

# **Swartland Municipality**

## **Swartland East Area Plan 2025/2026**

### **Riebeek West and Riebeek Kasteel**

### **WARDS 3 and 12**



**May 2025**

**Annexure 2 of the Integrated Development Plan for 2025**

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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

## **(d) Strategic goals**

- Community safety and wellbeing
- Economic transformation
- Quality and reliable services
- A healthy and sustainable environment
- A connected and innovative local government



## 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 prioritises 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 reprioritise 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 utilise them for continued monitoring and assessment throughout the year.

Area plans are an integral aspect of the IDP and contain information that is utilised 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 2024 Socio-economic Profile (SEP) Report and Census 2022.

## Swartland: At a Glance

### Demographics

Census 2022 (StatsSA)



#### Population

**148 331**



#### Households

**44 856**

Population Estimates, 2024 (MYPE); Household estimates, 2024 (MYPE)

### Education

2023



Matric Pass Rate

**79.4%**

Learner Retention Rate

**84.1%**

Learner-Teacher Ratio

**30,6**

### Poverty

2023



Gini Coefficient

**0.58**

Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL)

**76.0%**

### Health

2023/24



Primary Health  
Care Facilities

**7**

(excl. mobile/satellite  
clinics)

Immunisation  
Rate

**65.6%**

Maternal Mortality Ratio  
(per 100 000 live births)

**0**

Teenage Pregnancies –  
Delivery rate to women  
U/18

**16.5%**





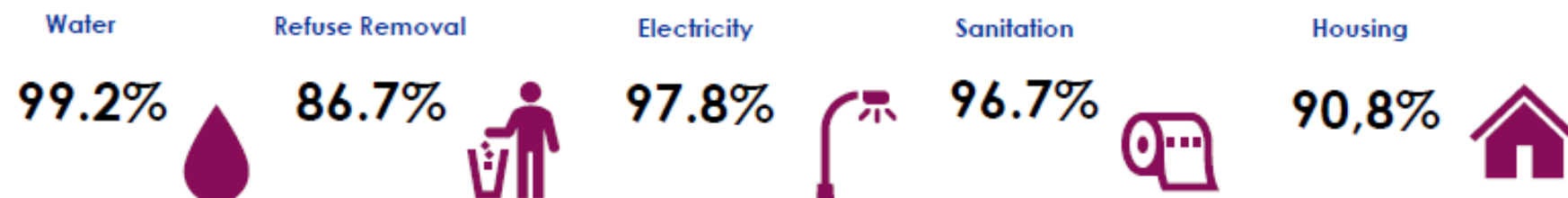
## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2023/24



## Access to Basic Service Delivery

percentage of households with access to basic services, 2023 (Quantec)



### Labour

2023

Unemployment Rate  
(narrow definition)

13.6%



### Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Job losses
- Risk 2 Low learner retention
- Risk 3 Low skills base (Labour)

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2023

Manufacturing

21.9%



Agriculture, forestry and fishing

17.9%



Community, social and  
personal services

15.0%



## 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 prominent South African politicians were born there. In 1870, Jan Smuts—politician, field marshal, and philosopher—was born on the farm Ongegund. The barn on the farm was later converted into a house. In 1874, D.F. Malan, who would become one of South Africa's Prime Ministers, was born on the nearby farm Allesverloren, which is still owned by his descendants today.

The farm Ongegund is located approximately five kilometres north of Riebeek West, on the foothills of the Kasteelberg. It later became home to the employees of the PPC cement mine and factory, which was established in 1950 on Farm Ongegund No. 508.

#### 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
<p><b>Sewerage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Sewer reticulation network poorly developed in Riebeek West and must be extended.</li></ul> <p><b>Storm water</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Poorly developed infrastructure, regular flooding in the surroundings of Dennehof Street and Riebeek Kasteel East.</li></ul> <p><b>Water</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Poorly developed network, small diameter pipes, low pressure, flow condition and open ring mains.</li><li>▪ Sections of the water reticulation networks is obsolete and must be upgraded.</li><li>▪ Secondary Chlorination reservoirs must be implemented.</li><li>▪ Poor condition of Ongegund reservoir and pump station must be upgraded.</li></ul> <p><b>Streets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Backlog in resealing programme with accompanied by deterioration of road infrastructure.</li><li>▪ Many roads are not constructed with kerbstone and formal sidewalks</li></ul> <p><b>Electricity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Street lighting is inadequate.</li></ul>



## 5 TOWN STATISTICS

The information in the section was obtained from the *Census 2011, Community Survey 2016 and Census 2022 of Statistics South Africa*.

