

**Swartland Municipality**  
**Swartland East Area Plan 2026/2027**  
**Riebeek West and Riebeek Kasteel**  
**WARDS 3 and 12**



**March 2026**

**Annexure 2 of the Integrated Development Plan for 2026**

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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 healthcare 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 (SMMEs) 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 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 integrated development plan (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 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 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 IDP.

#### **(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

## Swartland Municipal Area: At a Glance

The information in the section was obtained from the Western Cape Government's Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) 2025-2026 report.

### DEMOGRAPHICS



**Population**  
Census 2022 (StatsSA)

**148 331**



**Household**  
Census 2022 (StatsSA)

**44 856**

### GENDER, AGE AND RACE DYNAMICS

#### Population by Age Group



**0-14 years**  
Children  
23.40%



**Working age population**  
**15-65 years**  
70.04%



**65+ years**  
Aged  
6.56%



#### Racial Composition

Indian or Asian	0.4%
White	15.7%
Black African	18.3%
Coloured	64.1%
Other / Unspecified	1.5%

### HEALTH



**Primary Health Care**  
**Facilities**

**6**

(excl. mobile/satellite clinics)

**Teenage pregnancy**

Delivery rate  
women aged 10 – 19

**16.9%**  
(2024/2025)

**Immunisation Rate**

**59.7%**  
(2024/2025)

## EDUCATION

Learner- Teacher Ratio	32.5%
Learner Enrolment	20 686 (2025)
Learner Retention Rate	73.8% (grades 10 to 12)
Matric Pass Rate	88.7% (2024)



## POVERTY, INCOME & INEQUALITY

Gini Coefficient	0.540 in 2024 vs 0.558 in 2019
Poverty Headcount Rate (LBPL)	53.9%



## BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

### Access to Housing

93.3%



### Access to Water

99.3%



### Access to Refuse Removal

86.8%



### Access to Electricity

98.4%



### Access to Sanitation

96.9%



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

Actual number of reported cases in 2024



### Residential Burglaries

686

### DUI

118

### Drug-related Crimes

996

### Murder

36

### Sexual Offences

118

## 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 Riebeeck 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 Riebeeck 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

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>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:** The results of the 2022 Stats SA Census were not available per ward or area by finalisation of this area plan. The statistics presented below continue to reflect the information obtained from the 2016 Community Survey.

#### (i) Population per group

Town	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Riebeeck Kasteel	1 045	12.4%	6 004	70.9%	66	0.8%	1 287	15.2%	63	0.7%	8 465	100.0%
Riebeeck 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	%
Riebeeck 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%
Riebeeck 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	Year
Riebeek Kasteel	1297	2025
Riebeek Wes	923	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)**

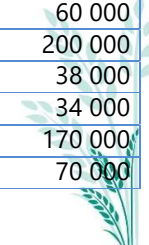
Town	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand : distance < 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : between 200m & 500m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand : between 500m & 1000m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water 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 2026/2027
<b>WARDS 3 &amp; 12</b>	
Upgrading: Ongegund Water Supply System (Reservoir and Pumpstation)	4 500 000
Riebeeck Kasteel: New Reservoir	2 500 000
Upgrading Van Riebeeck Garden: Riebeeck Wes	182 000
Boxed Seating Pavilions: Riebeeck-Wes Sportgrounds	440 000
<b>VARIOUS WARDS</b>	
Malmesbury WWTW: Replace Membranes	500 000
Malmesbury SMW1.3 Wesbank Reservoir to Malm/Abb pipeline (CRR + MIG)	12 471 127
Swartland Bulk Water Conveyance Upgrade and Capacity extension	3 000 000
Swartland Bulk Water Supply System: S2.1 Kasteelberg to Riebeeck (D-line) Phase 1	2 500 000
De Hoop Bulk: Water - Wesbank (Phase 3)	1 000 000
De Hoop Bulk: Streets - Darling Link (Phase 4)	5 000 000
De Hoop to Industrial Area: 11 kV Cable	2 000 000
Installation of Pipeline between R/Kasteel Rugby Field and WWTW for treated effluent	3 450 000
Swartland WTW Upgrade and Capacity extension	1 000 000
<b>ALL WARDS</b>	
<b>Electricity Service</b>	
Replace oil insulated switchgear and equipment	5 500 000
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)	1 400 000
Emergency Power Supply and Energy Savings Initiatives	300 000
Communication, Monitoring and Related equipment	600 000
Air conditioners: New and Replacement	250 000
Upgrade of Traffic Light Controlling Equipment and infrastructure	200 000
Smart City Connectivity	250 000
<b>Sewerage Service</b>	
Pipe Replacement: Obsolete Infrastructure	6 000 000
<b>Refuse Removal</b>	
Landfill sites and Transfer stations: Gate house/Access Control	300 000
<b>ICT Services</b>	
Printers	65 000

