Tony Barbour
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

10 Firs Avenue, 7708, South Africa
(Cell) 082 600 8266
(E-Mail) tony@tonybarbour.co.za

ADDENDUM

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FOR

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ON A PORTION OF ERF 134, INFANTA, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

DECEMBER 2023

Prepared for

Doug Jeffrey Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd

By

Tony Barbour and Schalk van der Merwe

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO REPORT

Doug Jeffrey Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd were appointed to manage the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed residential development on a 3.1 ha portion of Erf 134 located in the small coastal settlement of Infanta in the Swellendam Municipality. The 3.1 ha portion is located within the Infanta Urban Edge (Swellendam SDF, 2020) between the P0268 and the coast. The remainder of the site (81.9ha), which is located to the south of the P0268, is located outside the urban edge and will not be developed.

Tony Barbour and Schalk van der Merwe undertook the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as part of the EIA process. The SIA was completed in March 2015. As part of the EIA process two alternatives were assessed. At the time of undertaking the SIA the Alternatives were identified as Alternative 3 and 4[1]. Alternative 3 consisted of 22 new residential erven, 17 of which are single storey and 6 double storey. Alternative 4 consisted of 20 new residential erven, 15 of which are single storey and 5 double storey.

Based on input received from the public as well as comments from the Provincial Roads Authorities an additional alternative was developed, namely Alternative 5. This alternative is now referred to as Alternative 3 (see below). An Addendum Report was prepared by Tony Barbour in 2021. The Addendum Report commented on the relevance of the findings of the SIA undertaken in 2015 with reference to Alternative 5[2] and formed part of Basic Assessment (BA) process initiated in 2021. However, the BA process was not completed, and a new BA process was initiated in 2023. The 2023 Social Addendum Report, together with the 2015 SIA, forms part of the current BA process.

As in the case of the 2021 Addendum Report, the focus of the October 2023 Addendum Report is on the preferred alternative, Alternative 3 (Previously Alternative 5). The Addendum Report assesses the compatibility of the proposed development in terms of the latest Swellendam Municipality Spatial Development Framework (2020).

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

The intention is to rezone and subdivide a 3.04 ha portion of Erf 134, Infanta, for the purposes of a residential development. The portion will be rezoned from Agricultural Zone (AZ) to Subdivisional Area (to permit portions of the site to be zoned Residential Zone 1(R1), Private Open Space (PrOS), and Transport Zone (TZ) (Public Road)) in terms of Section 15(2) of the Swellendam Municipal By-Law on Land Use Planning, 2016. The proposed portion to be developed from here on, will be referred to as 'the site'. The remainder of the erf (81.9 ha) that occurs to the west of the Infanta Main Road, will not be rezoned and will remain zoned for agriculture. The remainder of the erf does not form part of the project application.

The site is located within the demarcated urban edge of Infanta and has been earmarked for urban expansion, residential development in particular (Swellendam SDF, 2020). As indicated below (Alternative 1) the proposal is to develop 20 free-standing single dwelling residential units, on the site. 15 will be single storey and 5 double storey. The existing dwelling on the site will be incorporated into the development.

In terms of services, each unit will have its own package plant system. The water will be recycled for non-potable usage such as flushing toilets, with the remaining effluent being

[1] Alternative 3 and 4 are now referred to as Alternative 1 and 2.
[2] Alternative 5 is not referred to as Alternative 3 (preferred alternative).

used for irrigation or discharged underground to a soak-away. Water will be supplied from a dual source of both rainwater and borehole water. There is sufficient borehole water on the property from the existing borehole (BH134C). The water from the borehole is acceptable for human consumption.

Electricity will be obtained from Eskom's existing 22kV overhead line network along the access road going into Infanta. The maximum expected electricity demand for the development is 115 kVA After Diversity Maximum Demand (ADMD) and the average demand 70 kVA. The existing house on the site is fed from a 25kVA pole transformer. This transformer will be upgraded to accommodate the required electrical demand of the proposed new 20 units.

Infanta Village and Infanta Park solid waste is collected by the Municipality and transferred to the existing waste transfer station from where it is collected on Tuesday's and transported the Swellendam municipal waste disposal site. The proposed development will be serviced by the existing Municipal system.

2.2 Alternatives

As indicated in the introduction three alternatives were identified, namely:

- Alternative 1 (Previously Alternative 3).
- Alternative 2 (Previously Alternative 4).
- Alternative 3 (Previously Alternative 5).

Alternative 1 and 2 are not acceptable and have been discarded. Alternative 3 is the proffered alternative. The alternatives are described below.

Alternative 1
Alternative 1 comprises 23 erven, made up of 16 single storey and 7 double storey units (Figure 1). Alternative 1 was based on an iterative process where a number of specialist baseline studies were undertaken and the resulting opportunities, constraints and recommendations were used to design this layout alternative. The alternative allows for the conservation of some of the De Hoop Limestone Fynbos on the site, a 40m ecological corridor over the stream area and the coastal setback line as originally proposed by Pieter Badenhorst Professional Services. This alternative was assessed by the specialists but was found to be unacceptable from a botanical point of view as there was an encroachment into the recommended botanical conservation area. Alternative 1 was therefore dropped.

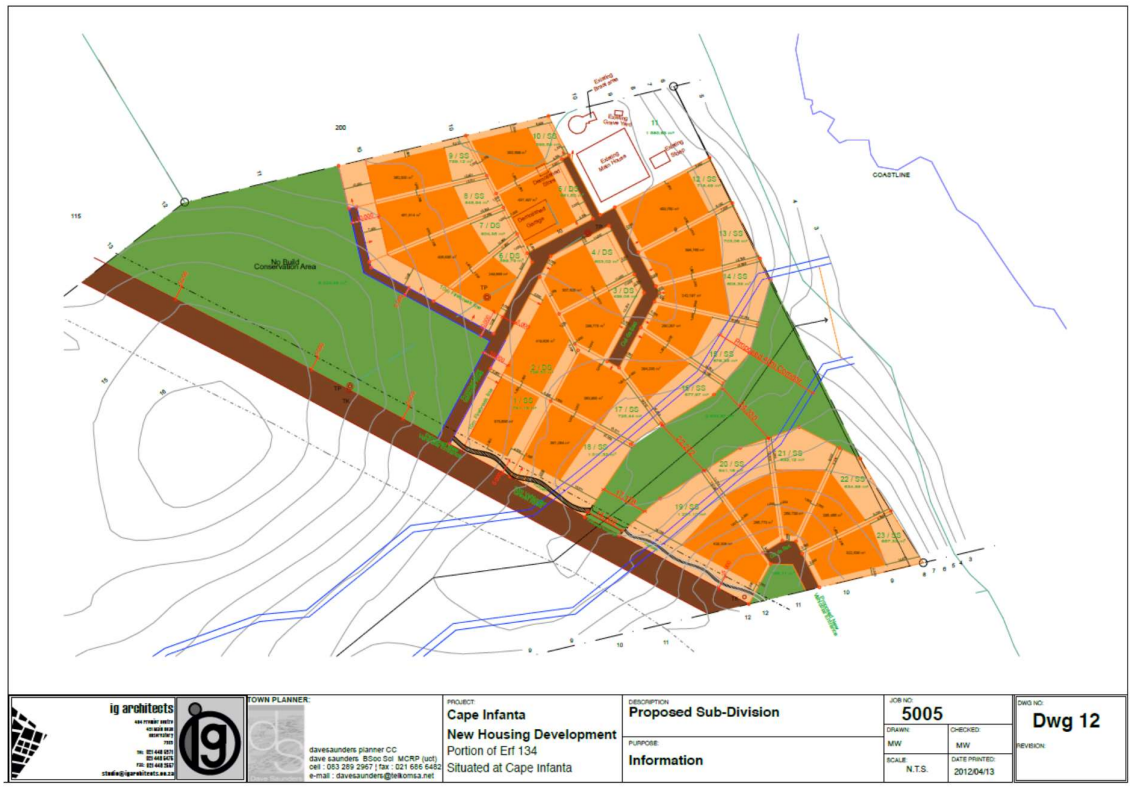


Figure 1: Alternative 1

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 comprises 21 erven, made up of 15 single storey and 5 double storey units. The existing house will be incorporated into the development as a separate erf (Figure 2). Approximately 50% of the site will be developed. This alternative also makes provision for a 40m ecological corridor catering for the watercourse and surrounding Overberg Dune Strandveld and accommodates the 'limestone conservation area' in the northwest part of the site. The 8m landscaped strip, as proposed by the heritage specialist, is accommodated in this layout as is the updated coastal setback line as proposed by the coastal consultant. Two access roads are proposed and are in accordance with the recommendations of the traffic specialist. However, the road authorities indicated that they did not support the access points associated with Alternative 2. Alternative 2 was therefore dropped.