### Population Composition and Growth in Swartland

Group	2011	%	2016	%	Annual Growth 2011-2016	2022	%	Annual Growth 2011-2022
Black African	20 805	18.3%	20 965	15.7%	0.15%	27 073	18.3%	2.42%
Coloured	73 753	64.8%	87 070	65.1%	3.38%	95 106	64.1%	2.34%
Indian or Asian	585	0.5%	795	0.6%	6.33%	530	0.4%	-0.89%
White	17 780	15.6%	24 932	18.6%	7.00%	23 343	15.7%	2.51%
Other / Unspecified	838	0.7%	-	-	-	2 279	1.5%	9.42%
<b>TOTAL SWARTLAND</b>	<b>113 762</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>133 762</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3.29%</b>	<b>148 331</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2.44%</b>

**PLEASE NOTE:** At the time of finalising this area plan, the results of the 2022 Stats SA Census were not yet available at ward or sub-area level. Consequently, the statistical information presented below continues to reflect the 2016 Community Survey data. This information is supplemented by projections and planned interventions identified by the Swartland Municipality to inform future development priorities.

#### (i) 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%

#### (ii) 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%

**(iii) Average household size**

Town	Number of households	Average household size
Riebeek Kasteel	2 391	3.5
Riebeek West	1 943	4.0

**(iv) 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

**(v) 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%





**(vi) 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

**(vii) Human settlement overview (Housing)**

Town	Waiting list	Financial year
Riebeek Kasteel	1 277	2024/2025
Riebeek Wes	910	2024/2025

**(viii) Household 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%

**(ix) 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%



**(x) Household source of water (Tap information)**

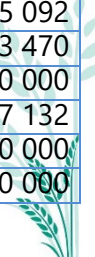
Town	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand : distance < 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : between 200m & 500m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : between 500m & 1000m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water 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%



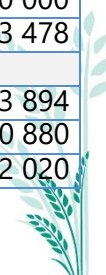
## 6 CAPITAL BUDGET FOR THE AREA

Project Description	Budget for 2025/2026
<b>WARDS 3 &amp; 12</b>	
Riebeek Kasteel Stores: Ablution Facilities	280 000
Upgrading: Ongegund Water Supply System (Reservoir and Pumpstation)	500 000
Riebeek Kasteel: New Reservoir	500 000
<b>VARIOUS WARDS</b>	
Malmesbury WWTW: Replace Clarifier Mechanical Equipment	3 060 870
Darling WWTW: SCADA Systems	3 350 000
Moorreesburg WWTW: SCADA Systems	3 350 000
Malmesbury SMW1.3 Wesbank Reservoir to Malm/Abb pipeline	800 000
Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Prof Fees)	4 061 518
Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Sewerage)	6 923 312
Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Water)	5 830 157
Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (Streets & Stormwater)	23 685 013
De Hoop Bulk: Prof Fees (Phase 4)	200 000
Malmesbury De Hoop Development: Electrical Bulk supply upgrading	17 821 124
Malmesbury De Hoop 132/11kV Substation, 132kV transmission line, servitudes and 132kV Eskom connection (CRR + Loan)	34 278 876
Malmesbury De Hoop Serviced Sites (2000)	10 315 000
<b>ALL WARDS</b>	
<b>Electricity Distribution</b>	
Replace oil insulated switchgear and equipment	4 500 000
LV Upgrading: Swartland	1 250 000
MV Upgrading: Swartland	1 300 000
Streetlight, kiosk and polebox replacement: Swartland	650 000
Protection and Scada Upgrading: Swartland	380 000
Substation Fencing: Swartland	220 000
Streetlights Eskom AOS	400 000
Connections: Electricity Meters (New/Replacements)	950 000
Replacement of obsolete air conditioners	250 000
Emergency Power Supply	300 000
Traffic Light Controlling Equipment	150 000
Malmesbury Security Operational Centre: Communication, Monitoring and Other infrastructure equipment	200 000
Darling 187 IRDP erven. Electrical bulk supply, infrastructure and connections	5 168 000
Moorreesburg Development 645 IRDP erven. Electrical infrastructure and connections	7 550 000
<b>Sewerage Service</b>	

