

Swartland Municipality
Swartland East Area Plan 2024/2025
Riebeek West and Riebeek Kasteel
WARDS 3 and 12



May 2024

Annexure 2 of the Integrated Development Plan for 2024

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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 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 wildlife 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 2023 Socio-economic Profile (SEP) Report*.

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2022; Actual households, 2022



Population
142 592

(Source: STATSA)



Households
40 133

(Source: Swartland Municipality)

Education

2022



Matric Pass Rate **80.7%**
Learner Retention Rate **84.7%**
Learner-Teacher Ratio **32.37**

Poverty

2022



Gini Coefficient **0.61**
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) **63.78%**

Health

2021/22



Primary Health Care Facilities
7
(excl. mobile/satellite clinics)

Immunisation Rate
77.1%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)
0

Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/18
13.0%



Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2021/22



Residential
Burglaries

1 218

DUI

82

Drug-related
Crimes

2 056

Murder

28

Sexual Offences

127

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2021

Water

90.6%



Refuse Removal

82.8%



Electricity

97.8%



Sanitation

96.8%



Housing

89.5%



Labour

2021

Unemployment Rate
(narrow definition)

15.4%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Job losses
- Risk 2 Crime
- Risk 3 Unemployment (Labour)

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

Manufacturing

23.0%



Wholesale & retail trade,
catering and accommodation

16.8%



Agriculture, forestry & Fishing

15.1%



4 TOWNS IN THE AREA

(a) Riebeek West / Riebeek Kasteel

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Riebeek Valley was discovered in 1661 by a European expedition on their route to the north in search for gold. The area was inhabited by the Sanquas, which were hunters, and Khoikhoi who were cattle farmers. With the establishment of Dutch Vryburgers around the Cape, there were growing conflict between the original residents of the area and the new free burghers.

Some of the first farmers that settled here were Huguenots. This led to the early establishment of vineyards along with wheat and other fruit crops. The valley grew throughout the years with Riebeek Kasteel as commercial and manufacturing core, which served farmers and the establishment of retired farmers mainly in Riebeek West. Examples of a thriving community of early periods can still be seen in the Victorian architectural styles and beauty of the older houses in Riebeek West.

In 1929 the railway line from Hermon to Porterville was opened with stations both Riebeek Kasteel and Riebeek West (on a regular basis this line now only takes freight traffic as far as PPC). This made the valley more accessible for farmers to transport their products to the markets and for people to move between the Cape and the valley.

Riebeek West is unique in that two famous South African politicians were born here. In 1870 politician, field marshal and philosopher, Jan Smuts, was born on the farm Ongegund. The barn on the farm was converted into a house where mines. In 1874, one of South Africa's Prime Ministers, D.F. Malan, was born on the farm Allesverloren. Today his family still owns the farm.

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

Agri-tourism fulfils a suitable function in this regard. As a result of rising residential demand, property costs are increasing. The distinctive character and quality of the surroundings make it a favourite destination for artists, while locals enjoy the tranquil lifestyle on the weekends. All these characteristics contribute to Riebeek Valley's particular local place identity.

The PPC cement factory is situated close to Riebeek West and generated to some extent a mining and related commercial setting. However, the future of the towns is not regarded as being vested in industrial and commercial sectors, but rather in tourism and to provide a haven for the retired. Growth potential should be balanced in the context of a well-planned contained growth model to fulfil the residential (retirement) and agri-tourism (wine and olives) functions of the Riebeek Valley towns. In the process, infrastructure and services will have to be upgraded and extended to absorb the expected growth.



(b) SERVICE BACKLOGS

WARDS 3 AND 12

RIEBEEK WEST / RIEBEEK KASTEEL

Sewerage

- Illegal discharge of storm water in the sewer collection system results in overloading a failure during storm events.
- Sewer reticulation network poorly developed in Riebeeck West and must be extended.

Storm water

- Poorly developed infrastructure, regular flooding in the surroundings of Dennehof Street and Riebeeck Kasteel East.

Water

- Poorly developed network, small diameter pipes, low pressure, flow condition and open ring mains.
- Sections of the water reticulation networks is obsolete and must be upgraded.
- Secondary Chlorination reservoirs must be implemented.
- Poor condition of Ongegund reservoir and pump station must be upgraded.

Streets

- Backlog in resealing program with accompanied by deterioration of road infrastructure.
- Many roads are not constructed with kerbstone and formal sidewalks

Electricity

- PPC town's network capacity for development limited.
- Street lighting is inadequate.
- Eskom Area of supply



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 | % |
| Riebeek Kasteel | 1 045 | 12.4% | 6 004 | 70.9% | 66 | 0.8% | 1 287 | 15.2% | 63 | 0.7% | 8 465 | 100.0% |
| Riebeek West | 440 | 5.6% | 6 324 | 80.8% | 46 | 0.6% | 1 007 | 12.9% | 13 | 0.2% | 7 830 | 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 | % |
| Riebeek Kasteel | 1 705 | 20.1% | 1 488 | 17.6% | 1 433 | 16.9% | 1 101 | 13.0% | 1 177 | 13.9% | 715 | 8.4% | 510 | 6.0% | 226 | 2.7% | 110 | 1.3% |
| Riebeek West | 1 286 | 16.4% | 1 483 | 18.9% | 1 206 | 15.4% | 1 013 | 12.9% | 1 152 | 14.7% | 797 | 10.2% | 565 | 7.2% | 243 | 3.1% | 82 | 1.0% |