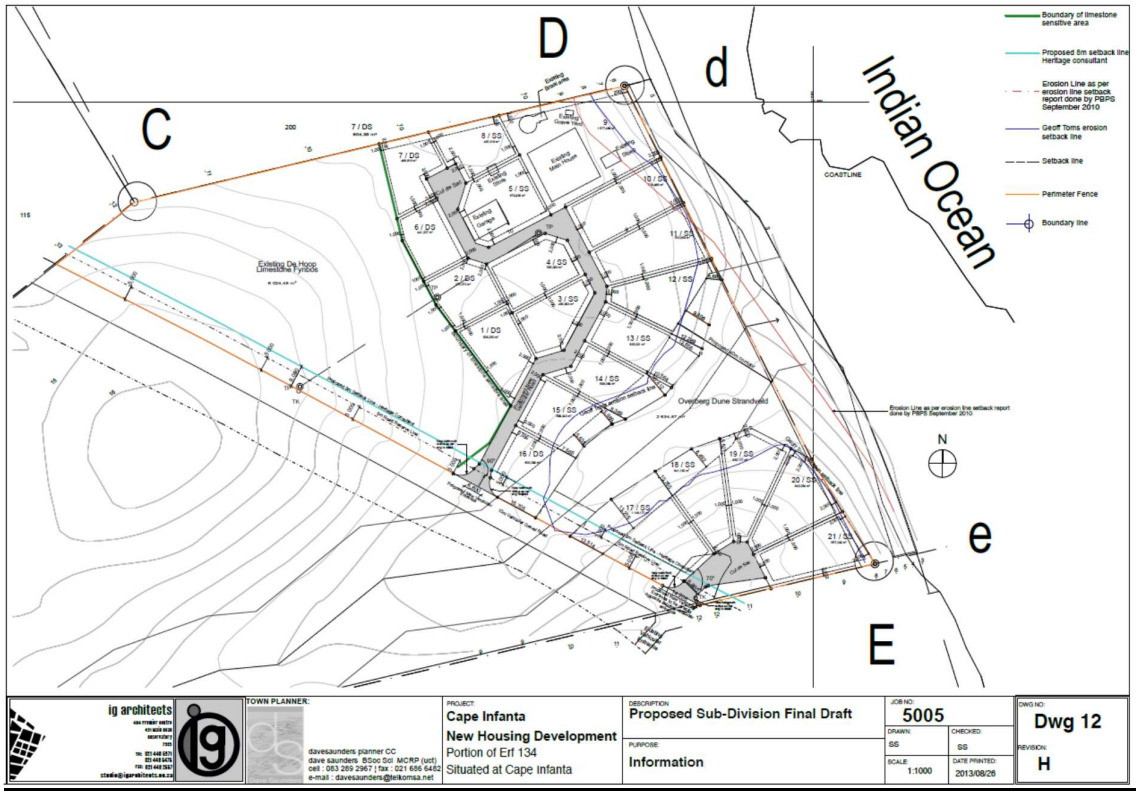


Figure 2: Alternative 2

Alternative 3

Alternative 3 is the preferred alternative and comprises 21 erven consisting of 15 single storey and 5 double storey units. The existing house will be incorporated into the development as a separate erf (Figure 3). Approximately 45% of the site will be developed. This alternative also makes provision for a 40m ecological corridor catering for the watercourse and surrounding Overberg Dune Strandveld. The layout also accommodates the 'limestone conservation area' in the northwest part of the site, the 8m landscaped strip, as proposed by the heritage specialist, and the updated coastal setback line as proposed by the coastal consultant. The following amendments have been made to the development proposal:

- The main vehicular entrance to the majority of the units (16) has been repositioned to the existing access point and follows the existing access route.
- The lower vehicular access point to the remainder of the 5 units is now indicated as two possible options. Either option is acceptable from a traffic engineering perspective. The final option will rely on whether the existing unmade road is formalised as a road or not.
- The configuration of the erven and the road layout has been revised to address urban design and geometric layout issues.
- All the residential erven have been moved entirely out of the 40m wide ecological corridor. This 40-metre-wide corridor will now be open common ownership space dedicated as an open space system.
- This amendment means that the area to be rezoned as 'Open Space' has increase in size.
- All proposed building footprints have been revised to ensure compliance with the erosion setback line as identified by the coastal consultant.
- A pedestrian footpath has been added to provide pedestrian access from the 16-unit side of the development to the coastline.

- The Open Space component of the proposal has been increased by 5% from 50% to 55% of the entire property.

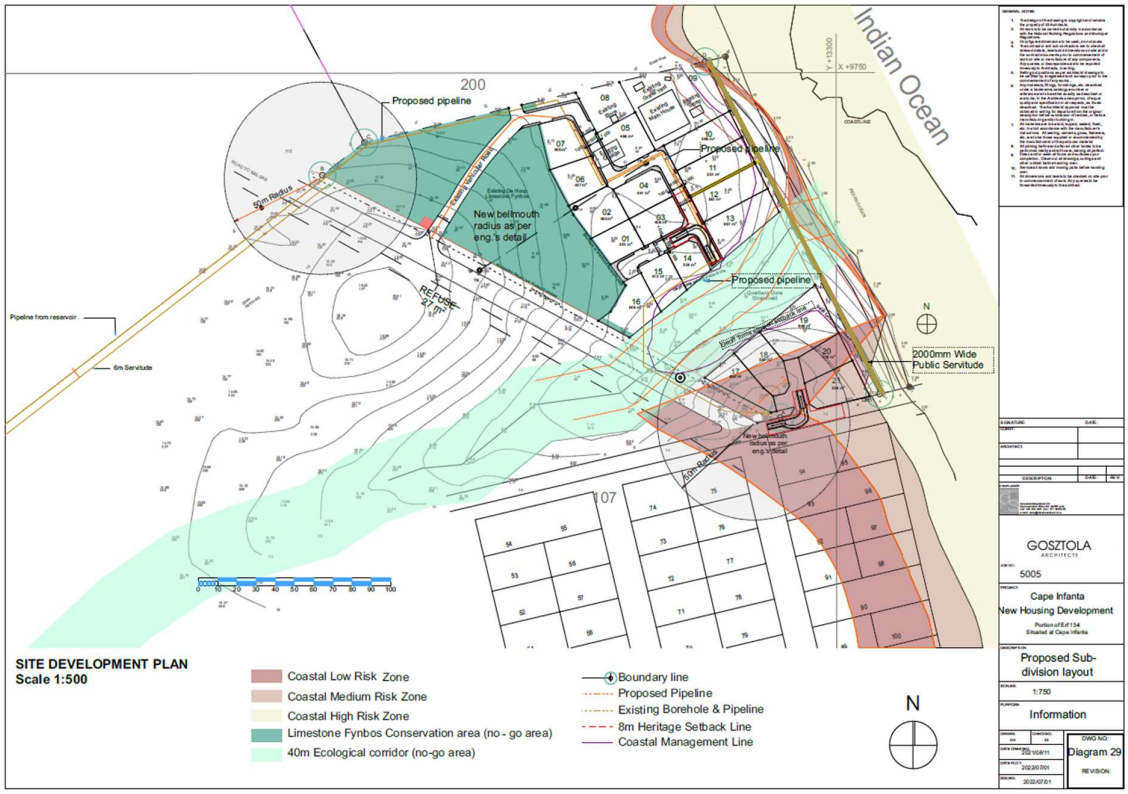


Figure 3: Alternative 3

3. APPROACH TO PREPARING ADDENDUM REPORT

The approach to the October 2023 Addendum Report is based on the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Guidelines for Social Impact Assessment (DEADP, 2007). These guidelines are based on international best practice. The key activities included:

- Reviewing and updating key policy and land use planning documents for the study area, with specific reference to the Swellendam Spatial Development Framework (SDF)(2020).
- Review and up-dating of the socio-economic baseline data for the Swellendam Municipality.
- A review of the findings of the SIA undertaken in 2015 (Barbour and van der Merwe, 2015) and comment on the findings of the SIA in relation to the proposed changes associated with Alternative 3.
- Review of the comments submitted on the 2021 Pre-Application Draft Basic Assessment Report prepared by Doug Jeffery and Associates.

4. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

4.1 Assumptions

Findings of SIA undertaken in 2015
The 2015 SIA assessed two development alternatives located on the 3.04 ha portion of Erf 134. The alternatives consisted of 22 and 20 new residential erven (excluding the existing dwelling on the site). The 22-unit alternative consisted of 17 single storey and 6 double storey units, while the 20-unit alternative consisted of 15 single storey and 5 double storey units.

In terms of number of units and scale, the 20-unit alternative assessed by the 2015 SIA is therefore the same as the preferred Alternative, Alternative 3. The changes associated with Alternative 3 relate to changes to the layout. These changes will not have a material bearing on the findings of the SIA undertaken in 2015. The key findings of the SIA undertaken in 2015 therefore remain valid. No follow-up site visit and interviews have therefore been undertaken.

Socio-economic baseline data
The baseline socio-economic data included in the 2015 SIA is based on the 2001 Census data. This data has been updated using the latest Census data from 2011, the 2016 Community Household Survey and the 2019 Socio-economic profile for the Swellendam Municipality.

Fit with planning and policy requirements
Legislation and policies reflect societal norms and values. The legislative and policy context therefore plays an important role in identifying and assessing the potential social impacts associated with a proposed development. In this regard a key component of the SIA process is to assess the proposed development in terms of its fit with key planning and policy documents. As such, if the findings of the study indicate that the proposed development in its current format does not conform to the spatial principles and guidelines contained in the relevant legislation and planning documents, and there are no significant or unique opportunities created by the development, the development cannot be supported.

The findings of the planning and policy review undertaken in preparing the Addendum Report indicate that the preferred alternative, Alternative 3, is located inside the demarcated Infanta urban edge as set out in the Swellendam SDF (2020). The area has been identified for urban development. The proposed development is also aligned with proposed land uses for the area as set out in Plan 5.9 of the 2020 SDF, namely medium density single residential development.

4.2 Limitations

Limitations
Based on the experience of the consultant there are no limitations that have a material bearing on the preparation of the Addendum Report.

5. SPECIALIST DETAILS

Tony Barbour is an independent specialist with 25 years' experience in the field of environmental management. In terms of SIA experience Tony Barbour has undertaken in the region of 230 SIAs and is the author of the Guidelines for Social Impact Assessments for EIA's adopted by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) in the Western Cape in 2007. Annexure A contains a copy of Mr Barbour's CV.

6. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

This confirms that Tony Barbour, the specialist consultant responsible for undertaking the study and preparing the Addendum Report (October 2023), is independent and does not have any vested or financial interests in the proposed development being either approved or rejected. A signed declaration is contained in Annexure B.

7. UPDATED KEY POLICY AND LAND USE PLANS

As part of the amendment a review of relevant policy and land use planning documents, specifically the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for the area, was undertaken to ensure that the most recent documents are referred to in the amendment application. A review of the following documents was undertaken:

- Swellendam Municipality Spatial Development Framework (2020).
- Swellendam Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP)(2022-27).

The baseline socio-economic data for the area was also updated. Annexure C contains as summary of the review of key policy and planning documents and the recent socio-economic baseline data.

8. SUMMARY OF SDF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INFANTA

Section 5 of the SDF provides an overview of planning proposals and strategies at a local level. Section 5.6 (p114) deals with Infanta. Section 5.6.3 (p115) outlines the local growth management strategy for Infanta. The section notes that Infanta is located directly to the south of the Breede River estuary, on the coast. Due to the sensitive nature of the natural environment directly surrounding the existing urban settlement, only a limited extension area has been accommodated. The area identified for future urban development is informed by the urban edge for the Infanta area which is illustrated in Plan 5.9 (p118) of the SDF (Figure 4 below). As indicated in Figure 4, the proposed development is located within the urban edge in an area identified for medium density development.