Replace: Mobile Generator	380 000
Pipe Replacement: Obsolete Infrastructure	1 500 000
<b>Buildings &amp; Maintenance</b>	
Painting Machine: Mechanical drive	350 000
New Cherry Picker	800 000
<b>Refuse Removal</b>	
Highlands: Development of new cell (CRR + Loan)	23 435 581
Highlands: Security Wall (CRR + MIG)	9 600 000
<b>ICT Services</b>	
Terminals	40 000
Monitor Replacements	45 000
Printers	60 000
Desk tops	306 000
Notebooks	485 500
Communications and equipment: Time and Attendance	1 071 030
<b>Parks and recreation</b>	
Ward Committee Projects: Parks	1 100 000
<b>Sports Grounds</b>	
Sport grounds: Blower Mower: sn 15678 (replace)	85 215
Sport grounds: Blower Mower: sn 12803 (replace)	85 215
Sport grounds: Blower Mower: sn 34299-13011 (replace)	85 215
Sport grounds: Water Canon: sn 17945(replace)	53 000
<b>Roads and Storm Water</b>	
Roads Swartland: Resealing of Roads (CRR + MIG)	20 500 000
Roads Swartland: Construction of New Roads (CRR + MIG)	39 027 405
Ward Committee Projects: Roads	1 100 000
Stormwater Network	550 000
<b>Water Distribution</b>	
Water networks: Upgrades and Replacement (CRR + WSIG)	10 700 000
Safeguarding Water Infrastructure	3 644 000
Water: Upgrading water reticulation network: PRV's, flow control, zone metering and water augmentation	800 000
Swartland System S12.2 CoCT WTP to Swartland WTP pipe connection	500 000
Bulk water emergency spending	700 000
Connections: Water Meters (New/Replacements)	1 035 092
Chatsworth/Riverlands upgrade bulk water supply (CRR + WRG)	6 043 470
Riverlands Social Economic Facility (Prof. Fees)	600 000
Silvertown: including Professional Fees	2 107 132
Silvertown: Bulk Services (Prof Fees / Construction)	1 400 000
Kalbaskraal Booster: Replace pumpsets	480 000



Kalbaskraal SEF (Prof. Fees/Construction)	9 300 000
<b>Financial Services</b>	
Meterreading Handhelds	80 000
Indigent Screening Solution	25 000
<b>Protection Services</b>	
New Firearms & Replacements	250 000
Fire Fighting: Hazmat Equipment	478 261
<b>Development Services</b>	
Darling Intercultural Space: Stage Roofstructure Design	78 261
New Cemetery: Chatsworth	300 000
<b>Corporate Services</b>	
Expropriation of splays	400 000
<b>Equipment</b>	
Equipment: Civil	58 000
Equipment: Sewerage Telemetry	220 000
Equipment: Sewerage	36 000
Equipment: Buildings & Maintenance	32 000
Equipment: Parks	152 000
Equipment: Streets and Stormwater	68 000
Equipment: Water	55 000
Equipment: Refuse bins, traps, skips	700 000
Equipment: Refuse Removal	30 000
Equipment: Development Services	50 000
Equipment: YZF Caravan Park	36 000
Equipment: Electric	400 000
Equipment: Information Technology	75 000
Equipment: Financial	63 000
Equipment: Protection	60 000
Equipment: Fire Fighting	300 000
Equipment: MM	12 000
Equipment: Council	12 000
Equipment: Corporate	30 000
Equipment Corporate: Buildings & Swartland Halls	100 000
Equipment: Libraries	43 478
<b>Vehicles</b>	
Roads Vehicles	113 894
Refuse Vehicles	4 600 880
Traffic and Law Enforcement Vehicle	712 020



