

Swartland Municipality

Swartland West Area Plan 2024/2025

Darling and Yzerfontein
WARDS 5 and 6



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 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 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%



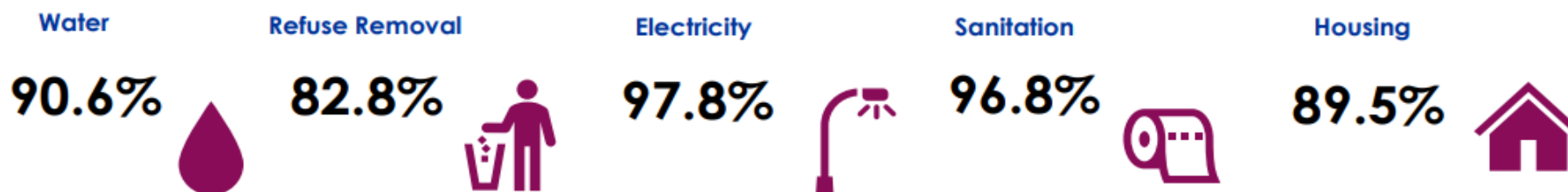
Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2021/22



Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2021



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) Darling

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The area in which Darling is situated, namely Groenkloof, dates back to 1682 when the pioneer Oloff Bergh, undertook a journey to the West Coast. Darling was established in 1853 on the farm Langfontein. The town is named after Charles Henry Darling, which came to the Cape in 1851 as Lieutenant Governor. The first erven in Darling (between 300 and 400 erven) were sold through public auctions on 5 October 1853. The first DR Church was built in 1857, followed by a parsonage in 1865, the school in 1896 and the Town Hall in 1899. The signal cannon which took a place of honour in front of the municipal building, was also established during that time on Kliprug to protect residents against possible dangers. The establishment of the town particularly served as agricultural service centre for the surrounding agriculture community.

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

Darling's main function was originally that of an agricultural service centre, but because of rapid diversification, the town is now characterised by tourism and commuter functions as well as a place to retire. The setting of Darling is unique in terms of its closeness to the Metropole as well as to the West Coast development and is sometimes described as the milk and vegetable barn of Cape Town. The town's development profile highlights only two components. i.e. the economic sector of the workers and market potential of the town. Both these components are influenced by the nearby Metropole. A number of light industries provide some job opportunities, but tourism is becoming more and more a stronghold in the local urban economy. The particular place identify ('branding') of Darling is linked with its annual veld-flower and orchid show, art galleries, Evita's Perron and private nature reserves.

Darling's popularity as a tourist and retirement village in a rural setting is increasing. Another possibility to strengthen Darling's growth potential is the availability of land for industries related to light agricultural services. However, this could jeopardise the town's unique rural character. Upgrading of roads/infrastructure and a purposeful marketing strategy is necessary to realise this niche. However, a philosophy of "contained growth" would be the most responsible way to determine future development.



(b) Yzerfontein

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

At the time of the first European settlement in the Cape, the area at Yzerfontein was occupied by the Khoi tribe. They visited the area mainly on a seasonal basis with their cattle for grazing.

The Yzerfontein Environmental Spatial Plan of 2000 sums up the historical background. According to the report the northern area that was known as Groenkloof, was rented to Henning Huising as grazing land by the political council on the condition that he supplied the company with sheep.

The original Yzerfontein town was established in 1935 when a portion of the farm Yzerfontein no. 560 was divided into almost 330 erven. The development of the erven was mainly focussed on the holiday market but slowly materialised because of the access road which was a deep sand ditch.

Between the 1970's and 1990's seven developments followed with an additional 1523 erven being proclaimed. In the past few years, the town grew to the holiday town it is today. Yzerfontein is especially known popular amongst retirees, holiday makers and tourists. The permanently occupied dwellings amount to approximately 4095 of the total number and a permanent population of approximately 1140 residents.

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

Yzerfontein's growth can be attributed to the rate at which this holiday town attracts retirees, holiday makers and tourists. The economy is based on the development of local tourism, residential developments such as holiday and retirement homes. With the exception of restaurants, shops, cafes and a number of guesthouses, the business sector is weakly developed due to the limited size of the local market and the seasonal nature of tourism. Much of the potential purchasing power is therefore channelled to larger town in the vicinity and the Cape Metropole.