Plan 5.10 (p119) in the SDF (Figure 5 below) illustrates the growth management plan for Infanta. Plan 5.10 in the 2020 SDF is the same as Figure 11.19 in the 2014 SDF. As indicated in Figure 5, the proposed development is located within the urban edge in an area identified for future residential expansion. The areas marked as A, B and C correspond to the areas where units associated with Alternative 3 are located.

Plan 5.9 and Plan 5.10 in the 2020 SDF are the same as Plan 11.9 and Figure 11.19 in 2014 Swellendam SDF respectively. There has therefore been no change in the urban edge demarcation between the 2014 and 2020 SDF. The urban edge reflected in the 2015 SIA is therefore the same as the urban edge reflected in the 2020 SDF.

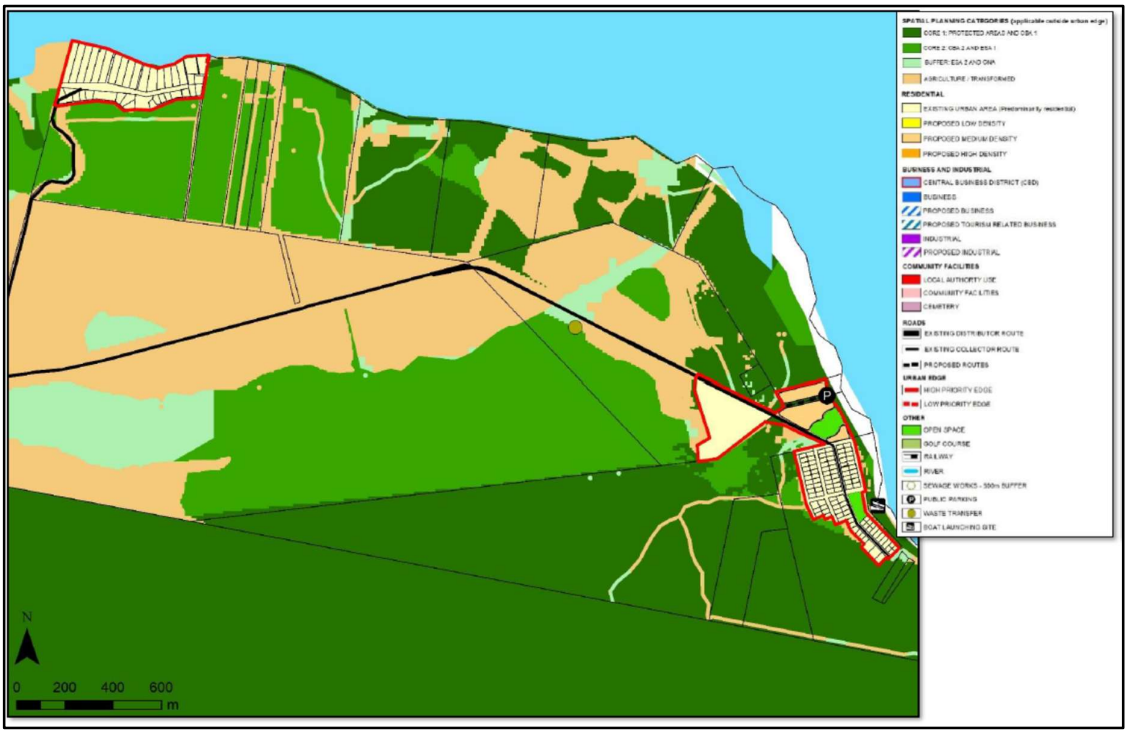


Figure 1: Spatial proposal for Infanta (Plan 5.9 SDF)

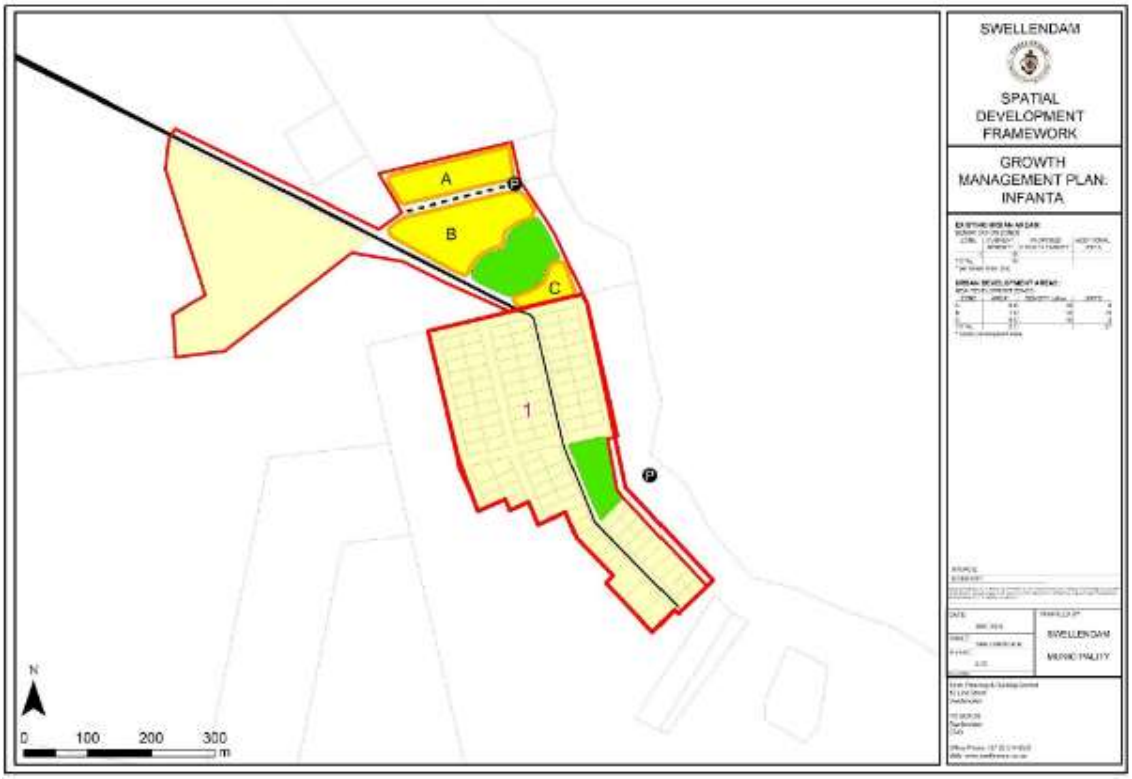


Figure 2: Growth Management Infanta (Plan 5.10 SDF)

Section 5.6.4 (p115) outlines the spatial development strategies for Infanta. The following are relevant to the development.

Land Use Management
Encourage appropriate development and land uses
Ensure that any future development, as well as existing development within the urban edge, is sustainable, specifically in terms of the provision of water and electricity.

Inappropriate development
Restrict development to within the defined urban edge. Development should be discouraged in environmentally sensitive areas where it poses a threat to the ecological integrity of the area.

Section 5.6.5 outlines the local land use planning proposals for Infanta.

Residential Expansion
Only limited residential expansion is foreseen in Infanta within the defined urban edge. The existing gross density of the town is approximately 10 units/ha and due to the limited available infrastructure and sensitive rural /coastal setting. Further densification, by way of subdivision, is considered unnecessary.

Community Facilities
An improved public launch site facility to be provided.

Conservation of Sensitive Biophysical Environment
Sensitive areas of the biophysical environment should be managed with conservation objectives in mind and should be protected from urban development. In this regard, the following areas are of particular importance:

- The urban edge areas immediately adjacent to areas of natural vegetation.
- The coastline, natural drainage system and areas immediately adjacent thereto.
- Any dune systems, particularly any frontal dunes along, the coastline.

Sewerage
Sewerage is accommodated via in-situ conservancy and septic tanks. This waste must be disposed of at the Swellendam wastewater treatment works. An investigation is required to locate a wastewater treatment works in the area to service Infanta and Malagas. Contamination of ground water in this area should be regularly monitored and is a concern.

Solid Waste Removal
Refuse is collected and placed in refuse holding areas. The Municipality collects refuse from these areas and transports it to the operational land fill site.

Water Supply
All residential units must provide their own water storage on site. There is a concern about further boreholes and the impact this may have on future ground water supplies.

Section 5.6.6 of the SDF lists the land use guidelines. The table refers to low density residential. However, as indicate above, Figure 1 (Plan 5.9) identifies the study area as medium density development area.

The preferred Alternative 5 addresses the issues in terms of the revised layout.

9. SUMMARY OF KEY SOCIAL COMMENTS

A summary of the issues raised in the comments submitted as part of the pre-application process undertaken in by Doug Jeffery Consulting in 2021 that have a bearing in the SIA

is provided below. The bulk of the comments were submitted by the Infanta Ratepayers and Residents Association (IRRA), which represents 93% of Infanta homeowners. The social comments focused largely on the 2021 SIA Addendum Letter, and included:

- Need to refer to the current policy and planning documents, specifically the 2020 Swellendam SDF.
- The Impact Statement in the 2021 SIA Addendum Letter is incomplete as it does not refer to the implementation of recommendations and mitigation.
- Mitigation measures. The potential risk posed by construction workers should be addressed in the EMP. The EMP must be applicable also to all contractors appointed by the developer.
- Mitigation measures. The risk of poaching by construction should be addressed in the EMP and HOA constitution.
- Mitigation measures. The risk of veld fires should be addressed in the EMP and HOA constitution.

The comments also noted that the percentage of resident owners had increased since the 2015 SIA. This trend has increased since Covid. The figure reported in the 2015 SIA was 20% permanent residents, this is now closer to 30%. The increase in the number of permanent residents will not have a material bearing on the findings of the 2015 SIA.

Construction phase impacts

- Safety and security raised as key issues. A number of commenting parties indicated that they were resident retirees. Proposed mitigation measures recommended included:
  - Constructors appointed by developer and private homeowners should ensure that employees have police clearance.
  - Install security cameras and appoint a security company for the construction phase.
- Dust impacts and potential impacts on nearby dwellings relying on rainwater harvesting. Dust suppression measures are addressed in the EMP.

These issues were raised during the interviews undertaken as part of the 2015 SIA and are discussed in the SIA.

Pressure on public facilities and resources

- Increased pressure on slipway and increase risk of accidents with swimmers.
- Increased pressure on beach and swimming area.
- Increase pressure on public parking and facilities.

