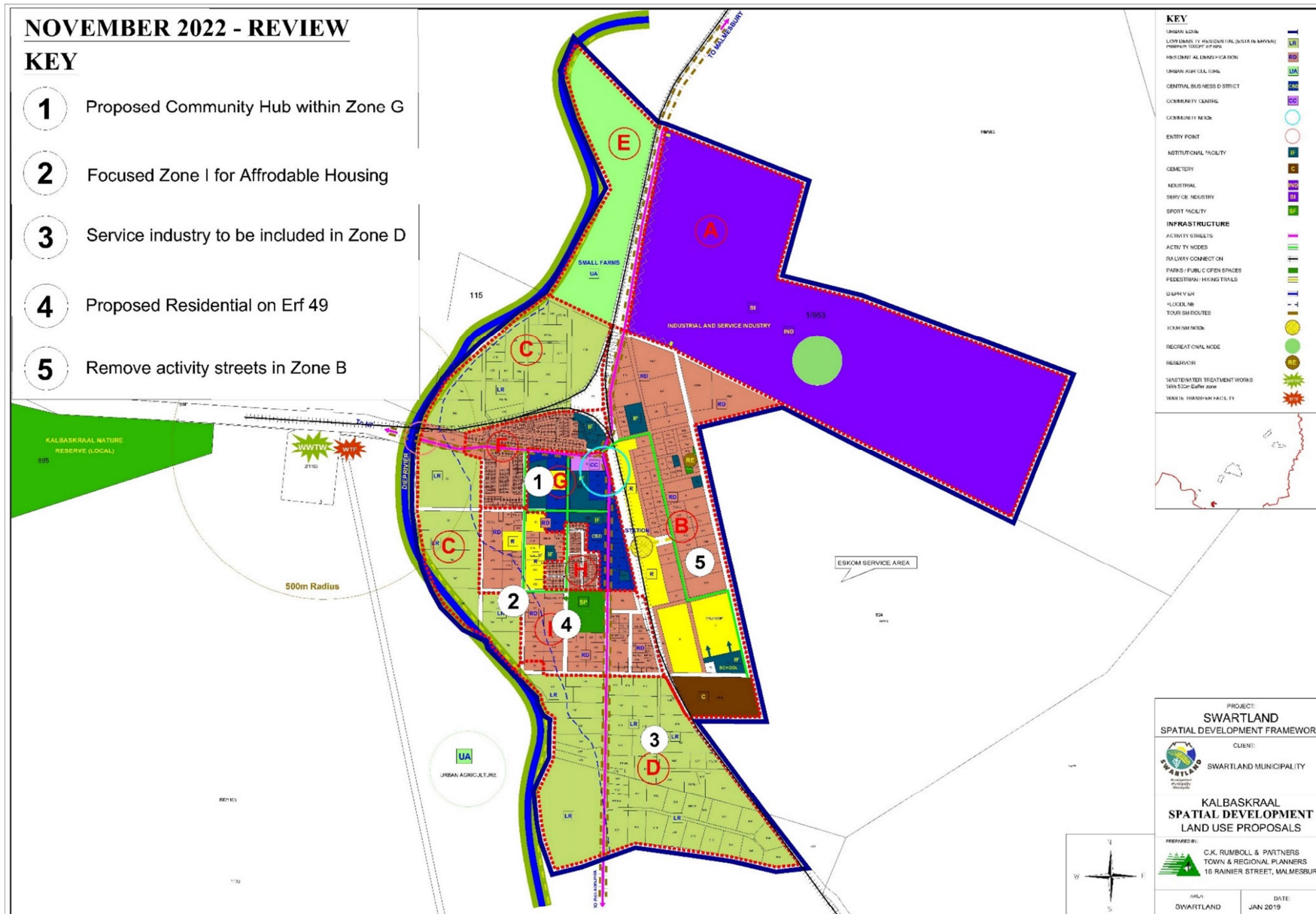
Riverlands



Chatsworth



Kalbaskraal



Abbotsdale