(c) Average household size

| Town | Number of households | Average household size |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Riebeek Kasteel | 2 391 | 3.5 |
| Riebeek West | 1 943 | 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 |
|-----------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--------------|-------|
| Riebeek Kasteel | 1 699 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 444 | 7 | 185 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 14 |
| Riebeek West | 1 657 | 2 | 99 | 0 | 29 | 70 | 15 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |

(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 | % |
| Riebeek Kasteel | 3 120 | 36.9% | 236 | 2.8% | 39 | 0.5% | 2 022 | 23.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 046 | 36.0% |
| Riebeek West | 2 741 | 35.0% | 281 | 3.6% | 68 | 0.9% | 2 175 | 27.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 566 | 32.8% |

(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 |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| Riebeek Kasteel | 2 592 | 4 928 | 187 | 80 | 23 | 12 | 7 | 629 | 4 |
| Riebeek West | 2 556 | 4 127 | 241 | 75 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 461 | 349 |



(g) Human settlement overview (Housing)

| Town | Waiting list | Financial year |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Riebeek Kasteel | 1191 | 2023/24 |
| Riebeek Wes | 847 | 2023/24 |

(h) Households' source of energy for lighting

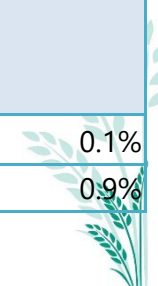
| Town | Electricity | Gas | Paraffin | Candles (not a valid option) | Solar | None | Unspecified |
|-----------------|-------------|------|----------|------------------------------|-------|------|-------------|
| Riebeek Kasteel | 98.4% | 0.9% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% |
| Riebeek West | 96.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 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 |
|-----------------|---|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| Riebeek Kasteel | 97.4% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.7% | 0.4% | 0.2% |
| Riebeek West | 97.8% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 1.3% | 0.1% | 0.0% |

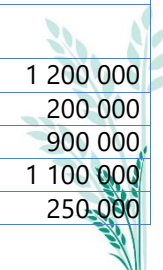
(j) Households' source of water (Tap information)

| 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 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Riebeek Kasteel | 77.4% | 22.2% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Riebeek West | 86.5% | 12.3% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.9% |

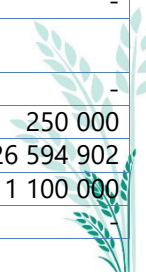


6 CAPITAL BUDGET FOR THE AREA

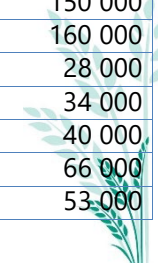
| Project Description | Budget for 2024/2025 |
|--|----------------------|
| WARDS 3 & 12 | |
| Riebeek Kasteel network upgrade, Master Plan SRkS1.2 & 1.3 | - |
| Riebeek Kasteel Stores: Ablution Facilities | 300 000 |
| Rosenhof Sportgrounds: Replace Pavillion Roof | 670 000 |
| Upgrading: Ongegund Water Supply System (Reservoir and Pumpstation) | - |
| Riebeek Kasteel: New Reservoir | - |
| Swartland System S2.1 Kasteelberg to Riebeek (D-line) Phase 1 | - |
| VARIOUS WARDS | |
| Malmesbury Security Operational Centre | 200 000 |
| 132/11kV Eskom Schoonspruit substation, 132kV transmission line and Servitudes (CRR- 5410560 + Loan 26 000000) | 31 410 560 |
| Malmesbury De Hoop Development: Electrical Bulk supply upgrading (INEP) | 22 818 000 |
| Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Prof Fees) | 7 621 614 |
| Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Phola Park) (Prof Fees) | 686 000 |
| Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Bulk) | 55 386 493 |
| Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Sewage) | 12 991 893 |
| Upgrading of N7/Voortrekker Northern Interchange | - |
| Malmesbury SMW1.3 Wesbank Reservoir to Malm/Abb pipeline | 500 000 |
| Expropriation of splays | 300 000 |
| Swartland System S12.2 CoCT WTP to Swartland WTP pipe connection | - |
| De Hoop Bulk: Water - Wesbank (Phase 3) | - |
| De Hoop Bulk: Prof Fees (Phase 4) | - |
| De Hoop Bulk: Streets - Darling Link (Phase 4) | - |
| Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (2000) | - |
| De Hoop to Industrial Area: 11 kV Cable | - |
| Streetlights Eskom AOS | 400 000 |
| ALL WARDS | |
| Electricity Distribution | |
| LV Upgrading Swartland | 1 200 000 |
| Substation fencing | 200 000 |
| Connections: Electricity Meters (New/Replacements) | 900 000 |
| MV upgrading Swartland | 1 100 000 |
| Replace obsolete air conditioners | 250 000 |