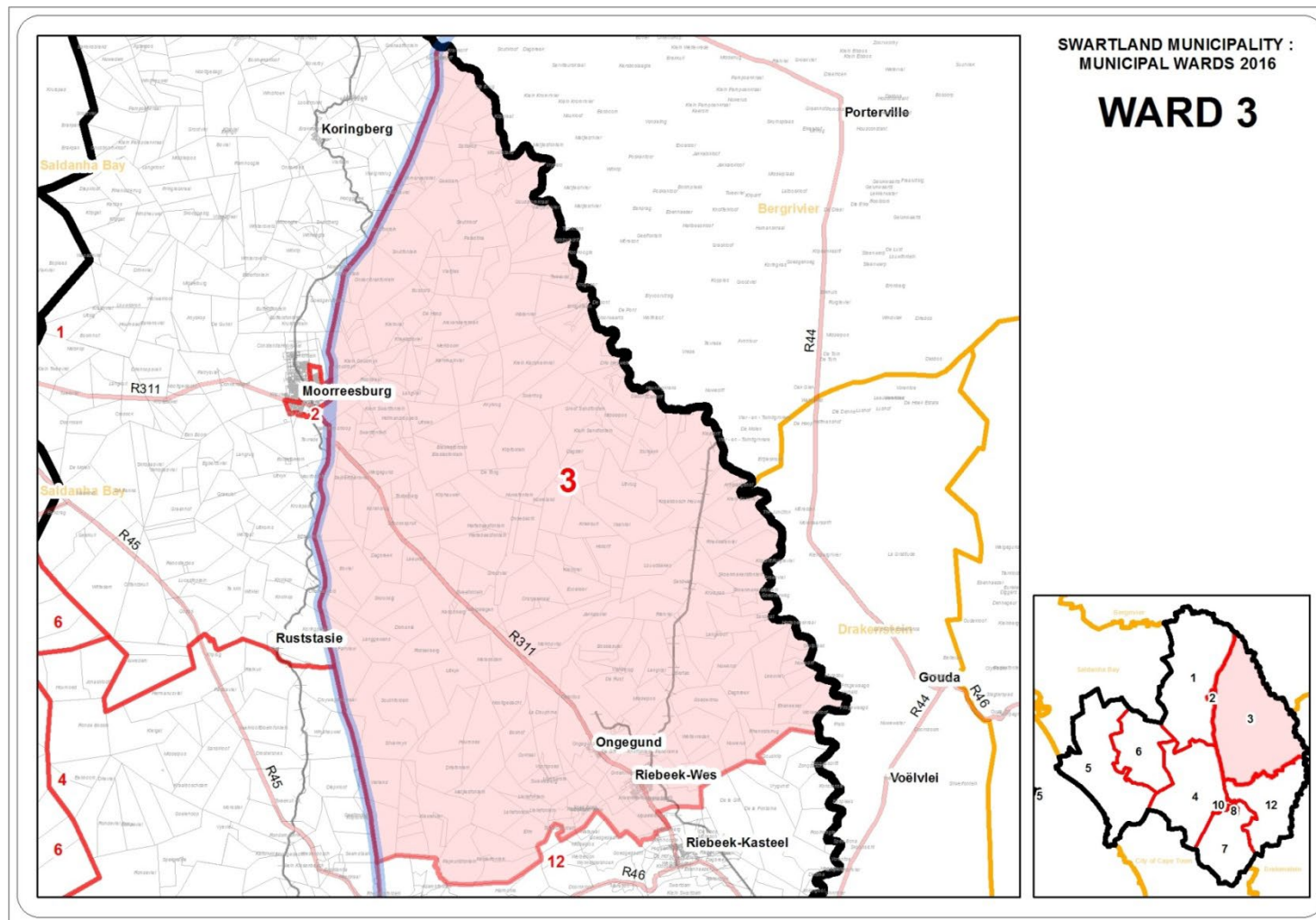


## 7 WARD DETAIL

### (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	Contact Details	Email
Jonathan Genis	Riebeek-Wes	082 560 6334	jonathan@339south.com
Eben Asja	Riebeek-Wes	082 261 3314	ebenasja@gmail.com
Mark Bischoff	Riebeek-Wes	0827851465	markbischoff@gmail.com
Barry Coetzee	Riebeek-Wes	083 232 2861	barrycz@icloud.com
Basil Friedlander	Riebeek-Wes	072 237 6188	basilfriedlander@gmail.com
Karin Neethling	Riebeek-Wes	083 561 6347	johan@jhn.co.za
Saul Hanekom	Riebeek-Wes	063 610 3600	saulhanekom228@gmail.com
Heinrich Engelbrecht	Riebeek-Wes	064 464 1974	engelbrechtconstruc@yahoo.com

## WARD 3 STATISTICS

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

**PLEASE NOTE:** At the time of finalising this area plan, the results of the 2022 Stats SA Census were not yet available at ward or sub-area level. Consequently, the statistical information presented below continues to reflect the 2016 Community Survey data. This information is supplemented by projections and planned interventions identified by the Swartland Municipality to inform future development priorities.