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Budget for 2026/2027</b>
Desktops	351 000
Notebooks	1 482 080
Notebooks: FMG Interns	60 000
Storage Area Network (SAN)	2 549 084
<b>Parks and recreation</b>	
Ward Committee Projects: Parks	779 000
<b>Sports Grounds</b>	
Sportgrounds: Blower Mower: sn 19346-7845 (replace)	93 735
Sportgrounds: Blower Mower: sn 43409-1653 (replace)	93 735
Sportgrounds: Water Canon: sn 9955 (replace)	55 000
Sportgrounds: Water Canon: sn 17941 (replace)	55 000
<b>Roads and Storm Water</b>	
Roads Swartland: Resealing of Roads (CRR + MIG)	13 387 000
Roads Swartland: New Roads (CRR + MIG)	40 313 247
Ward Committee Projects: Roads	1 100 000
Stormwater Network	550 000
<b>Water Distribution</b>	
Water networks: Upgrades and Replacement	4 000 000
Water: Upgrading water reticulation network: PRVs, flow control, zone metering and water augmentation	800 000
Bulk water infrastructure (emergency spending)	800 000
Connections: Water Meters (New/Replacements)	1 138 602
<b>Financial Services</b>	
Meterreading Handhelds	80 000
Meter Installation Handheld Devices	39 600
<b>Protection Services</b>	
Purchase of Fire Station from WCDM (Wesbank)	6 400 000
<b>Corporate Services</b>	
Expropriation of splays	100 000
<b>MM and Council</b>	
Council Chambers: Additional Chairs	85 000
Council Chambers: Shelving	35 000
<b>Equipment</b>	
Civil: Furniture and Office Equipment	60 000
Sewerage Telemetry: Equipment	200 000
Sewerage: Furniture and Office Equipment	38 000
Buildings & Maintenance: Machinery and Equipment	34 000
Parks: Machinery and Equipment	170 000
Stormwater: Machinery and Equipment	70 000



<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Budget for 2026/2027</b>
Water: Machinery and Equipment	52 500
Water: Furniture and Office Equipment	4 500
Refuse bins, traps, skips (Swartland): Equipment	700 000
Refuse Removal: Machinery and Equipment	20 000
Refuse Removal: Furniture and Office Equipment	12 000
Development Services: Furniture and Office Equipment	52 000
YZF Caravan Park: Machinery and Equipment	38 000
Electric: Machinery and Equipment	540 000
Information Technology: Computer Equipment	75 000
Financial: Furniture and Office Equipment	36 000
Protection: Machinery and Equipment	65 000
Fire Fighting: Machinery and Equipment	300 000
MM: Furniture and Office Equipment	12 000
Council: Furniture and Office Equipment	12 000
Corporate: Furniture and Office Equipment	32 000
Libraries: Furniture and Office Equipment (Dept. CA and Sport)	43 478
Buildings & Swartland Halls: Furniture and Office Equipment	100 000
<b>Vehicles</b>	
Parks Vehicles	690 498
Roads Vehicles	1 428 998
Water Vehicles	1 668 366
Refuse Vehicles	4 669 430
Electrical Services Vehicles	3 380 000
Financial Services Vehicles	830 000
Traffic and Law Enforcement Vehicle	1 206 803
Fire Fighting Vehicles	1 230 000