| | |
|--|------------|
| Replace oil insulated switchgear and equipment | 5 000 000 |
| Streetlight, kiosk and pole box replacement: Swartland | 650 000 |
| Protection and Scada Upgrading: Swartland | 350 000 |
| Emergency Power Supply | 300 000 |
| Traffic Light Controlling Equipment | 150 000 |
| Refuse Removal | |
| Highlands: Development of new cell | 29 620 588 |
| Refuse: New compactor to extend capacity | - |
| ICT Services | |
| IT: Terminals | - |
| Monitor Replacements | - |
| IT: printers | 77 000 |
| IT: desktops | 368 000 |
| IT: notebooks | 510 000 |
| IT: Storage Area Network (SAN) | - |
| IT: Communications and equipment: Time and Attendance | - |
| IT: Equipping Law Enf Office: K9 Unit (Malmesbury) | 150 000 |
| Parks and recreation | |
| Ward committee projects: Parks | 1 100 000 |
| Parks: Slasher (Bossiekapper): sn 18795 | 55 000 |
| Sports Grounds | |
| Sportgrounds: Blower Mower: sn 20134 (replace) | 54 700 |
| Sportgrounds: Blower Mower: sn 15678 (replace) | - |
| Sportgrounds: Blower Mower: sn 12803 (replace) | - |
| Sportgrounds: Blower Mower: sn 19346-7845 (replace) | - |
| Sportgrounds: Blower Mower: sn 43409-1653 (replace) | - |
| Sportgrounds: Blower Mower: sn 34299-13011 (replace) | - |
| Sportgrounds: Water Canon: sn 9955 (replace) | - |
| Sportgrounds: Water Canon: sn 17941 (replace) | - |
| Sportgrounds: Water Canon: sn 17945(replace) | - |
| Roads and storm water | |
| Resealing/upgrading of roads and sidewalks (Swartland) | - |
| Storm water network (Swartland) | 250 000 |
| New roads (CRR- 24 700 000 + MIG- 1 894 902) | 26 594 902 |
| Ward committee projects: Roads | 1 100 000 |
| Voortrekker Street: Canal upgrading | - |



| | |
|---|------------|
| Roads Swartland: Resealing of Roads | - |
| Roads Swartland: Construction of New Roads | 26 594 902 |
| Sewerage | |
| Pipe Replacement: Obsolete Infrastructure | - |
| Replace: Mobile Generator | - |
| Municipal Property | |
| Painting Machine: Mechanical drive | - |
| Water Distribution | |
| Water: upgrading/replacement water reticulation network | - |
| Water: upgrading of water reticulation network: PRV's, flow control, zone metering and water augmentation | 200 000 |
| Connections: Water Meters (New/Replacements) | 940 993 |
| Bulk water (emergency spending) | 500 000 |
| Water networks: Upgrades and Replacement | 2 000 000 |
| Mobile water pumps x 4 (replacement) | 150 000 |
| Compactor replacement x 3 | 280 000 |
| Financial Services | |
| Meter reading handhelds | - |
| Meter Installation Handheld Devices | 300 000 |
| Protection Services | |
| CCTV Equipment and Radio Communication | 60 000 |
| Conversion of CK38172 (Light Pumper) | 1 704 814 |
| Corporate Services | |
| Installation of fire alarm system: Registry office, Malmesbury | 300 000 |
| MM and Council | |
| New Website: Development and Implementation | 400 000 |
| Equipment | |
| Equipment Civil Services | 56 000 |
| Equipment Buildings & Maintenance | 30 000 |
| Equipment Parks | 150 000 |
| Equipment Refuse bins, traps, skips (Swartland) | 160 000 |
| Equipment Refuse Removal | 28 000 |
| Equipment Sewerage | 34 000 |
| Equipment Sewerage Telemetry | 40 000 |
| Equipment Streets and Storm Water | 66 000 |
| Equipment Water | 53 000 |



| | |
|--|-----------|
| Equipment Corporate | 28 000 |
| Equipment Corporate: Halls and buildings | 100 000 |
| Equipment Libraries | 50 000 |
| Equipment Council | 12 000 |
| Equipment Municipal Manager | 12 000 |
| Equipment Development Services | 46 000 |
| Equipment Electricity | 380 000 |
| Equipment Finance | 32 000 |
| Equipment Traffic and Law Enforcement | 60 000 |
| Fire Fighting equipment | 200 000 |
| Equipment K9 Unit | 34 783 |
| Equipment YZF Caravan Parks | 105 474 |
| Equipment IT | 75 000 |
| Vehicles | |
| Vehicles Municipal Manager | 865 555 |
| Vehicles Parks | 655 725 |
| Vehicles Electricity | - |
| Vehicles Roads | 5 139 225 |
| Vehicles Traffic and Law Enforcement | 822 500 |
| Vehicles Municipal Buildings | - |
| Vehicles Refuse | 3 281 276 |
| Vehicles Water | - |
| Vehicles Finance | 275 625 |
| Vehicles Fire Services | - |
| Vehicles Development Services | 383 145 |
| Vehicles Sewage | 2 510 572 |