### (i) Population per group

Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
440	5.6%	6 324	80.8%	46	0.6%	1 000	12.9%	13	0.2%	7 830	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

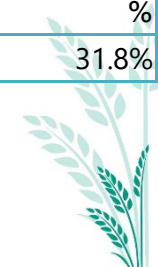
Number of households	Average household size
2 790	3.7

(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) Household 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) Household 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) Household 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 prioritised

The following priorities were obtained from the Municipality's public participation proses during September and October 2022 and were revised in October and November 2023 as well in October and November 2024 at 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 functions

	Priority	Detail of Priority	Municipal service
1	Proper sport field	Proper sport facilities, e.g., Rugby field, tennis/bowling courts.	Sports Fields
2	Upgrade play park in Voortrekker Road	Upgrade play park in Voortrekker Road	Parks
3	Bylaw Enforcement	More law enforcement officers to enforce bylaws and look at illegal dumping, vandalising and alcohol misuse	Traffic and law enforcement
4	Local economic environment	Municipality needs to create an environment that is safe and attractive to enhance local economic growth through the coordinated promotion of tourism, investment, and destination marketing.	Local economic development
5	Community safety	An effective street patrolling system with camera surveillance	Traffic and law enforcement
6	Library expansion	Expand current library	Libraries
7	Fire fighters reaction time	Immediate reaction to fires	Firefighting and emergency services
8	Youth development	Activities for youth	Social development
9	Upgrading and fencing of Town Hall	Upgrading and fencing the Town Hall to preserve the heritage asset and improve security.	Building and infrastructure maintenance
10	Child welfare services	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 functions