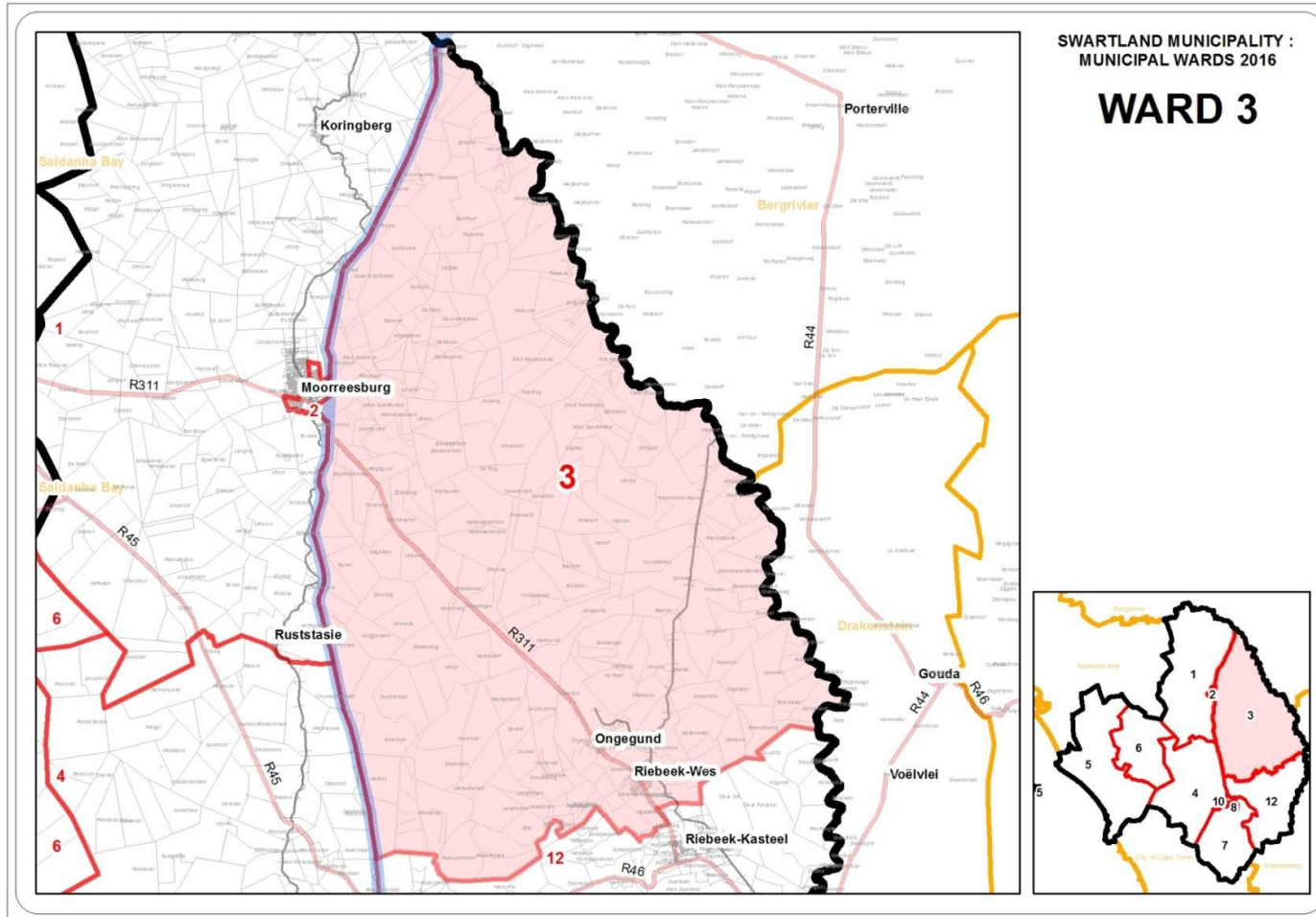


## 7. WARD DETAIL

### (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				
Name	Surname	Town	Contact Details	Email
David	Riley	Riebeek-Wes	083 259 6207	zorgvliet3@gmail.com
Salvadore	Appollis	Riebeek-Wes	079 354 8426	salvadoreappollis@gmail.com
Anna	Nobangela	Riebeek-Wes	072 023 0832	cw@goedgedacht.org
Mark	Bischoff	Riebeek-Wes	082 785 1465	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
Juanita	Mynhardt	Riebeek-Wes	079 721 9215	janamynhardt@gmail.com

## WARD 3 STATISTICS

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

**PLEASE NOTE:** The results of the 2022 Stats SA Census were not available per ward or area by finalisation of this area plan. The statistics presented below continue to reflect the information obtained from the 2016 Community Survey.

### (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) 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 conducted during September and October 2022. These priorities were subsequently reviewed and refined during ward committee meetings held in October-November 2023, October-November 2024, and again in October-November 2025 to ensure continued relevance and alignment with community needs. 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.	Sports Fields
2	Upgrade play park in Voortrekker Road in Riebeek West	Upgrade play park in Voortrekker Road in Riebeek West	Parks
3	Visible Law Enforcement Officers	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 encourage businesses to come to the Valley	Local economic development
5	Security Cameras	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 programmes	Activities for youth	Social development
9	Fencing and upgrading the floor of the Town Hall	Fencing and upgrading the floor of the Town Hall to preserve the heritage asset and improve security	Town Hall
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