These issues were raised during the interviews undertaken as part of the 2015 SIA and are discussed in the SIA.

Pressure on services and traffic

- Increased demand for water and potential impact on boreholes. Doug Jeffery Environmental Consulting have indicated that a hydro census was conducted as part of the Basic Assessment Process.
- Risk of groundwater pollution linked to soak-aways.
- Capacity of existing 22 kV line to meet additional demand.
- Capacity of current waste collection system to meet additional demand.
- Increase in traffic and impact on roads.

These issues were raised during the interviews undertaken as part of the 2015 SIA and are discussed in the SIA.

Visual and sense of place

The potential visual impact and impact on sense of place was raised as a concern, specifically by property owners located adjacent to the proposed development. The comments also indicated that the SIA should include an assessment of the economic impacts specifically on adjacent property owners.

While the current undeveloped sense of place associated with the site will change, the site is located within the urban edge in an area identified for future urban development (Swellendam 2020 SDF).

10.IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As indicated above, 2015 SIA assessed two development alternatives located on the 3.04 ha portion of Erf 134. The alternatives consisted of 22 and 20 new residential erven (excluding the existing dwelling on the site). The 22-unit alternative consisted of 17 single storey and 6 double storey units, while the 20-unit alternative consisted of 15 single storey and 5 double storey units.

In terms of number of units and scale, the 20-unit alternative assessed by the 2015 SIA is therefore the same as the preferred Alternative, Alternative 3. The changes relate to changes to the layout. These changes will not have a material bearing on the findings of the SIA undertaken in 2015. The majority of the issues raised in the comments submitted as part of the pre-application process undertaken in by Doug Jeffery Consulting in 2021 were raised during the interviews undertaken as part of the 2015 SIA and are discussed in the 2015 SIA.

In terms of planning, the urban edge reflected in the 2015 SIA is the same as the urban edge reflected in the 2020 SDF. There has therefore been no change in the urban edge demarcation between the 2014 and 2020 SDF. The findings of the SIA Report (March 2015) therefore remain valid for and apply to Alternative 3. The mitigation measures also remain valid.

The assessment ratings for the Construction and Operational Phase as reflected in the March 2015 SIA are summarized in Table 1 and 2 respectively.

Table 1: Summary of social impacts during construction phase

Impact	**Significance No Mitigation**	**Significance With Mitigation/Enhancement**
Creation of employment and business opportunities	Medium (Positive)	Medium (Positive)
Security and safety impacts associated with the presence of construction workers	Medium (Negative)	Low (Negative)
Impact of construction workers on natural resources in the area	Low (Negative)	Low (Negative)
Risk of veld fires associated with construction related activities	Medium (Negative)	Low (Negative)
Noise, dust and safety impacts associated with construction vehicles	Low (Negative)	Low (Negative)

Table 2: Summary of social impacts during operational phase

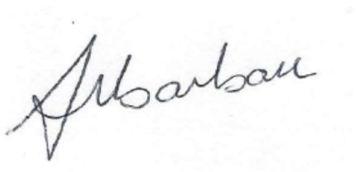
Impact	Significance No Mitigation	Significance With Mitigation/Enhancement
Create opportunity for new homeowners and their family and friends to enjoy Infanta	Medium (Positive)	Medium (Positive)
The potential impact on the areas character and sense of place	Medium (Negative)	Low (Negative)
Potential impact on natural resources and amenities	Moderate (Negative)	Low (Negative) (Natural Resources) Low (Positive) (Amenities)[3]
Impact on local services	Not assessed	Not assessed

IMPACT STATEMENT

Based on the findings of the March 2015 SIA and the review of the SLM SDF (2020), the proposed development of Alternative 3 (21 units) within the demarcated Infanta urban edge area is supported. However, as per the recommendations of the 2015 SIA, this support is conditional upon the application of strict architectural design guidelines that are in keeping with the current scale of development in Infanta and are sympathetic to the local environment. The mitigation measures listed in the SIA (2015) should also be implemented and included in the EMP[4]. The following additional mitigation measure is also recommended:

- The contractor for the bulk service component of the development will be liable for security arrangements during the construction operations.

In addition, the establishment of a security type estate, with controlled access is not recommended or supported.



Tony Barbour
Tony Barbour Environmental Consulting and Research
8 December 2023

[3] Assumes slipway is upgraded and tidal pool is constructed.
[4] The recommendations contained in the 2015 SIA indicated that construction workers for the the bulk services phase would be accommodated in a facility on the developer's property during the week and that no construction workers should be permitted to stay in Infanta over weekends. The requirement to vacate the accommodation on site over weekends will not apply to non-local construction workers. They will be permitted to remain on the site. The developer has indicated that the number of construction workers employed for the bulk service will be less than 20 and that the construction phase will be ~ 6 months. The potential security risks posed by construction workers will therefore be limited. In addition, as indicated above, the contractor will be liable for security arrangements during the construction phase for the bulk services.

ANNEXURE A

Tony Barbour
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

10 Firs Avenue, Claremont, 7708, South Africa
(Cell) 082 600 8266
(E-Mail) tony@tonybarbour.co.za

Tony Barbour's experience as an environmental consultant includes working for ten years as a consultant in the private sector followed by four years at the University of Cape Town's Environmental Evaluation Unit. He has worked as an independent consultant since 2004, with a key focus on Social Impact Assessment. His other areas of interest include Strategic Environmental Assessment and review work.

EDUCATION

- BSc (Geology and Economics) Rhodes (1984);
- B Economics (Honours) Rhodes (1985);
- MSc (Environmental Science), University of Cape Town (1992)

EMPLOYMENT RECORD

- Independent Consultant: November 2004 – current;
- University of Cape Town: August 1996-October 2004: Environmental Evaluation Unit (EEU), University of Cape Town. Senior Environmental Consultant and Researcher;
- Private sector: 1991-August 2000: 1991-1996: Ninham Shand Consulting (Now Aurecon, Cape Town). Senior Environmental Scientist; 1996-August 2000: Steffen, Robertson and Kirsten (SRK Consulting) – Associate Director, Manager Environmental Section, SRK Cape Town.

LECTURING

- University of Cape Town: Resource Economics; SEA and EIA (1991-2004);
- University of Cape Town: Social Impact Assessment (2004-current);
- Cape Technikon: Resource Economics and Waste Management (1994-1998);
- Peninsula Technikon: Resource Economics and Waste Management (1996-1998).

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE

Tony Barbour has undertaken in the region of 200 SIA's, including SIA's for infrastructure projects, dams, pipelines, and roads. All of the SIAs include interacting with and liaising with affected communities. In addition he is the author of the Guidelines for undertaking SIA's as part of the EIA process commissioned by the Western Cape Provincial Environmental Authorities in 2007. These guidelines have been used throughout South Africa.

Tony was also the project manager for a study commissioned in 2005 by the then South African Department of Water Affairs and Forestry for the development of a Social Assessment and Development Framework. The aim of the framework was to enable the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry to identify, assess and manage social impacts associated with large infrastructure projects, such as dams. The study also included the development of guidelines for Social Impact Assessment, Conflict Management, Relocation and Resettlement and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Countries with work experience include South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Mozambique, Rwanda, Mauritius, Kenya, Ethiopia, Oman, South Sudan, Sudan and Aremenia.

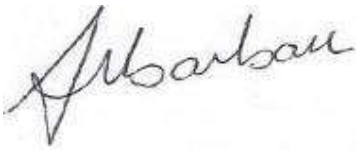
ANNEXURE B

The specialist declaration of independence in terms of the Regulations_

I, Tony Barbour ~~Barbour~~ ~~_____~~, declare that --

General declaration:

I act as the independent specialist in this application;
I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.



Signature of the specialist:

Tony Barbour Environmental Consulting and Research

Name of company (if applicable):

8 December 2023

Date:

ANNEXURE C

1. SWELLENDAM SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The 2020 Swellendam Spatial Development Framework (SDF) revises and updates the 2014 SDF. The SDF also notes that it serves to address the need for an overall strategic plan to manage urban growth and conservation issues within the Swellendam Municipal area. This document builds on the foundation of the existing Swellendam SDF and has been simplified to make the document more accessible to the public.

The primary objective of the SDF is to:

- Provide spatial goals and supporting policies to achieve positive changes in the spatial organisation of Municipal areas to better ensure a sustainable development future.
- Promote sound planning principles according to the relevant legislation.
- Promote the general well-being of its inhabitants, thereby ensuring that the most effective and orderly planning is achieved for an area whereby changes, needs and growth in the area can be managed to the benefit of its inhabitants.

The SDF also provides guidelines for the future development and conservation of the study area. This SDF therefore:

- Is a statutory policy document – to guide decision-making.
- Presents a management system – the management of conservation and development according to the objectives and policies.
- Does not give land use rights nor does it take land use rights away.

The spatial vision for the SDF is:

"To enhance the agriculture, tourism, heritage and conservation resources inherent to the varied natural and man-made landscapes of the Swellendam Municipality, from Karoo to coast, focusing on the historical settlement of Swellendam, in the shadow of the Langeberg Mountains and the confluence of the Riviersonderend and Breede Rivers."

The spatial management concept and development principles listed in the SDF provide the context for the overall spatial structure and the broad development principles which are required to ensure appropriate forms of settlement, growth, urban development, and land utilisation in the Swellendam municipal area as a whole. The SDF notes that the objectives of the spatial management concept and the development principles are:

- To provide spatial definition to the vision and strategic priorities of the municipality.
- To identify strategic priority areas for public / private sector investments.
- To establish a spatial framework to assist decision makers in addressing development initiatives, concerns, problems and opportunities based on sound planning principles.
- To provide strong direction to developers and other private sector initiatives.
- To provide clear strategic policy direction and prioritization of local level priority planning areas.

The primary spatial informants listed in the SDF are:

- Biophysical features, process, and corridor features
- Physical morphology and landscape features, including coastlines and the Breede River.
- Urban and rural settlement pattern, form, hierarchy, and linkages. In this regard Infant is identified as a rural settlement.
- Intensive agricultural resource areas

The SDF describes the primary elements which informed the proposed spatial management planning concept. Of relevance are:

- Integration of the river systems and coastal line as ecological corridors into the regional open space systems.
- Retaining rural settlements and their surrounding areas as focus areas for rural development initiatives based on their unique comparative advantages.