The town has limited harbour facilities which are mainly used for water related sport activities and launching of line fishing boats. Relative needs in this town are substantial of the potential as a retirement and tourism centre is to be realized. Substantial upgrading of the neglected infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, public amenities and other tourist-orientated requirements is a dire necessity. A formal sewerage treatment plant and installation of a waterborne sewerage system to serve the needs of the town will require enormous amounts of funding.



(c) Service backlogs

WARDS 5 AND 6	
DARLING	YZERFONTEIN
Sewerage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular blockages in Darling North. ▪ Waste water treatment works is at capacity and must be upgraded to supply future demand ▪ Water borne sewerage system must be extended to the industrial area. 	Sewerage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yzerfontein has no formal waste water treatment works as well as no water borne sewer system.
Storm water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poorly developed system in Darling, upgraded of open channels along streets. ▪ Many areas have no formal piped systems. ▪ Many channels are unlined causing erosion and maintenance problems. 	Storm water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poorly developed system in the area of Carter Street, Buitekant Street, 6th Avenue and Felicia Crescent.
Water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poorly developed network, small diameter pipes, low pressure and flow conditions and open ring mains. ▪ Sections of the water reticulation network are obsolete and must be upgraded. ▪ Reservoir capacity must be increased for further developments. ▪ Water supply to the industrial area must be increased to supply future demand. 	Water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secondary chlorination at reservoir must be implemented.
Streets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Backlog resealing program coupled with deterioration of road infrastructure. ▪ Curbs and formal sidewalks lack in many streets. 	Streets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Backlog resealing program coupled with deterioration of road infrastructure.
Electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement of obsolete substations and networks ▪ Upgrading of supply capacity subject to Eskom network expansion 	Electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supply capacity inadequate for major developments ▪ Upgrading of supply capacity subject to Eskom network expansion



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	%
Darling	1 061	8.6%	10 133	81.9%	49	0.4%	1 008	8.1%	119	1.0%	12 370	100.0%
Yzerfontein	187	8.6%	105	4.9%	10	0.4%	1 782	82.1%	88	4.0%	2 170	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	%
Darling	2 382	19.3%	2 235	18.1%	2 001	16.2%	1 706	13.8%	1 778	14.4%	1 149	9.3%	642	5.2%	345	2.8%	132	1.1%
Yzerfontein	158	7.3%	99	4.6%	124	5.7%	246	11.3%	198	9.1%	466	21.5%	514	23.7%	301	13.9%	67	3.1%

(c) Average household size

Town	Number of households	Average household size
Darling	3 324	3.7
Yzerfontein	932	2.3



(d) Dwelling types

Town	House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand 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
Darling	3 191	4	15	1	0	0	53	33	1	7	4	14
Yzerfontein	871	13	8	0	10	6	5	3	0	5	3	8

(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	%
Darling	4 358	35.2%	890	7.2%	71	0.6%	2 765	22.4%	0	0.0%	4 284	34.6%
Yzerfontein	726	33.5%	65	3.0%	13	0.6%	544	25.1%	0	0.0%	823	37.9%

(f) Individual monthly income

Town	No Income	R1 – R12 800	R12 801 – R25 600	R25 601 – R51 200	R51 201 – R102 400	R102 401 – R204 800	R204 801 +	Unspecified	Not Applicable
Darling	6 147	5 364	335	64	12	8	4	430	2
Yzerfontein	431	731	233	124	37	5	0	514	96



(g) Human settlement overview (Housing)

Town	Waiting list	Financial year
Darling	2117	2023/24
Yzerfontein	0	2023/24

(h) Households' source of energy for lighting

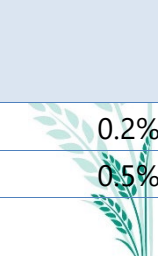
Town	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None	Unspecified
Darling	99.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Yzerfontein	98.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%

(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
Darling	99.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yzerfontein	84.6%	0.9%	9.1%	3.3%	0.3%	2.1%

(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
Darling	95.4%	4.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Yzerfontein	97.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%