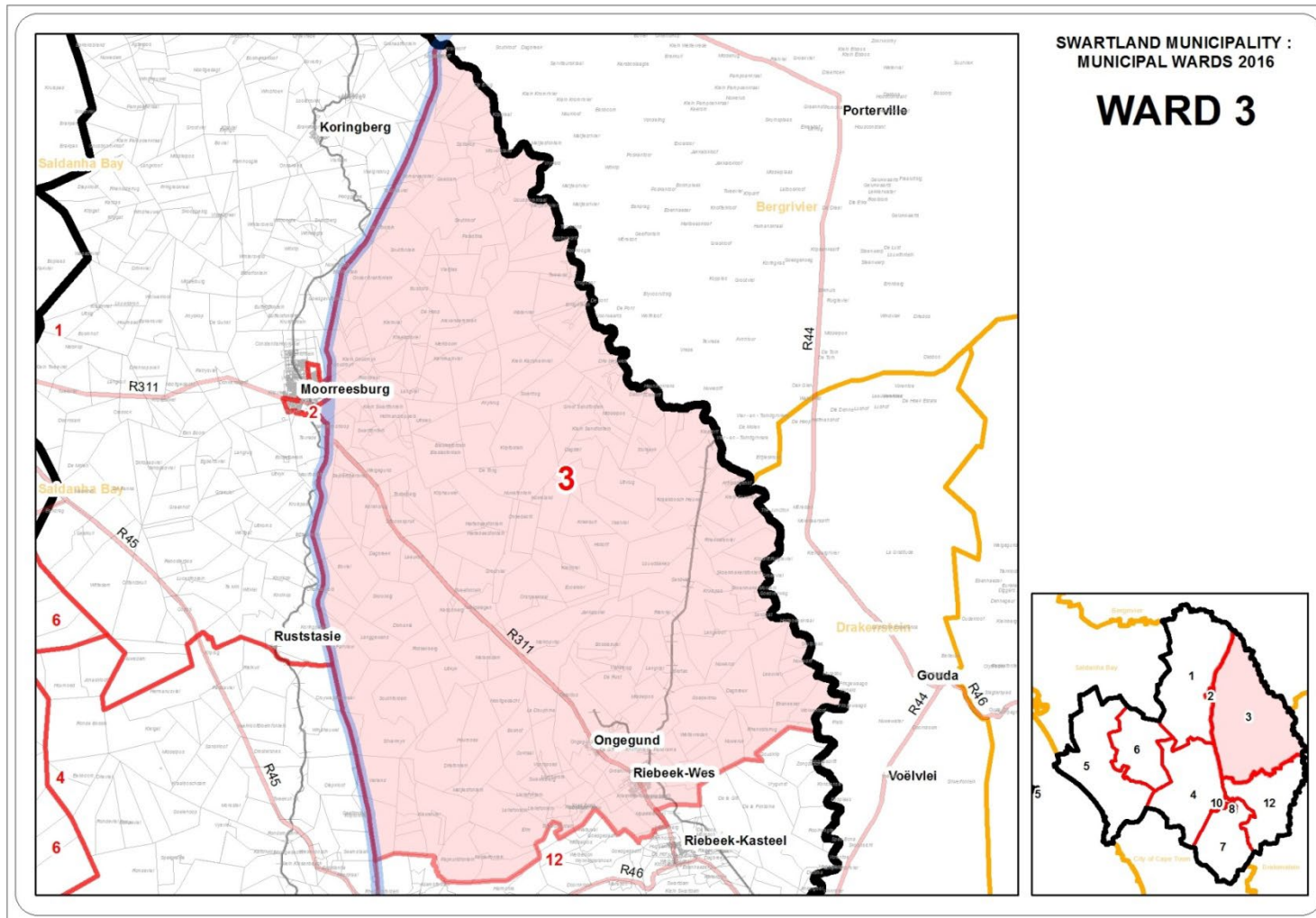


7 WARD DETAIL

(a) WARD 3 (Riebeek West)

WARD 3 DESCRIPTION:

Riebeek West, PPC village as well as surrounding rural area north of Riebeek West



WARD 3 COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Ward Councillor: Nicolene Smit

Members of the ward committee:

| Member | Town |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Jonathan Genis | Riebeek-Wes |
| Eben Asja | Riebeek-Wes |
| Edlyne Asja | Riebeek-Wes |
| Rocco De Villiers | Riebeek-Wes |
| Basil Friedlander | Riebeek-Wes |
| Karin Neethling | Riebeek-Wes |
| Saul Hanekom | Riebeek-Wes |
| Heinrich Engelbrecht | Riebeek-Wes |
| Tyrone Adams | Riebeek-Wes |

WARD 3 STATISTICS - 2016

The statistics mentioned below is a holistic picture of ward 3.