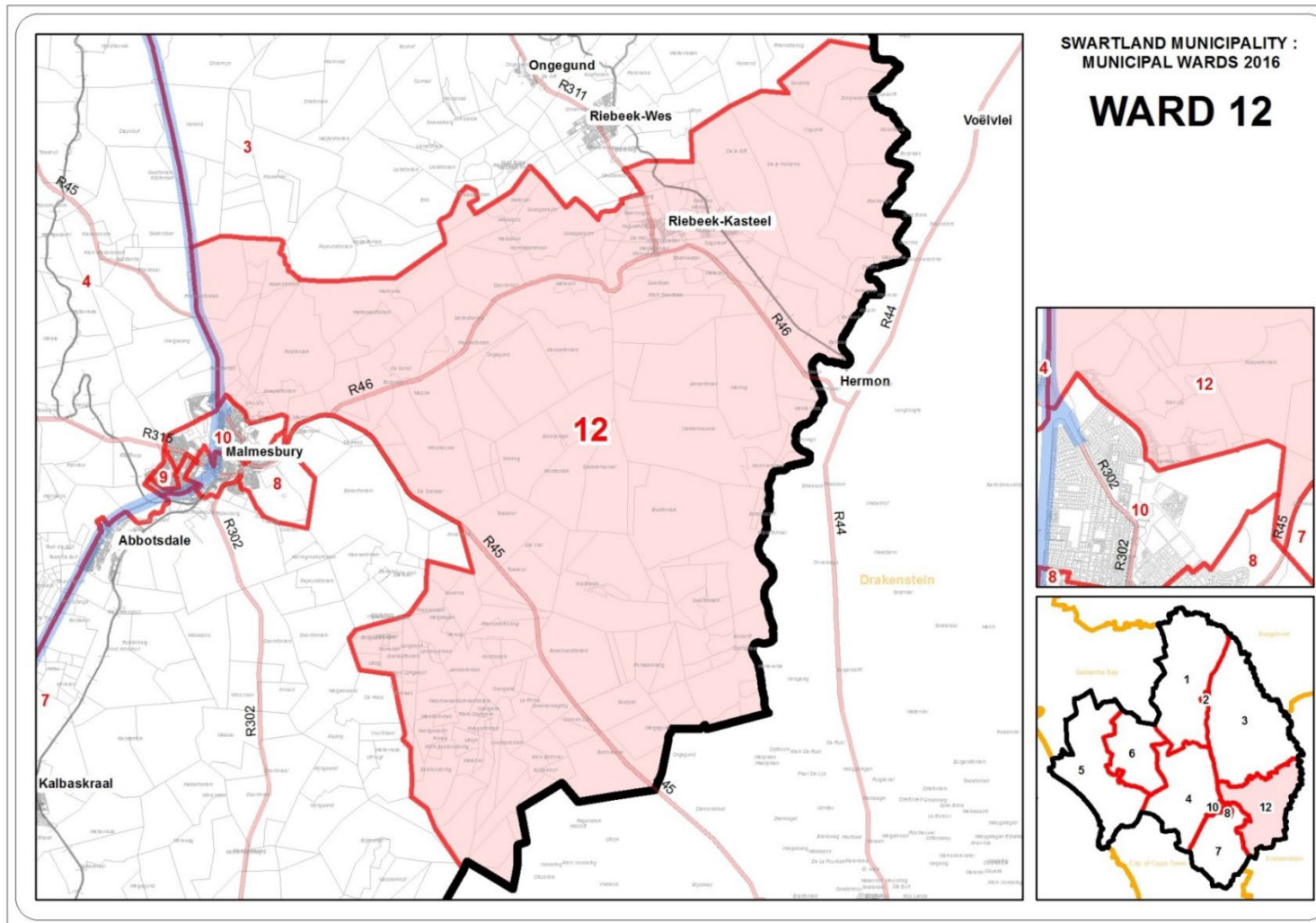
	Priority	Detail of Priority	Municipal service
1	High school	A high school	Education
2	Community safety	A 'safe neighbourhood' campaign that is effective in bringing about a ZERO TOLERANCE against crime, especially theft	Community Safety
3	Tourism development	Create opportunities so that people can be 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	Clinic service improvement	Riebeeck West Clinic: one is unable to make appointments; you queue for hours, if not a whole day. When we visited, nearly all the staff were on a tea break at the same time	Health
5	Skills development	A skills development facility	Education
6	GAP housing	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	Cultural upliftment	Financial subsidies for our cultural upliftment centre "For Life Centre"	Cultural Affairs and Sport
8	Youth sports programmes	Sport club development programme for all clubs	Cultural Affairs and Sport
9	Community safety	Silent night patrols in Riebeeck West	Community Safety
10	Social development	Need social workers. Many dysfunctional families - children suffering	Social development



## (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	Contact Details	Email
Donald King	Riebeek Kasteel	082 557 0817	donk@vipnet.co.za
Willem Amerika	Riebeek Kasteel	063 898 8634	willemamerika2@gmail.com
Manfred Smit	Riebeek Kasteel	082 474 0829	Manfred.Smit@westerncape.gov.za
Willemina La Meyer	Riebeek Kasteel	078 818 7426	elmienlameyer69@gmail.com
Joshua Geldenhuys	Riebeek Kasteel	072 460 1970	joshuageldenhuys1@gmail.com
Morné Thomas	Riebeek Kasteel	083 717 6777	-
Helen Weber	Riebeek Kasteel	072 073 3972	h.m.weber@gmail.com
Carollissen Amelia	Riebeek Kasteel	064 002 6778	-

## WARD 12 STATISTICS

**PLEASE NOTE:** At the time of finalising this area plan, the results of the 2022 Stats SA Census were not yet available at ward or sub-area level. Consequently, the statistical information presented below continues to reflect the 2016 Community Survey data. This information is supplemented by projections and planned interventions identified by the Swartland Municipality to inform future development priorities.

The statistics mentioned below is a holistic of Ward 12.