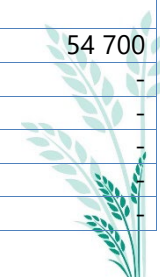


6 CAPITAL BUDGET FOR THE AREA

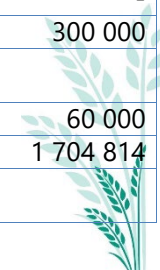
Project Description	Budget for 2024/2025
WARDS 5 & 6	
Upgrading of bulk collectors: Darling (SDS3.1)	3 716 105
Sewerage Works: Darling	-
Darling SDW2.4 & SDW2.5, SDW1.2 & SDW2.1 water network upgrades (for housing project)	2 855 286
Darling Service Sites (186) Prof Fees	1 468 564
Darling Service Sites (327) Prof Fees Phase 2	1 453 000
Monitoring Office/Building: YZF	-
Darling Serviced Sites (186) Phase 1 (Water)	2 818 733
Darling Serviced Sites (186) Phase 1 (Sewage)	2 373 670
Darling Serviced Sites (186) Phase 1 (Roads & Stormwater)	9 643 034
Darling 187 IRDP erven. Electrical bulk supply, infrastructure and connections	400 000
Equipping fire office: Darling	50 000
Yzerfontein upgrading from Eskom supply Point	-
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	



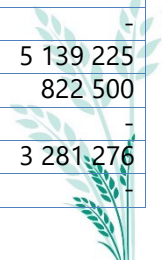
Project Description	Budget for 2024/2025
Electricity Distribution	
LV Upgrading Swartland	1 200 000
Substation fencing	200 000
Connections: Electricity Meters (New/Replacements)	900 000
MV upgrading Swartland	1 100 000
Replace obsolete air conditioners	250 000
Replace oil insulated switchgear and equipment	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)	-



Project Description	Budget for 2024/2025
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	



Project Description	Budget for 2024/2025
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	8465555
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	-



Project Description	Budget for 2024/2025
Vehicles Finance	275 625
Vehicles Fire Services	-
Vehicles Development Services	383 145
Vehicles Sewage	2 510 572