In terms of human settlements, the SDF lists several goals and objectives, of which the following is relevant:

- Goal: Promote compact urban settlements with an adequate supply of well-located land for housing that will facilitate spatial restructuring of urban settlements.
- Objective 1: Determine edges for each settlement with a view to promote densification and create a more compact urban form.

Section 5 of the SDF provides an overview of planning proposals and strategies at a local level. Section 5.6 (p114) deals with Infanta. The SDF notes that from the available aerial photography much of the growth in Infanta and its environs occurred before 1967. The total number of structures has increased to 145 by the year 2000, with growth being focused mainly around Infanta Park (established in the late 1980's as a Resort), with minor infill development taking place in Infanta. The SDF notes that the spatial settlement pattern of this area can be described as dislocated, with development having taken place in three compact yet separate clusters; Infanta, Kontiki and Infanta Park.

Section 5.61 provides an analysis of opportunities and constraints.

Opportunities

- Holiday town character and easy access to the ocean and the Breede River estuary.

Constraints

- High energy coastline with limited safe bathing areas.
- Very remote location and sensitive environment which limits development opportunities.
- Very limited infrastructure capacity.

Section 5.6.2 outlines the local spatial development principles for Infanta.

Protect / Maintain

- Protect surrounding area from inappropriate residential development.
- The pristine natural environment and rural coastal character.

Change:

- Implement Coastal Management legislation and policies.

- ***New:***
- Implement Coastal Management legislation and policies.

Section 5.6.3 outlines the local growth management strategy for Infanta.

The section notes that Infanta is located directly to the south of the Breede River estuary, on the coast. Due to the sensitive nature of the natural environment directly surrounding the existing urban settlement, only a limited extension area has been accommodated. The urban edge for the Infanta area is illustrated in Plan 5.9 (p118) of the SDF (Figure 1 below). As indicated in Figure 1, the proposed development is located within the urban edge in an area identified for medium density development. Plan 5.9 in the 2020 SDF is the same as Plan 11.9 in 2014 SDF.

Plan 5.10 (p119) in the SDF (Figure 2 below) illustrates the growth management plan for Infanta. Plan 5.10 in the 2020 SDF is the same as Figure 11.19 in the 2014 SDF. As indicated in Figure 2, the proposed development is located within the urban edge in an area identified for future residential expansion. The areas marked as A, B and C correspond to the areas where units associated with Alternative 3 are located.

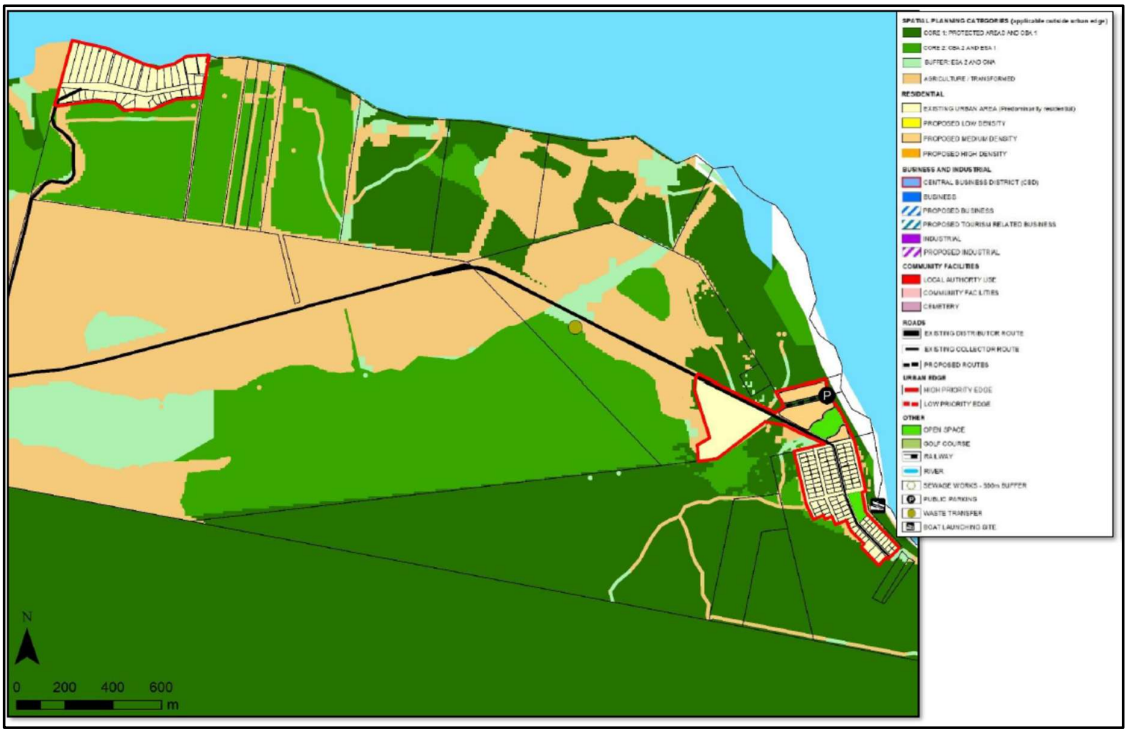


Figure 1: Spatial proposal for Infanta (Plan 5.9 SDF)

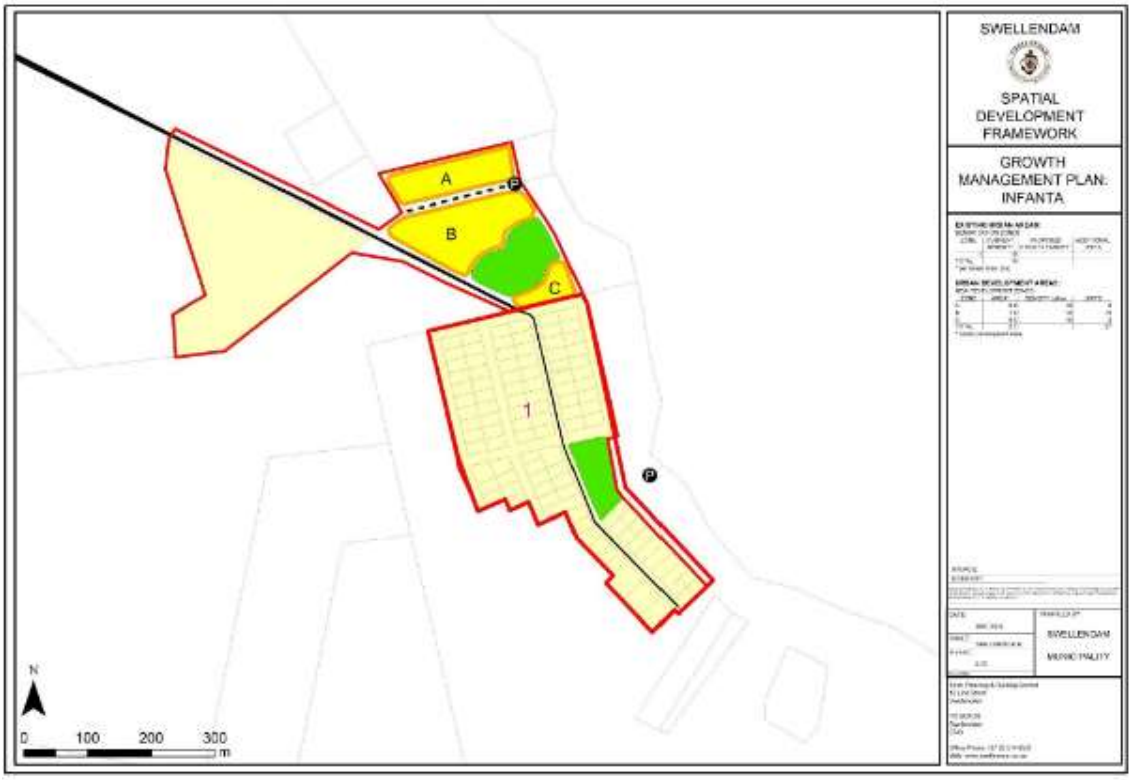


Figure 2: Growth Management Infanta (Plan 5.10 SDF)

Section 5.6.4 outlines the spatial development strategies for Infanta.

The SDF lists the following spatial development strategies to address the constraints of the existing spatial development pattern in the area.

Land Use Management
Encourage appropriate development and land uses
Encourage the provision of employment opportunities for permanent residents by permitting appropriate scale commercial and tourist related development. Ensure that any future development, as well as existing development within the urban edge, is sustainable, specifically in terms of the provision of water and electricity.

Inappropriate development
Restrict development to within the defined urban edge. Development should be discouraged in environmentally sensitive areas where it poses a threat to the ecological integrity of the area. No subsidy housing projects should be considered in Infanta, due to the remote location of the area and a lack of job opportunities and community services.

Section 5.6.5 outlines the local land use planning proposals for Infanta.

The SDF lists the following Spatial Development Proposals for the Infanta urban area to address the land use needs identified for the area:

Housing
Housing Needs
There is no housing backlog in Infanta.

Residential Expansion
Only limited residential expansion is foreseen in Infanta within the defined urban edge. The existing gross density of the town is approximately 10 units/ha and due to the limited available infrastructure and sensitive rural /coastal setting. Further densification, by way of subdivision, is considered unnecessary.

Community Services
Community Facilities
An improved public launch site facility to be provided. There is a need for a community hall in the area, which is also to be utilised by the police services and health department for clinic purposes when required.

Local Business Node
Location
No proposals for business sites have been made. Applications for business rights should be evaluated on an ad hoc basis.

Industrial
Industrial Development
Infanta is not regarded as a suitable location for industrial development purposes.

Conservation
Conservation of Sensitive Biophysical Environment
Sensitive areas of the biophysical environment should be managed with conservation objectives in mind and should be protected from urban development. In this regard, the following areas are of particular importance:

- The urban edge areas immediately adjacent to areas of natural vegetation.
- The coastline, natural drainage system and areas immediately adjacent thereto.
- Any dune systems, particularly any frontal dunes along, the coastline.

Corridors of Linear Open Spaces
The functioning of the drainage line which effectively separates Infanta from Infanta Park should be protected and managed with conservation objectives in mind to ensure that both its ecological and hydraulic functionality is optimised and maintained. The existing coastal setback line, which is, in effect, the demarcated urban edge, should be maintained. No development should be permitted in this setback area, thereby ensuring that a continuous coastal corridor is maintained.