### (i) Population per group

Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 045	12.4%	6 004	70.9%	66	0.8%	1 287	15.2%	63	0.7%	8 465	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) Household 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) Household 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) Household 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 prioritised

The following priorities were obtained from the Municipality's public participation proses during September and October 2022 and were revised in October and November 2023 as well in October and November 2024 at 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 functions

	Priority	Detail of Priority	Municipal service
1	Community safety	A 24/7 municipal police structure	Traffic and law enforcement
2	Streetlight repair	Repair all streetlights in Riebeek Kasteel	Street lights
3	Comprehensive town plan	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	Firefighting services	No fire station or emergency support	Fire-fighting and emergency services
5	Social development	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	Upgrading of infrastructure	Ageing local infrastructure constantly breaking down	Water / Electricity
7	Increase law enforcement	Crime prevention by increasing Law Enforcement's presence	Traffic and law enforcement
8	Renewable energy	Investigate alternatives for supply of bulk electricity and rewrite the municipal by-laws to encourage individuals (through subsidisation) to become self-sufficient and sell wattage back to the grid	Electricity



## Western Cape Government functions

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

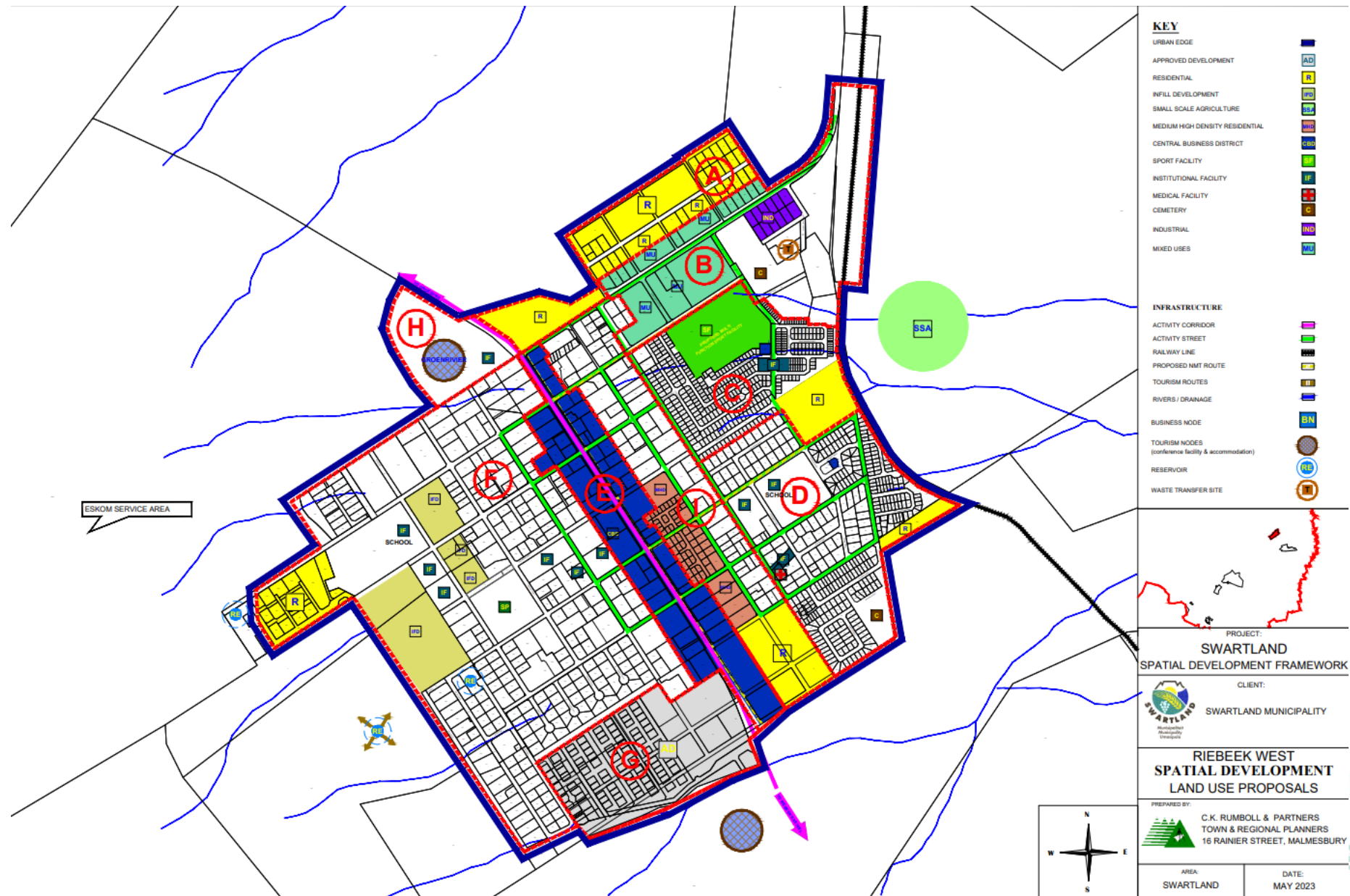
The goal of the Swartland Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is to sustainably direct growth and development in the municipal region of Swartland. Hence, future growth, development, and land use planning will adopt the spatial vision and principles to safeguard and build integrated, sustainable settlements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