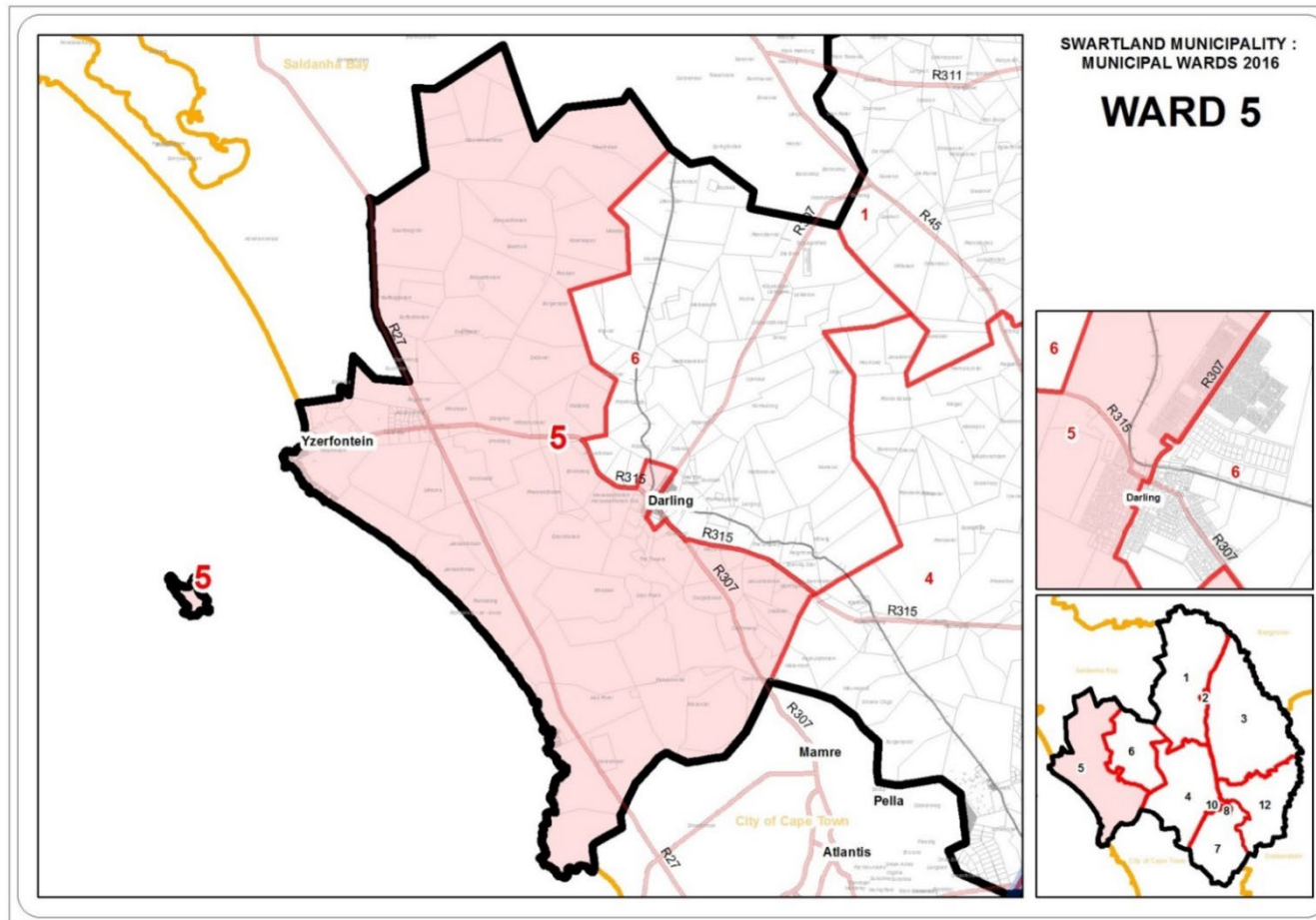


7 WARD DETAIL

(a) WARD 5 (Yzerfontein and Darling West)

WARD 5 DESCRIPTION:

Portion of Darling west of Pastorie, Cole, Donkin and Smith Streets, Yzerfontein, Jakkalsfontein, Grottobay, Ganzekraal, Dassen Island as well as surrounding rural area.



WARD 5 COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Ward Councillor: Michael Rangasamy

Members of the ward committee

Member	Town
Guswill Cleophas	Darling
Martha Van Reenen	Darling
Estelle Sheila Margaret Maart	Darling
Christiaan Neethling	Darling
Andrew Johannes Williams	Darling
Willem VD Badenhorst	Yzerfontein
Edward Brittain	Yzerfontein
Ulrich Schoeman	Yzerfontein
William Thomas	Darling
Danzel Jonnethan Andries	Darling

WARD 5 STATISTICS - 2016

The statistics mentioned below is a holistic picture of ward 5.

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	%
634	7.9%	5 077	63.0%	42	0.5%	2 139	26.6%	164	2.0%	8 056	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	%
1 209	15.0%	1 095	13.6%	1 189	14.8%	1 031	12.8%	1 015	12.6%	1 083	13.4%	856	10.6%	452	5.6%	126	1.6%

(iii) Average household size

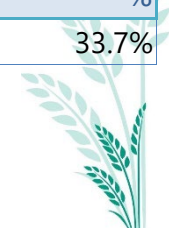
Number of households	Average household size
2 490	3.2

(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
2 356	12	9	4	6	4	47	13	0	16	6	13

(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	%
3 380	42.0%	351	4.4%	44	0.5%	1 567	19.5%	0	0.0%	2 712	33.7%



(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
2 644	3 737	423	147	45	10	13	976	61

(vii) Households' source of energy for lighting

Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None	Unspecified
97.3%	0.3%	0.1%	1.9%	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
68.5%	0.4%	3.1%	24.4%	1.3%	2.2%

(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
89.7%	7.8%	1.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%



WARD 5 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 law enforcement presence	Traffic and law enforcement
2	Online electricity purchase option available	Electricity
3	Municipality needs to create an environment for investors to invest	Local economic development
4	A dedicated informal market zone within the precinct of the town central business district that is safe and open to all to trade	Local economic development
5	Inspection and servicing of all firefighting infrastructure, i.e., street side hydrants	Firefighting and emergency services
6	Upgrading of community hall	Buildings
7	Repairing of pavement in parking area at Yzerfontein Community Hall	Streets and storm water
8	Darling Main Street needs an upgrade and business owners need to be encouraged / assisted in maintaining the external spaces of their location. Additional planting of trees would be beneficial.	Local economic development
9	Vygie Street gets traffic from all the farms on the towers road as well as residents and receives little or no attention when it comes to maintenance. Storm water drain is a complete disaster.	Streets and storm water
10	Traffic enforcement after office hours	Traffic and law enforcement