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 | % |
| 1 020 | 9.7% | 7 953 | 75.7% | 32 | 0.3% | 1 481 | 14.1% | 26 | 0.2% | 10 512 | 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 | % |
| 1 826 | 17.4% | 1 807 | 17.2% | 1 819 | 17.3% | 1 435 | 13.6% | 1 555 | 14.8% | 1 053 | 10.0% | 652 | 6.2% | 274 | 2.6% | 87 | 0.8% |

(iii) Average household size

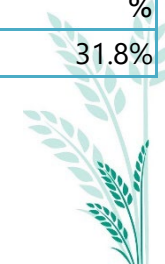
| Number of households | Average household size |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2 790 | 3.7 |

(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 |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------|-------|
| 2 361 | 2 | 69 | 0 | 20 | 153 | 11 | 39 | 25 | 19 | 24 | 69 |

(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 | % |
| 4 336 | 41.2% | 264 | 2.5% | 75 | 0.7% | 2 500 | 23.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 338 | 31.8% |



(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 |
|-----------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| 3 547 | 5 664 | 248 | 93 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 575 | 352 |

(vii) Households' source of energy for lighting

| Electricity | Gas | Paraffin | Candles (not a valid option) | Solar | None | Unspecified |
|-------------|------|----------|------------------------------------|-------|------|-------------|
| 97.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.4% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 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 |
|--|---|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| 54.5% | 2.8% | 5.8% | 35.2% | 1.0% | 0.7% |

(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 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 80.1% | 15.8% | 2.0% | 1.4% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.6% |



WARD 3 NEEDS

Most important needs prioritized

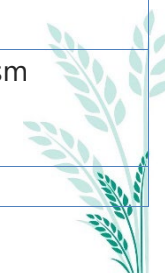
The following priorities were obtained from the Municipalities public participation proses during September and October 2022 and were revised in October and November 2023 during ward committee meetings. The ward committees used a prioritisation model (MS Excel) to determine the top 10 priorities of the 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 | Proper sport facilities e.g. tennis court, cricket, soccer, swimming, bike park, skate park etc. | Sports Fields |
| 2 | Municipality needs to create an environment that is safe and attractive to encourage businesses to come to the Valley | Local economic development |
| 3 | More law enforcement officers to enforce bylaws and look at illegal dumping, vandalising and alcohol misuse | Traffic and law enforcement |
| 4 | Upgrade play park in Voortrekker Road | Parks |
| 5 | An effective street patrolling system with camera surveillance | Traffic and law enforcement |
| 6 | Expand current library | Libraries |
| 7 | Immediate reaction to fires | Firefighting and emergency services |
| 8 | Activities for youth | Social development |
| 9 | Long response from Eskom to attend to problems. Need to be less dependent on Eskom. | Electricity |
| 10 | Social services to be provided to the community that can assist with kids who lost parents or is neglected and parents that are addicted to drugs | Social development |

Western Cape Government's functions

| | Priority | Provincial Department |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | A high school | Education |
| 2 | A 'safe neighbourhood' campaign that is effective in bringing about a ZERO TOLERANCE against crime, especially theft | Community Safety |
| 3 | Create opportunities so that people can be economically empowered. The safety, what the town offers and the town's appearance can promote tourism in Riebeeck West. In this way, new job opportunities can also be created. | Economic Development and Tourism |
| 4 | Riebeeck West Clinic: one is unable to make appointments; you queue for hours, if not a whole | Health |



| | Priority | Provincial Department |
|----|---|----------------------------|
| | day. When we visited, nearly all the staff were on a tea break at the same time | |
| 5 | A skills development facility | Education |
| 6 | There are lot of people in our community that cannot afford to buy houses as the people coming in have pushed the housing cost up and they earn too little. They also cannot apply the small houses that are available because they earn too much. Housing needs to be built for those in between people as well. | Housing |
| 7 | Financial subsidies for our cultural upliftment centre "For Life Centre" | Cultural Affairs and Sport |
| 8 | Sport club development programme for all clubs | Cultural Affairs and Sport |
| 9 | Silent night patrols in Riebeeck West | Community Safety |
| 10 | Need social workers. Many dysfunctional families - children suffering | Social development |