Civil Services and Infrastructure
Sewerage
Sewerage is accommodated via in-situ conservancy and septic tanks. This waste must be disposed of at the Swellendam wastewater treatment works. An investigation is required to locate a wastewater treatment works in the area to service Infanta and Malagas. Contamination of groundwater in this area should be regularly monitored and is a concern.

Solid Waste Removal
Refuse is collected and placed in refuse holding areas. The Municipality collects refuse from these areas and transports it to the operational land fill site.

Water Supply
All residential units must provide their own water storage on site. Water is derived mainly from the ground water sources or rainwater collection. There is a concern about further boreholes and the impact this may have on future ground water supplies.

Stormwater Disposal
No proposal.

Electricity Supply
This area is directly supplied by Eskom and is usage is within the available capacity.

Road Network
No proposals.

Public Transport
No proposals.

Cemetery
No proposals.
Section 5.6.6 of the SDF lists the land use guidelines. The table refers to low density residential. However, as indicated above, Figure 1 (Plan 5.9) identifies the study area as medium density development area.

Planning Area and Land Use Character	Existing Typical Erf Sizes and Residential Densities	Land Use Guidelines
PA1: Low density residential	600m² ± 10 units/ha	• No further subdivisions to be permitted.

2. SWELLENDAM MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Vision of the SM is "A visionary Municipality that strives towards prosperity for all through cooperative participation and high-quality service delivery.

The IDP identifies 6 Strategic Objectives (SOs) and 5 Key Performance Areas (KPAs)

Municipal Strategic Objectives (SOs)

- SO1: To enhance access to basic services and address maintenance backlogs.
- SO2: To create a safe and healthy living environment.
- SO3: To develop integrated and sustainable settlements with the view to correct spatial imbalances.
- SO4: To enhance economic development with focus on both first and second economies.
- SO5: To promote good governance and community participation.
- SO6: To create a capacitated, people-centred institution.

Key Performance Areas (KPA's)

- Basic service delivery
- Economic development
- Good governance and public participation
- Institutional development and transformation
- Financial management

The IDP notes that the SLM covers an area of approximately 3 840 km² and consists of a number of towns and settlements, including Infanta. Infanta is located in Ward 3 and is identified as a Rural Node. The IDP notes that the origins of Infanta are believed to be linked the need for a 'pilot' to assist ships entering the mouth of the Breede River in the 1820's. The 'pilot' was stationed on the beach at Infanta with his residence being on the farm Rietfontein. The original Infanta Allotment area was surveyed in the early 1920's for

the subdivision of a few "4000 and 8000 square feet plots" for the purposes of erecting beach houses for a small number of the prominent families in Swellendam. Further subdivisions in the area occurred in the 1940's to create the settlement of Kontiki along the banks of the river northeast of the original settlement of Infanta. Based on the available aerial photography for the area the majority of the growth in and around Infanta occurred before 1967. The total number of structures had increased to 145 by 2000, with growth being focused mainly around Infanta Park (established in the late 1980's as a Resort zoning), with minor infill development taking place in Infanta. The IDP notes that the spatial settlement pattern of the area can be described as dislocated with development having taken place in three compact yet separate clusters; Infanta, Kontiki and Infanta Park.

The opportunities associated with Infanta are linked to it character as a coastal holiday town, located next to the mouth of the Breede River. The constraints are linked to the high energy coastline with limited safe bathing areas, remote location, sensitive environment, and limited infrastructure, all of which limit development opportunities. The constraints are also viewed by many local homeowners as a benefit in that it adds to the value of the area.

The IDP lists the priorities identified for Ward as part of the preparation of the 2022-2023 Budget. The priorities that are specific to Infanta include:

- Improve steps to the beach - longer treads needed. Project identified a high priority for the residents of Infanta.
- Rebuilding the Infanta Groyne. Project identified a high priority for the residents of Infanta.
- Repair the tar road above the Infanta slipway (road embankment).
- Measures to reduce dust from M268 gravel road in front of Infanta Park
- Rehabilitation of road above slipway at Infanta.
- Infanta Public Launch Site (PLS). Prepare and get approved a Maintenance Management Plan.
- Upgrading/Tarring of roads.
- Infanta Public Launch Site (PLS). Lack of demarcated parking areas, lack of signage, lack of law enforcement identified as key concerns.

Infanta Urban Extension: application by Erf 134.

The IDP lists a number of issues that are specific to Erf 134.

- Infanta Urban Extension: application by Erf 134. Provide a clean rubble disposal site elsewhere on Erf 134 to alleviate further pressure on the existing Infanta waste disposal site.
- Transferring the section of gravel road MR268 to Swellendam Municipality and then to have it tarred. The IDP notes that the IRRA[5] does not support the proposal as it stands. Swellendam Municipality, as financially constrained municipality, must have much higher priorities. Such a change to the jurisdiction of that portion of MR268 and the associated capital cost, could be made by Swellendam municipality a condition of the approval of the development proposed on erf 134.
- Acquiring a section of land from Erf 134, adjacent to Infanta Park for a future community hall, as recommended in the SDF, also to be used by SAPS, the mobile clinic and the SMP managers. The IDP notes that the IRRA Committee does not support this proposal. Swellendam Municipality, as a financially constrained municipality, must have much higher priorities. The acquisition (sub-division and transfer) of such a piece of land, if at all required, could be made by Swellendam Municipality a condition of the

[5] Infanta Ratepayers and Residents Association

approval of the development proposed on erf 134. Alternatively, the IDP notes that this recommendation in the SDF needs to be reviewed.

- Providing vehicular access to the seafront over erf 134 with adequate parking facilities above the High Water Maark (HWM). Reference made to the SM SDF. The IDP notes that the IRRA does not support the proposal as it stands. Swellendam Municipality, as a financially constrained municipality, must have much higher priorities. The provision of such facilities should be made by Swellendam Municipality a condition of the approval of the development proposed on erf 134.
- Providing adequate ablution facilities on this land for use by construction workers developing the township extension and later to serve the above community hall. The IDP notes that the IRRA Committee does not support this proposal. On all construction sites the responsibility of providing ablution facilities for construction workers is that of the contractor. It is not the responsibility of the municipality.

The IDP provides a summary of the service levels in Infanta.

Water

Water supply for domestic and other uses are provided by the residents themselves, either by means of rainwater collection or from boreholes.

- Water treatment is done individually by the owners for domestic consumption.
- No municipal water provision service is currently rendered to the area.
- A borehole water supply is used for municipal ablution facility in Infanta.
- The lack of bulk and bulk link water infrastructure for domestic consumption is restricting the further development of the village.

Electricity

- Eskom undertakes electrical distribution to rural areas, which include Malgas and Infanta

Sewage

- No waterborne sewerage system is used in the village. Sewerage is dealt with by means of in-situ conservancy and septic sewerage tanks.

Waste

Infanta solid waste facilities are limited to disposal of construction and demolition Waste of Garden Greens, as well as transfer of General (household) Waste and recyclable materials. Recycling in Infanta reduces waste by +-30%

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE DATA

3.1 INTRODUCTION

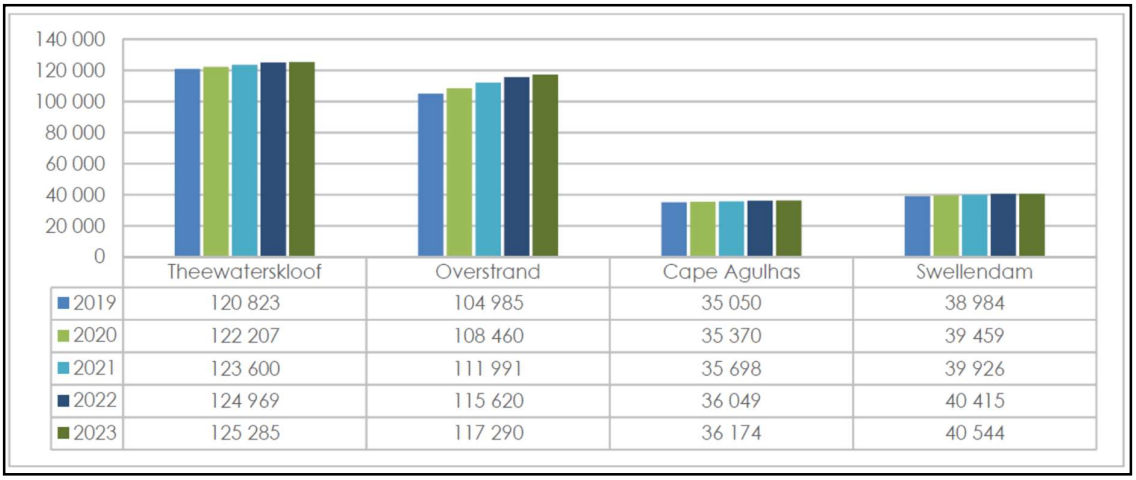
The village of Infanta is located within Ward 3 of the Swellendam Local Municipality (SLM). Ward 3 includes a large area, in which the Infanta area is anomalous in that the majority of homes are holiday homes owned by people that live outside of the SLM. The demographic data presented below should therefore be viewed within the context that the coastal village of Infanta is essentially a small holiday village with a small permanent population, which represents a small percentage of the total population of Ward 3 and the SLM. The majority of homeowners are White and likely to be better educated and fall in a higher income bracket than the majority of the population of Ward 3 and the SLM.

3.2 DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Population

Based on the 2016 Community Household Survey the population of the SM was 40 212. As indicated below this is higher than the figure reflected in the 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the SM prepared by the Western Cape Department of Social Development (Figure 3.2). In terms of race groups, Coloureds made up 76.3%, followed by Whites (17.4%) and Black Africans (6%). The main first language spoken in the SM was Afrikaans (91.2%), followed by English (4.3%) and IsiXhosa (2.8%) (Community Household Survey 2016).

The 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the SM prepared by the Western Cape Department of Social Development, indicates that the population of the SM in 2022 is projected to be 40 415, increasing to 40 544 by 2023, the second smallest population within the Overberg District (OD) (Figure 3).