Western Cape Government's functions

	Priority	Provincial Department
1	Crime rate increased substantially. High crime, people's safety when walking to work. Not enough policing	Community Safety
2	Farm security does not receive any attention from government	Agriculture
3	High School for Darling	Education
4	Trade schools. Teach skills	Education
5	24-hour clinic. Improve Clinic - very long queues	Health
6	Too much red tape when people try to start a business creating jobs	Economic Development and Tourism



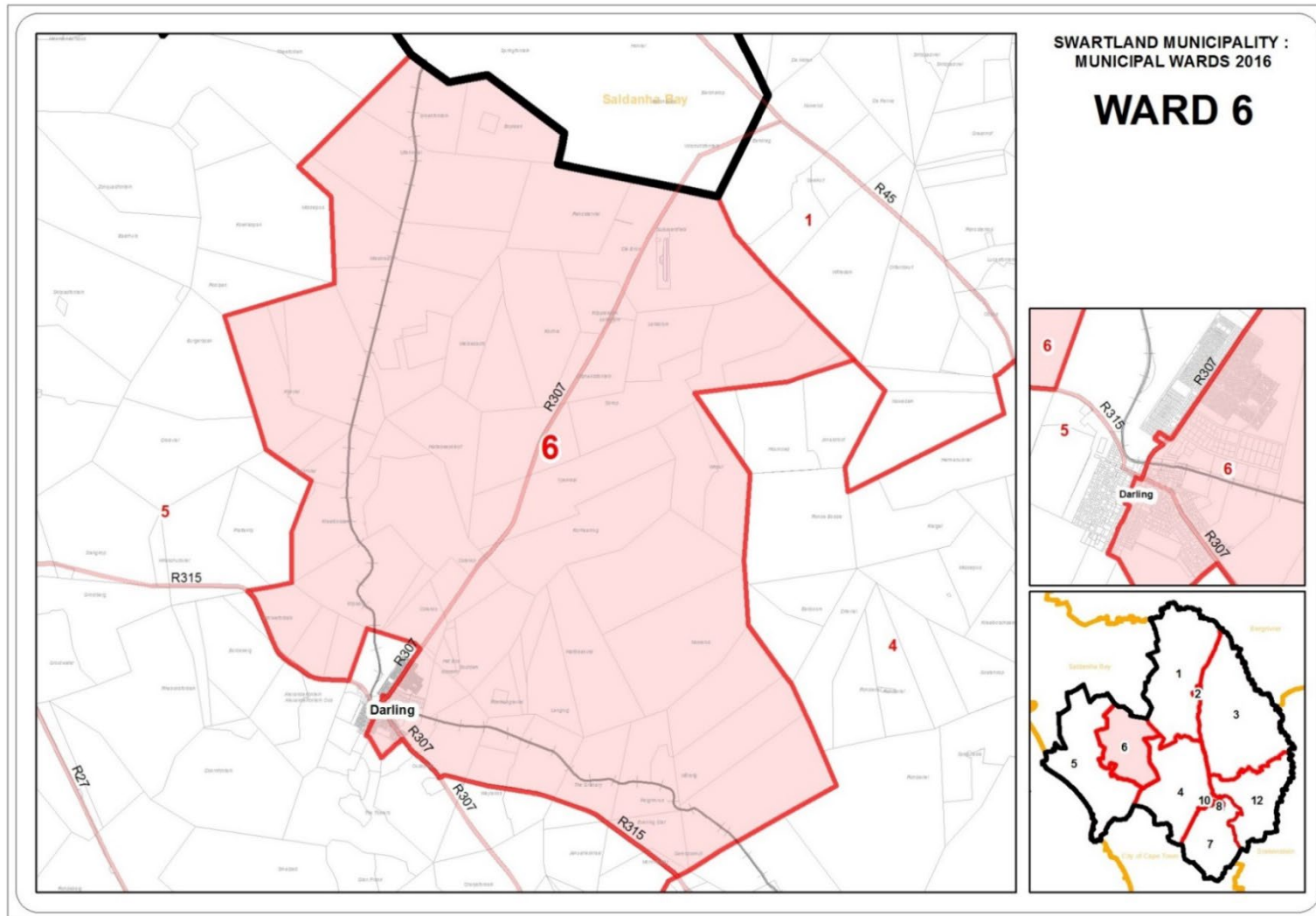
	Priority	Provincial Department
7	Jobs are urgently required to address rampant unemployment leading to crime, gangsterism, broken homes, domestic violence, drug and alcohol abuse.	Economic Development and Tourism
8	Theft on farms and theft of live stock	Agriculture
9	Personal safety as well as safety within our homes has become a massive priority for all of us	Community Safety
10	R27/R315 - Eliminate the existing danger at the crossing and absence of appropriate emergency lanes	Transport