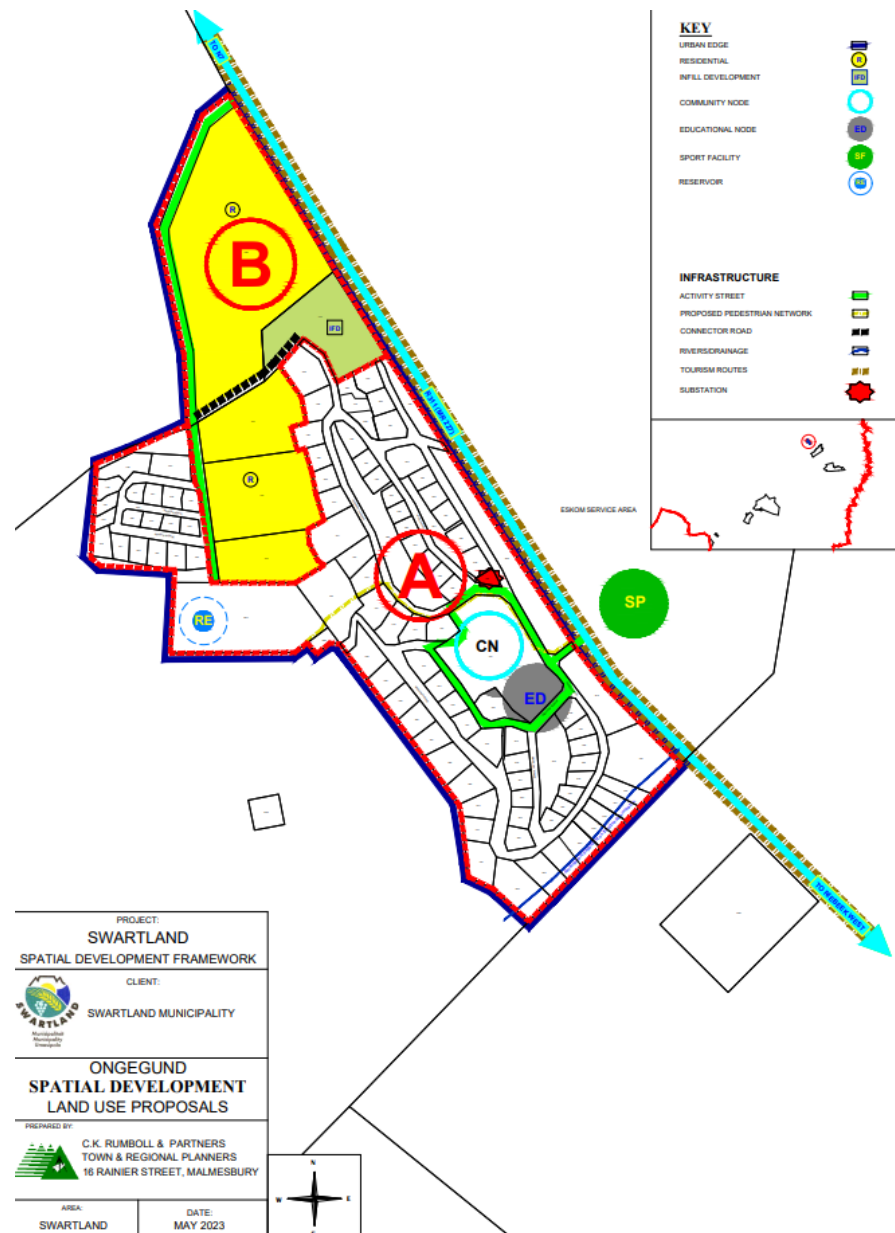
The town of Riebeek Kasteel is located in Ward 12, which also includes large rural areas on the south-eastern periphery of the Swartland, which is boarded by the Berg River along its eastern boundary. This rural area contains various extensive as well as intensive production areas including grain, canola,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



# Riebeek West



# Ongegund





# Riebeek Kasteel