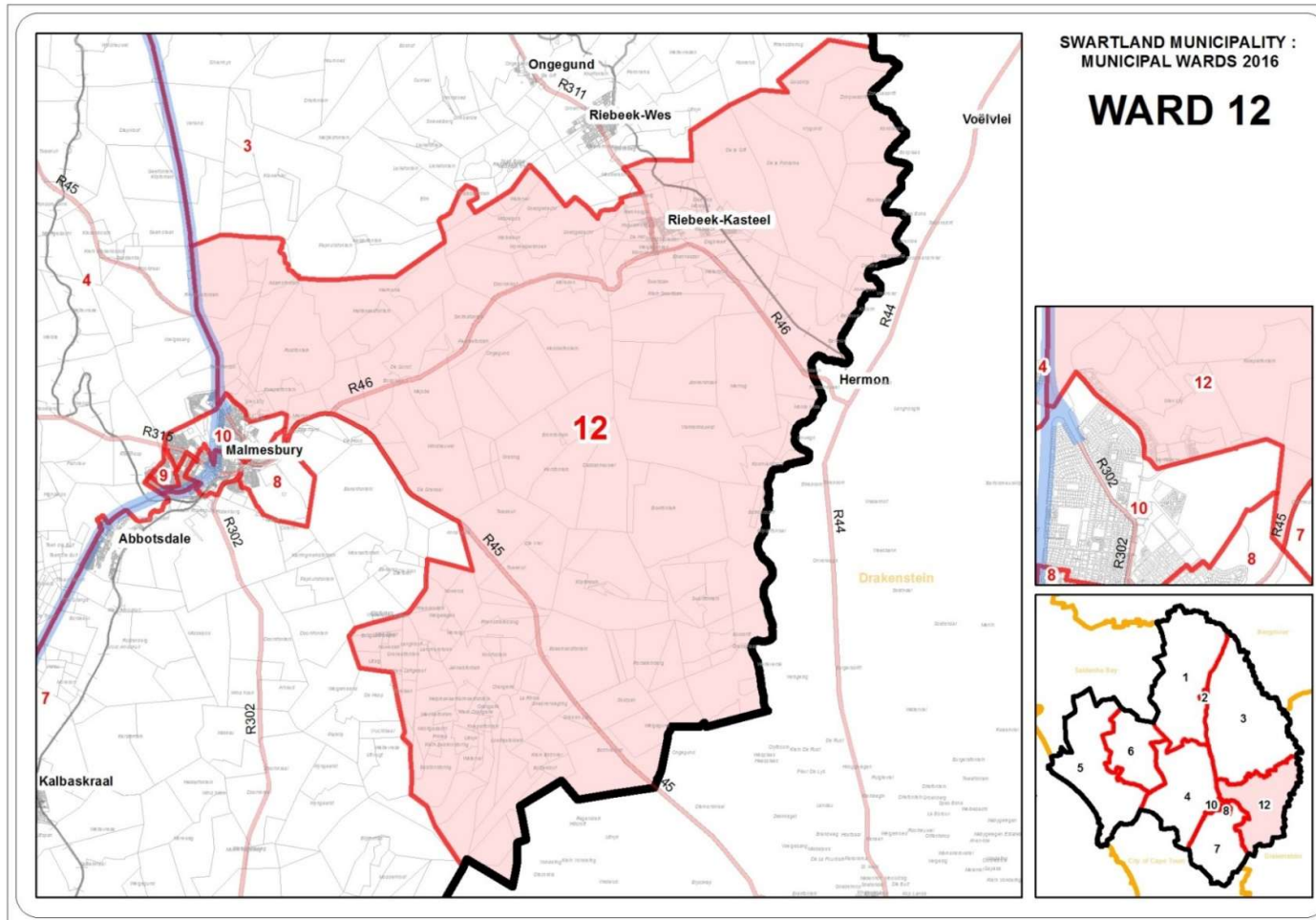
	Priority	Detail of Priority	Municipal service
1	High school	A high school	Education
2	Community safety	A 'safe neighbourhood' campaign that is effective in bringing about a ZERO TOLERANCE against crime, especially theft	Community Safety
3	Tourism development	Create opportunities so that people can be 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				
Name	Surname	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
Faiza	Davids	Riebeek Kasteel	067 050 8872	faizadavids49@gmail.com
Sonwabo	Lumko	Riebeek Kasteel	067 869 6688	sonwabolumko7@gmail.com
Deon	Redman	Riebeek Kasteel	079 138 4203	deonredman@yahoo.com

## WARD 12 STATISTICS

**PLEASE NOTE:** The results of the 2022 Stats SA Census were not available per ward or area by finalisation of this area plan. The statistics presented below continue to reflect the information obtained from the 2016 Community Survey.

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	%
1 676	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) 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 conducted during September and October 2022. These priorities were subsequently reviewed and refined during ward committee meetings held in October-November 2023, October-November 2024, and again in October-November 2025 to ensure continued relevance and alignment with community needs. 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	Municipal Police	A fulltime municipal police structure	Traffic and law enforcement
2	Streetlight repair	Repair all streetlights in Riebeek Kasteel especially in Pekaan Lane.	Streetlights
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.	Town Planning
4	Firefighting services	No fire station or emergency support. The ward further emphasised the need for training of community members in first aid and basic fire safety. In addition, Ward Committee members require structured training, with an estimated cost of approximately R180 000. The ward also noted the importance of considering longer-term capacity-building through a year-beyond training programme.	Firefighting 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 ageing infrastructure	Ageing local infrastructure constantly breaking down	Water / Electricity
7	Increase law enforcement presence	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
9	Complete wall behind erf 1052 and 1062	Complete wall behind erven numbers 1052 to 1062 Aandblom Street	Infrastructure



## Western Cape Government functions

	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Detail of Priority</b>	<b>Municipal service</b>
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	Riebeeck 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 Riebeeck Kasteel. Riebeeck-Kasteel clinic is way too small and understaffed in this fast-growing community.	Health
10	Traffic signage	Road signs to divert heavy trucks around Riebeeck Kasteel.	Transport
N	Additional classrooms at Meiring Primary School	Add additional two classrooms at Meiring Primary School	Education