(b) WARD 6 (Darling East)

WARD 6 DESCRIPTION:

Portion of Darling east of Pastorie, Cole, Donkin and Smith Streets as well as surrounding areas.



WARD 6 COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Ward Councillor: Albert Warnick

Members of the ward committee

Member	Town
August Opperman	Darling
Sharelene Sias	Darling
Magdelene Maarman	Darling
Yolanda Mc Kay	Darling
Robert Bezuidenhout	Darling
John Goliath	Darling
Marlene R Mentoor	Darling
Janine Marthinus	Darling

WARD 6 STATISTICS - 2016

The statistics mentioned below is a holistic picture of ward 6.

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	%
1 102	10.4%	8 476	79.8%	69	0.7%	871	8.2%	99	0.9%	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	%
2 224	20.9%	2 038	19.2%	1 740	16.4%	1 532	14.4%	1 663	15.7%	798	7.5%	355	3.3%	184	1.7%	83	0.8%



(iii) Average household size

Number of households	Average household size
2 741	3.8

(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
2 607	5	12	0	0	72	14	22	1	3	1	6

(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	%
3 746	35.3%	710	6.7%	65	0.6%	2 376	22.4%	0	0.0%	3 720	35.0%

(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
5 479	4 559	161	35	5	3	3	370	3



(vii) Households' source of energy for lighting

Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None	Unspecified
99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	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
83.4%	0.0%	1.2%	15.0%	0.2%	0.1%

(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
93.1%	5.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%

WARD 6 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	Upgrading of toilets and water point at cemetery	Cemeteries
2	Electricity too expensive (Tariffs)	Electricity
3	A local office where residents can get services because not everyone is so fortunate to be able to go to Malmesbury or Atlantis	Social development
4	More job opportunities, especially for the youth	Local economic development
5	No afterhours doctors in area	Firefighting and emergency services
6	Many houses in Darling are old with old electrical wiring	Electricity
7	A 24/7 law enforcement presence. Especially in Darling North and the Main Road. People are not safe	Traffic and law enforcement
8	Alternative energy, independent source of power e.g. solar	Electricity
9	The soccer field is not up to standard	Sports Fields
10	A recreational facility	Social development

Western Cape Government's functions

	Priority	Provincial Department
1	24-hour clinic. Improve Clinic - very long queues	Health
2	Crime rate increased substantially. High crime, people's safety when walking to work. Not enough policing	Community Safety
3	High School for Darling	Education
4	Agriculture start up needs investment but banks cannot support. Land bank does not take on new farm loans. Funding for Small Scale Farmers	Agriculture
5	Specific focus on the youth in the community	Social development
6	Huge problem with copper theft in the area	Community Safety
7	Jobs are urgently required to address rampant unemployment leading to crime, gangsterism, broken homes, domestic violence, and drug and alcohol abuse	Economic Development and Tourism
8	Adults and children need to be educated in their rights and how the bylaws can protect them	Education
9	Newcomers to Darling should not be allowed to block GAP housing projects. No queue jumping for RDP houses should be allowed.	Housing
10	Ensure safety of school children in Darling	Education



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.