Other needs of ward 3

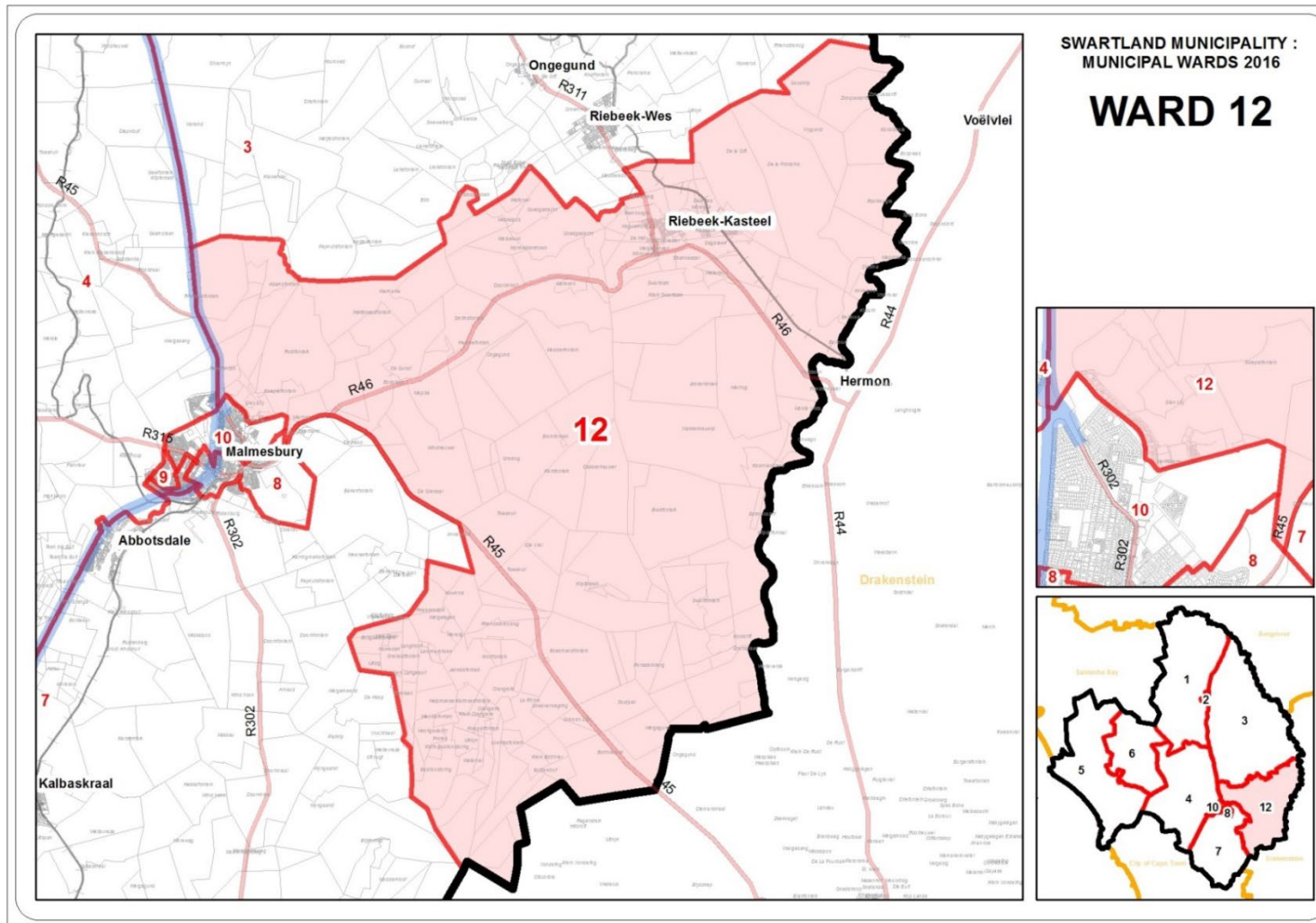
| Priority | Municipal Department |
|--|---|
| Repairing of Town Hall (floors, fencing and tar in parking area) | Infrastructure and Civil Engineering Services |
| Traffic calming (speed bumps) | Infrastructure and Civil Engineering Services |
| Fencing of Town Hall | Infrastructure and Civil Engineering Services |
| Repair of tar in car park, Town Hall | Infrastructure and Civil Engineering Services |



(b) WARD 12 (Riebeek Kasteel)

WARD 12 DESCRIPTION:

Riebeek Kasteel, Riebeek Kasteel East as well as surrounding rural areas.



WARD 12 COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Ward Councillor: Desiree Bess

Members of the ward committee

| Member | Town |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Donald King | Riebeek Kasteel |
| Willem Amerika | Riebeek Kasteel |
| Manfred Smit | Riebeek Kasteel |
| Willemina La Meyer | Riebeek Kasteel |
| Joshua Geldenhuys | Riebeek Kasteel |
| Michael Maneli | Riebeek Kasteel |
| Helen Weber | Riebeek Kasteel |
| Johann Joubert | Riebeek Kasteel |
| Carollissen Amelia | Riebeek Kasteel |

WARD 12 STATISTICS - 2016

The statistics mentioned below is a holistic of ward 12.

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 | % |
| 1 676 | 15.8% | 7 469 | 70.3% | 62 | 0.6% | 1 367 | 12.9% | 43 | 0.4% | 10 617 | 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 | % |
| 1 937 | 18.2% | 1 705 | 16.1% | 2 191 | 20.6% | 1 506 | 14.2% | 1 480 | 13.9% | 928 | 8.7% | 591 | 5.6% | 202 | 1.9% | 78 | 0.7% |



(iii) Average household size

| Number of households | Average household size |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2 604 | 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 |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--------------|-------|
| 2 027 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 7 | 368 | 10 | 109 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 39 |

(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 | % |
| 4 275 | 40.3% | 206 | 1.9% | 47 | 0.4% | 2 769 | 26.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 320 | 31.3% |

(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 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| 2 614 | 6 051 | 203 | 76 | 27 | 12 | 7 | 637 | 987 |



(vii) Households' source of energy for lighting

| Electricity | Gas | Paraffin | Candles (not a valid option) | Solar | None | Unspecified |
|-------------|------|----------|------------------------------|-------|------|-------------|
| 98.9% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 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 |
|---|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| 56.8% | 1.1% | 13.7% | 24.8% | 1.7% | 2.0% |

(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 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| 73.1% | 24.7% | 1.4% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.4% |