## 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.

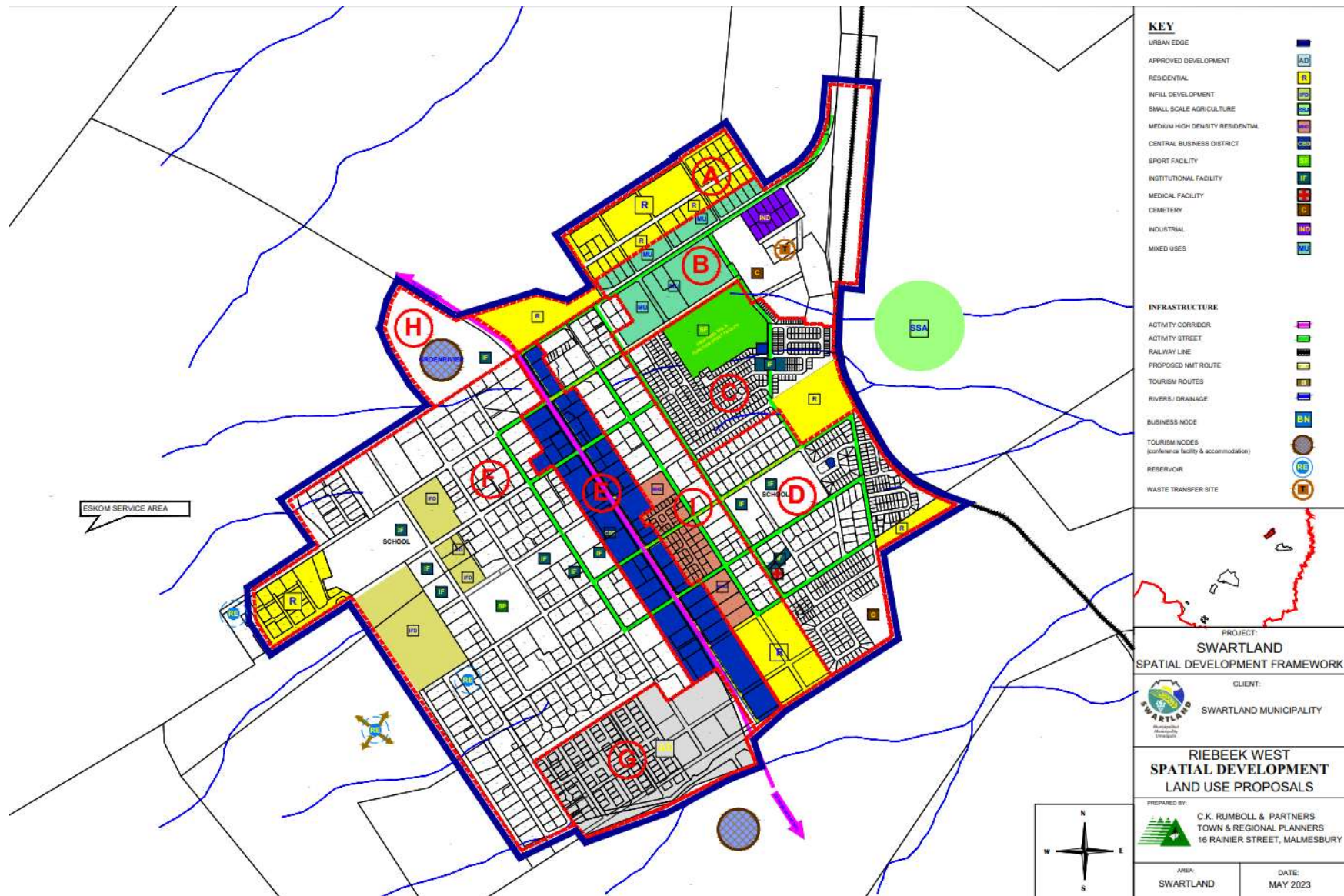
The goal of the Swartland Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is to sustainably direct growth and development in the municipal region of Swartland. Hence, future growth, development, and land use planning will adopt the spatial vision and principles to safeguard and build integrated, sustainable settlements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