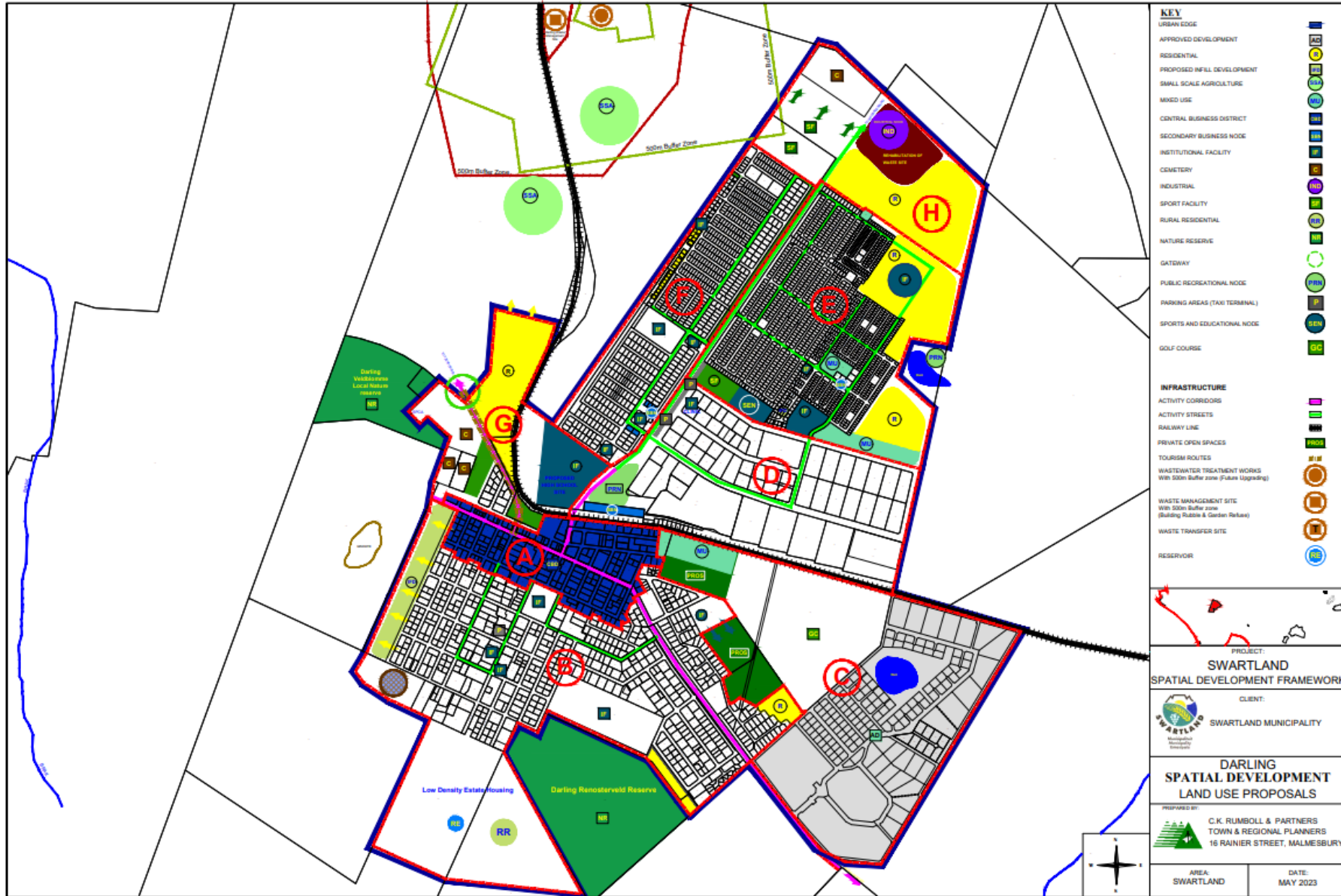
The goal of the Swartland Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is to sustainably direct growth and development in the municipal region of Swartland. Hence, future growth, development, and land use planning will adopt the spatial vision and principles to safeguard and build integrated, sustainable settlements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

Ward 5 represents the western part of the Swartland, along the Atlantic coastline. This area includes the coastal town of Yzerfontein as well as part of Darling with intensive and extensive agricultural production farms, Darling Hills and a natural coastal strip, that is conservation worthy, and includes leisure accommodation estates and resorts such as Jakkalsfontein, Grotto Bay, Tygerfontein, Buffelsfontein Private Reserve and Ganzekraal

Ward 6 represents the rural area to the north and west of Darling including farms extensively and intensively frame



Darling



Yzerfontein