WARD 12 NEEDS

Most important needs prioritized

The following priorities were obtained from the Municipalities public participation proses during September and October 2022 and were revised in October and November 2023 during ward committee meetings. 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 | A 24/7 municipal police structure | Traffic and law enforcement |
| 2 | Repair all streetlights in Riebeek Kasteel | Street lights |
| 3 | Create and implement a comprehensive town plan for Ward 12 showing predicted traffic flows, street numbering, water and sewerage lines, zoning and signage requirements. This must indicate new access routes to industrial areas (Delico) and residential developments currently being developed / approved in the village. This to be done in conjunction with the residents and ratepayers of Ward 12. | Streets and storm water |
| 4 | No fire station or emergency support | Fire fighting and emergency services |
| 5 | Creation of a 'Social Development' department for Ward 12 which is adequately staffed to deal with issues such as street children, crèches, ECD centres, family violence / abuse, etc. | Social development |
| 6 | Ageing local infrastructure constantly breaking down | Water / Electricity |
| 7 | Crime prevention by increasing Law Enforcement's presence | Traffic and law enforcement |
| 8 | Investigate alternatives for supply of bulk electricity and rewrite the municipal by-laws to encourage individuals (through subsidization) to become self-sufficient and sell wattage back to the grid | Electricity |

Western Cape Government's functions

| | Priority | Provincial Department |
|----|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Proper health care services and ambulance services are needed | Health |
| 2 | Insufficient number of law enforcement officials and police vehicles | Community Safety |
| 3 | Crime escalating. It is having a major impact on our Tourism | Community Safety |
| 4 | Farmers to give more employment to local workers | Agriculture |
| 5 | Street children and youth that are not attending school | Social development |
| 6 | Afford the community the opportunity to work together to improve safety | Community Safety |
| 7 | Riebeek Valley needs to be showcased to the world | Economic Development and Tourism |
| 8 | Too much heavy vehicle traffic - roads not adequate. | Transport |
| 9 | Replacement clinic for Riebeek Kasteel. Riebeek-Kasteel clinic is way too small and understaffed in this fast growing community. | Health |
| 10 | Road signs to divert heavy trucks around Riebeek Kasteel. | Transport |



ANNEXURE 1: 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.

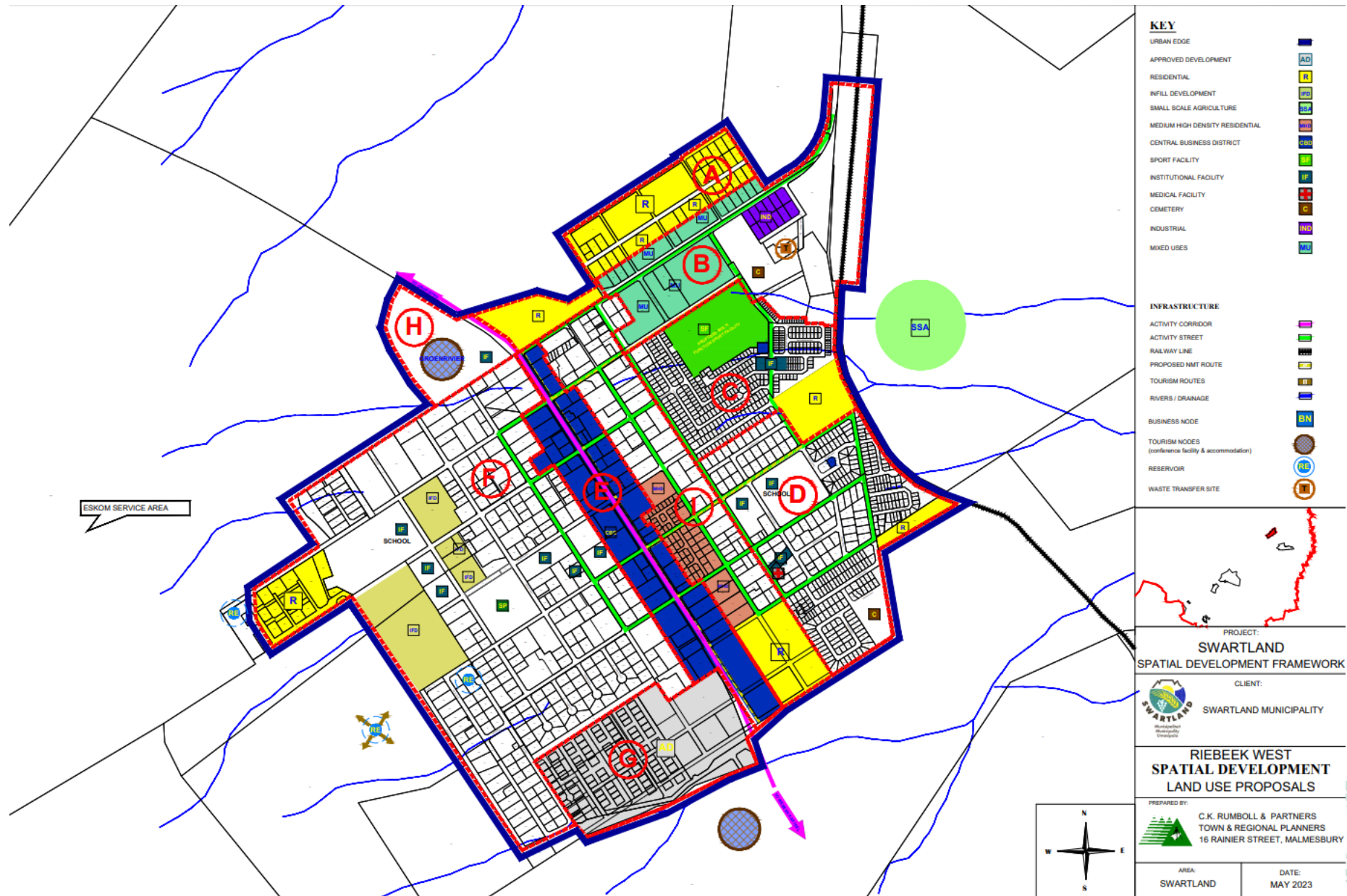
The goal of the Swartland Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is to sustainably direct growth and development in the municipal region of Swartland. Hence, future growth, development, and land use planning will adopt the spatial vision and principles to safeguard and build integrated, sustainable settlements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