	Theewaterskloof	Overstrand	Cape Agulhas	Swellendam
2019	120 823	104 985	35 050	38 984
2020	122 207	108 460	35 370	39 459
2021	123 600	111 991	35 698	39 926
2022	124 969	115 620	36 049	40 415
2023	125 285	117 290	36 174	40 544

Source: 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for Swellendam Municipality

Figure 3: Population projections for Swellendam Municipality

In terms of age, the 2016 Household Community Survey found that 36.2% of the population were under the age of 18, 57.4% were between 18 and 64, and the remaining 6.4% were 65 and older. The SM therefore has a relatively large young population. This creates challenges in terms of creating employment opportunities.

The population of Ward 1 (2011) was 5 499, of which 29.3% were under 18, 63% between 18 and 64 and the remaining 7.7% over the age of 65. The majority of the population were Coloured (4.2%) followed by Whites (40.7%). The dominant first language spoken was Afrikaans (79.7%) followed by IsiXhosa (8.6%) and English (6.6%).

The high percentage of young people also means that a large percentage of the population is dependent on a smaller productive sector. The dependency ratio is the ratio of non-economically active dependents (usually people younger than 15 or older than 64) to the working age population group (15-64). The higher the dependency ratio the larger the percentage of the population dependent on the economically active age group. This in turn translates reduced revenue for local authorities to meet the growing demand for services. The national dependency ratio in 2011 was 52.7%, significantly higher than that of the Western Cape (45%). The dependency ratio for the SM in 2011 was 50.2%. The traditional approach is based people younger than 15 or older than 64. The 2016 information provides information for the age group under 18. The total number of people falling within this age group will therefore be higher than the 0-15 age group. However, most people between the age of 15 and 17 are not economically active (i.e. they are still likely to be at school or dependent upon their parents or other family members).

Using information on people under the age of 18 is therefore likely to represent a more accurate reflection of the dependency ratio. The higher dependency ratio reflects the limited employment opportunities in the area and represent a significant risk to the district and local municipality.

The 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the SM Municipality indicates that 28% of the population in 2019 fell within the 0-14 age group, 66% fell within the economically active age group of 15 to 65, and 6% were over the age of 65 (Figure 4). This translates in a dependency ratio of 51.5%. In terms of projected population growth, the largest population growth is expected to be in the over 65 age group, which is projected to increase at a rate of 1.6%, compared to 1.2% for the economically active group.

The higher the dependency ratio the larger the percentage of the population dependent on the economically active age group. This in turn translates reduced revenue for local authorities to meet the growing demand for services. The socio-economic profile also indicate that the dependency ratio is expected to decrease between 2010 and 2022. This is unlikely given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the local and national economy.

Swellendam: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	10 992	25 789	2 203	51.2
2022	11 324	26 766	2 325	51.0
2025	11 410	27 657	2 421	50.0
Growth	0.6%	1.2%	1.6%	-

Source: 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the Swellendam Municipality
Figure 4: Age breakdown of Swellendam population

Households, house types and ownership
Based on the information from the 2016 Household Community Survey there were 11 679 households in the SM. The majority of households resided in formal houses (81.7%). This is higher than the figure for the district (76.9%) and for the Western Cape (72.2%). Only 3% of the households in the SM resided in shacks, while 11.4% reside in flats in backyards. In terms of ownership, 62.1% of houses were owned and fully paid off, 3.9% were owned but in the process of being paid off, 21.7% were rented, and 0.1% occupied rent free. The high percentage of formal houses coupled with high level of homeownership reflects a stable, middle-class community.

The 2011 Census data for Ward 1 indicated that there were 1 773 households in Ward 1 in 2011. The majority of households resided in formal houses (90.8%). There were no shacks in Ward 1. In terms of ownership, 24.6% of houses were owned and fully paid off, 11.2% were owned but in the process of being paid off, 26.5% were rented, and 32.7% were occupied rent free. The high percentage of rent-free households are likely to be linked to farm workers living on farms in the area.

Based on the information from the 2016 Community Household Survey 28.3% of the households in the SM are headed by females. The figure for Ward 1 was 17.4%. Although the figure for the SM was lower than the OD (31.9%) and Western Cape (38%), the relatively high number of female-headed households at the local municipal level reflects the lack on formal employment and economic opportunities in the SM. As a result, job seekers from the SM need to seek work in the larger centres, specifically Cape Town and Winelands area. The majority of the job seekers are likely to be males. This is due to

traditional rural patriarchal societies where the role of the women is usually linked to maintaining the house and raising the children, while the men tend to be the ones that migrate to other areas in search of employment.

Household income

Based on the data from the 2011 Census, 8% of the population of the SM had no formal income, 1.3% earned less than R 4 800, 3.1% earned between R 5 000 and R 10 000 per annum, 14.3% between R 10 000 and R 20 000 per annum and 25.3% between R 20 000 and R 40 000 per annum. The figures for Ward 1 were 9.9% no formal income, 0.3% less than R 4 800, 0.9% between R 5 000 and R 10 000 per annum, 10.5% between R 10 000 and R 20 000 per annum and 22.1% between R 20 000 and R 40 000 per annum.

The poverty gap indicator produced by the World Bank Development Research Group measures poverty using information from household per capita income/consumption. This indicator illustrates the average shortfall of the total population from the poverty line. This measurement is used to reflect the intensity of poverty, which is based on living on less than R3 200 per month for an average sized household (~ 40 000 per annum). Based on this measure, in the region of 52% and 43.7% of the households in the SM and Ward 1 respectively live close to or below the poverty line. The figures for the OD and Western Cape were 55.1% and 50.1% respectively. Although the household income levels are higher than the OD, they relatively higher percentage of households that live below and or close to the poverty line is a concern and reflects the limited employment opportunities and dependence on the agricultural sector. The low-income levels are a major concern given that an increasing number of individuals and households are likely to be dependent on social grants. The low-income levels also result in reduced spending in the local economy and less tax and rates revenue for the SM. This in turn impacts on the ability of the SM to maintain and provide services. The COVID-19 pandemic is also likely to have had a negative impact on household income levels.

Employment

The 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the Swellendam Municipality notes that the unemployment rate in the SM is low, fluctuating between 4.9% and 6.9% over the last 10 years (Figure 5). The unemployment in the SM in 2018 was 6.4% compared to 10.1% and 17.7% in the OD and Western Cape. In this regard the rate in the SM has been consistently lower than the rates in the OD and Western Cape.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Swellendam	4.9	5.8	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.3	6.5	6.4
Overberg District	6.6	8.0	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.1
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

Source: 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the Swellendam Municipality

Figure 5: Unemployment rates for Swellendam Municipality

Education

Education levels in the SM are reflected by the percentage of the population under the age of 20 that have no education, the percentage that have some primary and or have completed primary school, and the percentage that have passed grade 12 (matric). Based on the 2016 Household Community Survey, 3.7% of the population over the age of 20 had no formal education. This is similar to the figure for the OD (3.2%) and higher than the Western Cape (2.4%). The percentage with some primary and primary school was 13.2%, compared to 12.3% and 8.2% for the OD and Western Cape Province, respectively. The percentage with matric was 33.2%, which is higher that the figure for the OD (30%) and slightly lower than the 35.2% for the Western Cape (Table 1).

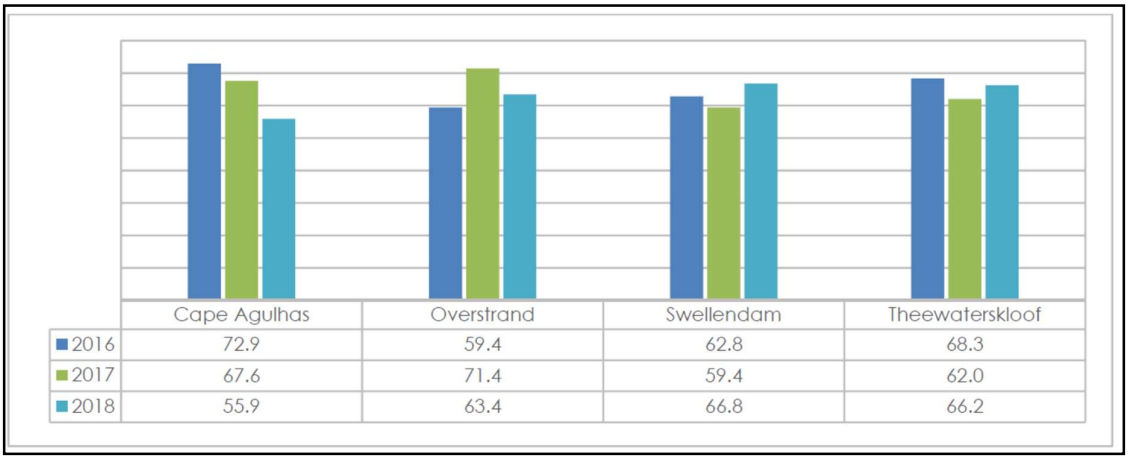
Table 1: Population by highest educational level

Column	Swellendam		Overberg		Western Cape	
None	3.7%	928	3.2%	6,073	2.4%	99,112
Other	2.7%	682	0.7%	1,387	0.6%	22,923
Some primary	13.2%	3,297	12.3%	23,152	8.2%	341,614
Primary	7.6%	1,899	6.8%	12,806	4.9%	203,457
Some secondary	29.2%	7,305	37.1%	69,774	36.4%	1,510,481
Grade 12 (Matric)	33.3%	8,324	30%	56,450	35.2%	1,461,693
Undergrad	2%	504	3.6%	6,770	4.9%	201,354
Post-grad	3.7%	925	3.3%	6,213	4.5%	187,570
N/A	4.7%	1,163	2.8%	5,322	2.9%	120,830

Source: Wazimap: 2016 Household Community Survey

Learner retention

The leaner retention rates[6], which reflect the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10, indicate that the SM had the highest learner-retention rate in the OD in 2018 (Figure 6).



Source: 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the Swellendam Municipality

Figure 6: Learner retention for Swellendam Municipality

3.2 MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Electricity

Based on the information from the 2016 Community Survey 98.8% of households in the SM had access to electricity. Of this total 79.8% had in-house prepaid meters, while 17.1 had conventional in-house meters, and 1.3% had access to other sources. Only 1.2% of households did not have access to electricity, this is lower than the figures for the OD (2.9%) and Western Cape (1.9%) (Table 2).

[6] Also referred to as the drop-out rate.