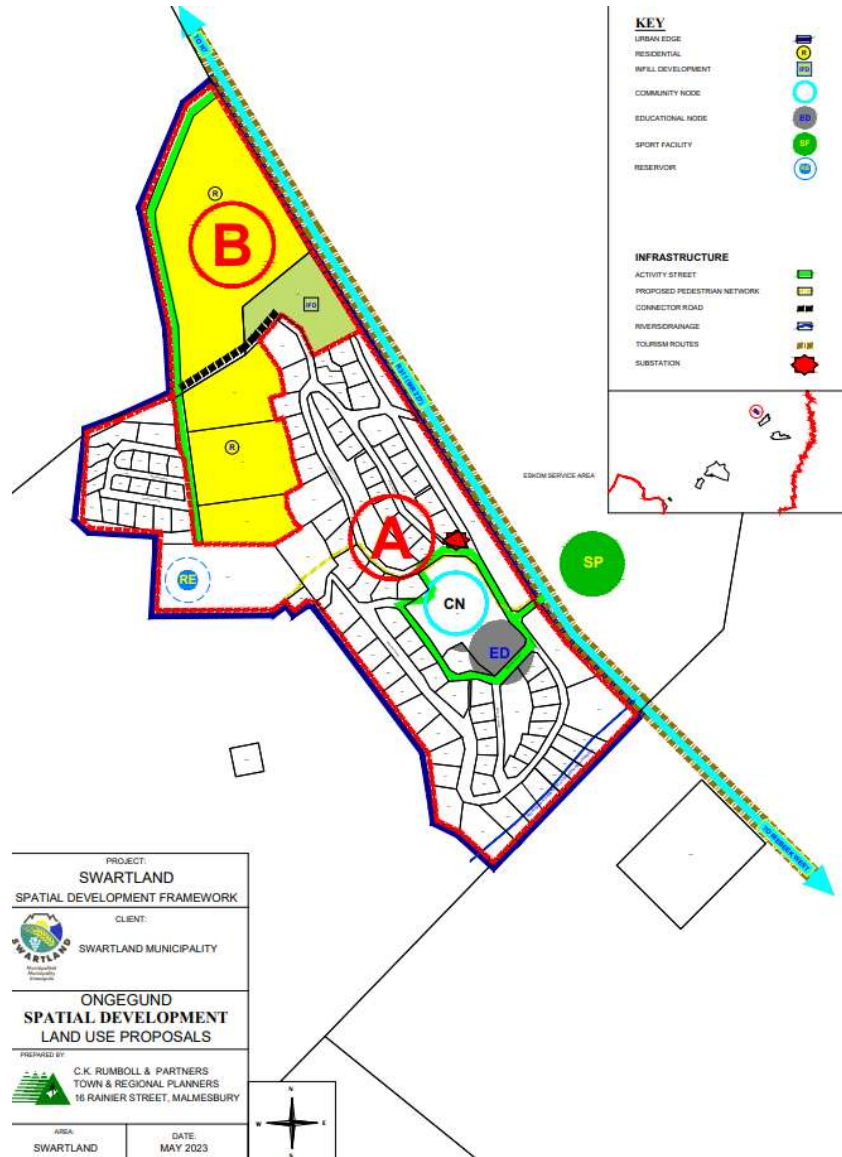
The town of Riebeek Kasteel is located in Ward 12, which also includes large rural areas on the south-eastern periphery of the Swartland, which is boarded by the Berg River along its eastern boundary. This rural area contains various extensive as well as intensive production areas including grain, canola,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



# Riebeek West



# Ongegund



# Riebeek Kasteel