Ward 3 forms the north-eastern part of the Swartland next to the Berg River. This area contains extensive agricultural areas and includes the urban areas of Riebeek West and Ongegund in the Riebeek Valley, located along the foothills of the Kasteelberg.

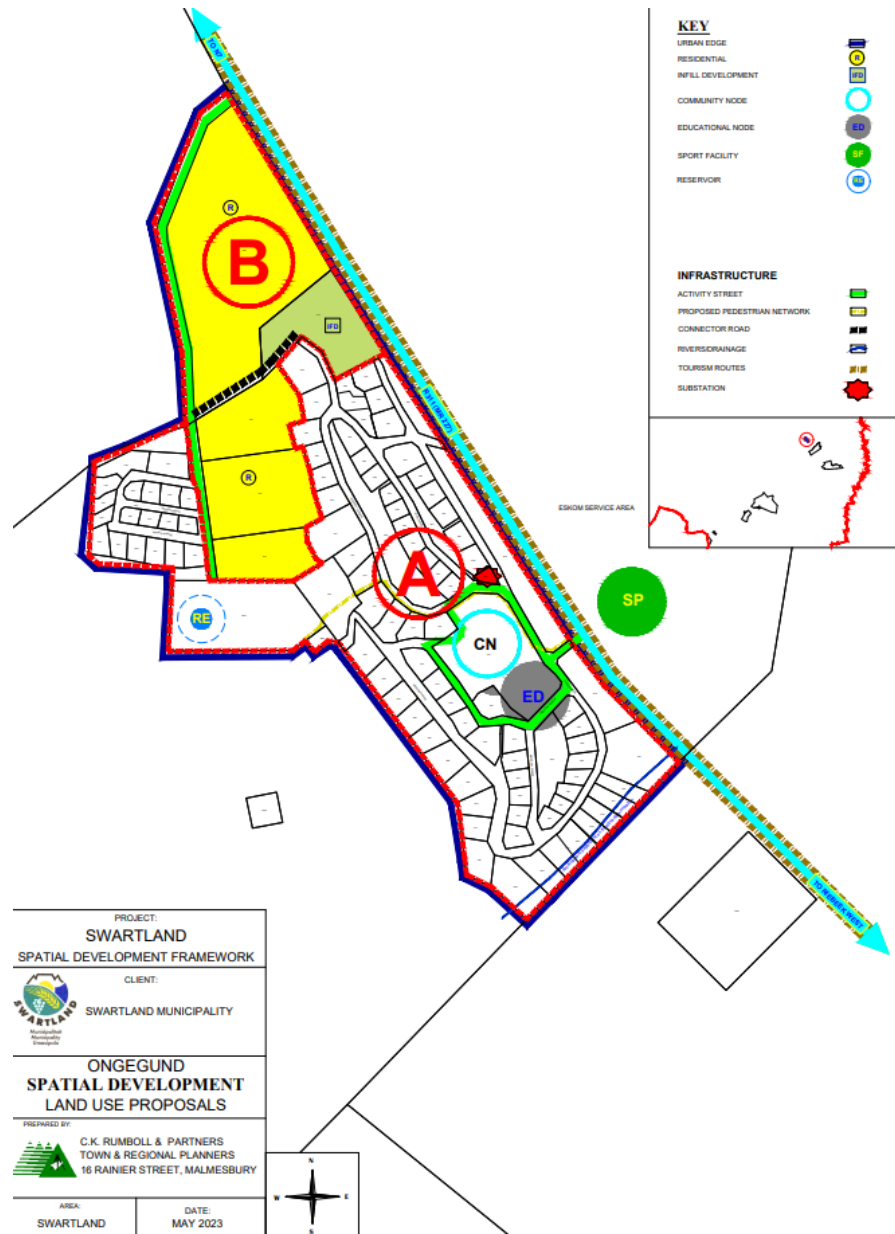
The town of Riebeek Kasteel is located in Ward 12, which also includes large rural areas on the south-eastern periphery of the Swartland, which is boarded by the Berg River along its eastern boundary. This rural area contains various extensive as well as intensive production areas including grain, canola, olives, wine and stone fruit as well as dairies and intensive poultry farming.



Riebeek West



Ongegund



Riebeek Kasteel