Table 2: Population by electricity access

Column	Swellendam		Overberg		Western Cape	
In-house prepaid meter	79.8%	32,095	69.1%	198,222	77.5%	4,868,696
In-house conventional meter	17.1%	6,887	23.6%	67,524	16.9%	1,059,707
Other source (not paying for)	1.3%	529	2%	5,696	2.6%	162,682
No access to electricity	1.2%	495	2.9%	8,333	1.9%	116,206

Source: Wazimap: 2016 Household Community Survey

Access to water

Based on the information from the 2016 Community Survey 85.7% of households in the SM had piped water inside their houses, 10.1% relied on piped water inside the yard. The figures piped water supplied inside of homes for the OD and Western Cape were 81.8% and 80.7% respectively. The figures for the SM are therefore lower than the district levels. The figures for water from rainwater tanks (1.7%) and rivers (1.3%) are higher that the district and provincial figures (Table 3). This reflects the rural character of the SM.

Table 3: Population by water source

Column	Swellendam		Overberg		Western Cape	
Piped water inside house	85.7%	34,458	81.8%	234,555	80.7%	5,069,195
Piped water inside yard	10.1%	4,063	9.9%	28,259	10.8%	680,929
Rainwater tank	1.7%	665	0.4%	1,126	0.1%	7,494
River	1.3%	521	0.3%	716	0.1%	6,070
Other	1.3%	503	7.7%	22,132	8.2%	516,042

Source: Wazimap: 2016 Household Community Survey

Sanitation

Based on the information from the 2016 Community Survey, 97.3% of households had access to flush toilets, while 0.9% relied on bucket toilets and only 1.1% reported no access to toilet facilities. The access to flush toilets is marginally higher than the OD (96.5%) and Western Cape (95.6%). The figures for no access are also lower than OD (1.3%) and higher than the figure for the Western Cape (0.7%) (Table 4).

Table 4: Population by toilet facilities

Column	Swellendam		Overberg		Western Cape	
Flush toilet	97.3%	39,128	96.5%	276,232	95.6%	5,951,904
None	1.1%	450	1.3%	3,826	0.7%	45,605
Bucket toilet	0.9%	362	1%	2,908	2.9%	180,258
Other	0.4%	164	1.1%	3,039	0.4%	24,692

Source: Wazimap: 2016 Household Community Survey

Refuse collection

Based on the information from the 2016 Community Survey, 87.6% of households in the SM had their refuse collected by a local authority of private company on a regular basis,

while 3.1% and 2.9% respectively relied on communal dumps and or containers (Table 5).

Table 5: Population by refuse disposal

Column	Swellendam		Overberg		Western Cape	
Service provider (regularly)	87.6%	35,239	87.9%	251,985	88.7%	5,570,202
Communal dump	3.1%	1,257	4.1%	11,646	1.5%	95,488
Communal container	2.9%	1,162	1.5%	4,145	3.6%	226,015
Service provider (not regularly)	2.1%	857	2.4%	6,878	3%	187,367
Other	4.2%	1,698	4.2%	12,133	3.2%	200,659

Source: Wazimap: 2016 Household Community Survey

In summary, based on the 2016 Community Survey the service levels in the SM can be describe as high. In this regard 98.8% of households were supplied with electricity, 95.8% had access to potable water, 97.3% had access to flush toilet facilities, and 87.6% had their waste collected on a regular basis by a service provider.

3.2 EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Education facilities

In 2018, Swellendam had a total of 19 public ordinary schools reflecting no change between 2016 and 2018. The low number of schools in relation to high learner enrolment relative to the other areas in the district further accentuate the need for additional schools in the Swellendam area. At the same time the number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 11 in 2016 to 13 in 2018 which reflects a positive outcome. In terms of no-fee schools, the percentage increased from 79% in 2016 to 84.2% in 2017 and 2018. This reflects the increasing number of lower income households in the SM.

Health care facilities

Access to healthcare services is a basic human right and one that is directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical area. In terms of healthcare facilities, Swellendam had 8 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which were made up of 5 fixed and 3 mobile clinics. In addition, there is a district hospital in Swellendam as well as 5 Antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 9 Tuberculosis clinics/sites. There are no community health or community day centres in the Swellendam municipal area. (Table 6).

Table 6: Health facilities in Swellendam Municipality

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Swellendam	5	3	0	0	1	0	5	9
Overberg District	17	23	1	1	4	0	21	43

Source: 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the Swellendam Municipality

Child health

Child health is a key indicator of well-being and potential needs. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age by 2030, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDG's). Key criteria used to measure child health include immunisation rates[7], percentage of malnourished children[8], neonatal mortality rate[9] and birth weight[10].

The immunisation coverage rate for children under the age of one in the SM increased from 63.9% in 2017/18 to 72.8% in 2018/19. The OD average for 2018/19 was 79.5%. Therefore, although the immunisation rate has increased, it is still lower than the OD level. The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in 2017/18 was 1.6. This decreased to 0,9 in 2018/19. This represents a social improved. However, neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the SM increased from 2.4 in 2017/18 to 10.8 in 2018/19. At the same time the low-birth weight indicator increased from 14.5% in 2017/18 to 15.2 in 2018/19. The neonatal mortality rate for the SM in 2018 was higher than the OD rate of 7.2 (Table 7). This represents a negative social trend.

Table 7: Child health statistics for Swellendam Municipality

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Swellendam	63.9	72.8	1.6	0.9	2.4	10.8	14.5	15.2
Overberg District	**75.0**	**79.5**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**4.2**	**7.2**	**12.3**	**13.0**

Source: 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the Swellendam Municipality

3.2 ECONOMIC OVERVIEW[11]

The Tertiary Sector contributed 70.7% to the SMs GDPR in 2017, followed by the Secondary (18.1%) and Primary Sector (11.2%). Within the Tertiary Sector, the finance, insurance, real estate, and business contributed 22.1% to the total GDPR, making it the most important economic sector in the SM, followed by wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation (19.9%) and the agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.1%). Combined,

[7] **Immunisation:** *The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age.* Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.

[8] **Malnutrition:** *Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people.* Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.

[9] **Neonatal mortality rate:** *Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year.* The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.

[10] **Low birth weight:** *Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g.* Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.

[11] The information is based on the 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the Swellendam Municipality.

these top three sectors contributed 53.1% to the municipal economy, which was estimated to be worth R2.564 billion in 2017 (Table 8).

In terms of employmentk, the Tertiary Sector (68%) was the most important sector, followed by the Primary (21.2%) and Secondary Sector (10.8%). Within the Tertiary Sector, the wholesale & retail trade, catering, and accommodation (21.7%) was the most important sector in terms of employment, followed by agriculture, forestry, and fishing (21.2%) and finance, insurance, real estate and business (17.7 Combined, these top three sectors accounted for 60.6% of the employment in the SM (Table 9).

Table 8: Swellendam Municipality GDPR

Swellendam GDPR performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDPR (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Real GDPR growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	**11.2**	**285.9**	**2.1**	**-0.4**	**7.1**	**-3.8**	**-10.8**	**9.5**	**-3.8**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	11.1	284.5	2.1	-0.4	7.1	-3.8	-10.8	9.5	-3.8
Mining & quarrying	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.7	6.4	-1.1	0.5	0.8	-3.1
Secondary sector	**18.1**	**464.0**	**3.0**	**2.5**	**3.3**	**2.8**	**2.4**	**1.9**	**2.1**
Manufacturing	9.8	251.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.9
Electricity, gas & water	2.2	57.6	-3.4	-3.2	-3.4	-4.3	-5.1	-1.8	-1.2
Construction	6.0	154.7	4.8	2.6	5.3	4.1	3.0	0.7	-0.3
Tertiary sector	**70.7**	**1 813.6**	**4.1**	**3.2**	**4.2**	**3.4**	**3.1**	**2.5**	**2.6**
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	19.9	510.4	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.2	0.8	1.8
Transport, storage & communication	9.8	251.5	2.8	2.4	4.6	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	22.1	565.5	5.7	4.8	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.6	3.8
General government	10.9	278.4	3.4	1.5	3.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.9
Community, social & personal services	8.1	207.8	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.7	1.7
Total Swellendam	**100**	**2 563.6**	**3.6**	**2.6**	**4.5**	**2.3**	**1.2**	**3.2**	**1.8**

Source: 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the Swellendam Municipality

Table 9: Swellendam Municipality employment per sector

Swellendam employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
	Contribution to employment (%)	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)				
Sector	2017	2017	2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017e
Primary sector	**21.2**	**3 664**	**-1 671**	**131**	**-232**	**822**	**-192**	**-167**	**-100**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	21.2	3 661	-1 671	131	-232	822	-192	-167	-100
Mining & quarrying	0.0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary sector	**10.8**	**1 861**	**418**	**306**	**78**	**61**	**62**	**69**	**36**
Manufacturing	5.2	900	171	135	27	42	7	47	12
Electricity, gas & water	0.3	48	4	0	2	-1	1	0	-2
Construction	5.3	913	243	171	49	20	54	22	26
Tertiary sector	**68.0**	**11 737**	**3 832**	**1 963**	**420**	**497**	**155**	**499**	**392**
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	21.7	3 751	1 179	663	96	193	65	218	91
Transport, storage & communication	3.5	598	250	67	8	40	-17	27	9
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	17.7	3 053	1 360	826	157	186	77	162	244
General government	9.1	1 576	391	100	90	-18	42	-44	30
Community, social & personal services	16.0	2 759	652	307	69	96	-12	136	18
Total Swellendam	**100**	**17 262**	**2 579**	**2 400**	**266**	**1 380**	**25**	**401**	**328**

Source: 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the Swellendam Municipality

In terms of skills levels, the majority of workers in the Swellendam labour force in 2017 were semi-skilled (41.4%) while only 19.5 per cent were skilled. Of interest, the number of skilled and semi-skilled workers increased notably more than low-skilled workers between 2014 and 2018 (Table 10).

Table 10: Swellendam Municipality worker skills levels

Swellendam: Trends in labour force skills, 2014 - 2018				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
	2017	2014 - 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	19.5	4.4	2 423	2 523
Semi-skilled	41.4	4.5	5 135	5 354
Low-skilled	39.1	3.6	4 844	4 892
Total Swellendam	**100.0**	**4.1**	**12 402**	**12 769**

Source: 2019 Socio-Economic Profile for the Swellendam Municipality