



## **TRU-Park Workshop 8: Stakeholder Presentations**

*see presentations*  
*see attendance register*

7 July 2016  
18h00 – 21h00  
at Maitland Garden Village Community Centre

### Agenda:

- Brief introduction to the Workshop.
- Presentation by Maitland Garden Village
- Presentation by the Western Cape Council of Nguni People
- Presentation by Robin Trust

Repository and webpages available at:

City of Cape Town:  
<https://www.capetown.gov.za/en/mayor/CommunityServices/Pages/TRUP.aspx>

Western Cape Government:  
<https://www.westerncape.gov.za/general-publication/two-rivers-urban-park-%E2%80%93-towards-sustainable-integrated-urban-development>

**Introduction – Micheal Krause**

**Michael Krause:**

- Welcome and explanation of the Public participation process until now.
- Explanation of how the rest of the process will unfold.

**Presentation by Maitland Garden Village Community – Cecilia Fouchee**

**Cecilia Fouchee:**

- Maitland Garden Villages is one of the oldest communities in the Cape Flats. Forced removal took place by the Group Area Act.
- Explanation of development of the area. (Addition of tarred roads and electricity and a primary school.)
- The Mayor’s Golf Driving Range was dump site. It was supposed to become housing, but without consultation it turned into a golf range. As a community we did not have any say in the matter.
- Village day takes place on the first day of October each year. All organisations from the community take part in the event
- We have a fantastic location within the city.

Walk through MGCV:

- Beatty avenue is the central street of the MGCV, but used to be on the edge of the village
- We have a soccer field - we don't play golf, we play soccer. Only a couple of people ever play golf. We enjoy soccer.
- We currently use the Valkenberg bridge and then go along the side of the M5 in order to get to Observatory.
- Methodist church was previously the primary school, with 7 classes. The whole hall was open so all classes took place in the same area. We now have a MGCV primary school which was completed in October 2015. They have a large hall which is not free and you need to write a letter and motivate why you would like to use it.
- The Village Tods Educare Centre is a safe haven for young children. The Green light project is also helping to sponsor foods.
- Laundry houses were used for handwashing. There is only one that is still open and used as a rate paying office where elderly people go to pay their bills.
- There was also a Caretaker’s house.
- Alexander road used to have an army camp and used to have much less traffic. There are houses along the pavement and there are incidents of children running into the road. We are concerned about future development add more traffic and making it less safe for children.
- We do not have a high school. People need to catch a train to the city in order to get to schools.
- No indoor recreational facility and no health clinic.
- We had access to the river when I was young and we could go and catch tadpoles and frogs.
- Greatest need is for housing. Each house has on average 3-4 backyard. Lack of sanitation is a problem for these backyard dwellers.
- The Community Hall is made of 2 houses that were converted into a hall as we had no other facility.
- Social development helped to start little gardens. John from Oude Molen helped the with the Greenlight Project for people to plant vegetables in their gardens. I also have a garden where I grow vegetables.
- Increase in substance abuse and teen pregnancy.
- There is a great need for jobs.
- We do not have a well-educated youth. Many do not even finish matric and start to use substances. MGCV has many single parents who do not earn a lot.
- We also need transport for elderly people.
- Our crime rate is still relatively low despite these issues.

NAME	QUESTION/STATEMENT	RESPONSE	COMMENT S/ACTIONS
Riad Davids	Do people own or rent their properties?	Approximately 20% rented, 80% owned.	
Hudson McComb	How many people and how many houses?	1000 people a few years ago 273 houses.	

Dan Nesper	How many of the properties have backyard dwellers?	Most of them.	
Peter Anders	What percentage of the youth would move elsewhere?	No one moves out. We were told the golf driving range would be used for housing, but it was a dump and is now used for golf.	
Marc Turok	There has been growth in population, but not in housing. Is it difficult to extend or expand your homes?	We can build. We have large properties and can fit in additional wendy houses, build around the houses and build second storeys.	
John Holmes	You mention many problems. Do you have ideas for solutions?  Have you thought about how Oude Molen and Alexandra can help?	We asked the councilor and city for golf driving range. They could have given it to us for recreational use or a multipurpose hall. The youth could have been kept busy there.  We have not considered how Alexandra can help. We have had some connection to Oude Molen. OM had a hall where our children could do sport which used to be free, but now they need to pay R2000 per month to use the hall and they cannot afford it.	
Riad Davids	If you were to build apartments for higher density you would need to demolish some housing. How does the community feel about that? There are only 2 ways, build up or get extra land.  It can be changed to higher density but are the people open to that that?	The houses are heritage so you cannot change the faces of the houses.  People do not really want that. We ask and ask for more housing, but we have lost faith that it will happen. We have been here for 90 years.	
Hudson McComb	Do you think families and young people stay here because they don't have jobs? Why do they chose to all stay here?	It is an aim for children to move out. They aim to move. Young boys and girls are doing wrong and the other need to move.  Carol: Why would you move? It is so central.  CF: Because they have other vision for their futures and there are many social issues like substance abuse.	
	What about Social Upliftment programmes?	Gardens. Social Development helps with 2-3 week programs but it is difficult as they then sit at home afterwards. There are many waiting periods for programs.  No continued education due to drugs and there is no rehabilitation centre/ If you are a substance abuser you will not want to stop and there is also a lack of interest.	
Lynette Munro?	Small businesses?	Only little shops, mainly run by foreigners who are backyard dwellers.	
	What about the Soup kitchen?	Greenlight project. Elderly ladies and others are being fed.	

**Lungelo Nokwaza:**

- I will be discussing the historical context and the tale of two cities.
- The presentation also includes references from academic sources.
- The Nguni people lived below the high plateau in a series of villages from KZN to the Eastern and Western Cape. There are many groupings under the Nguni people. It is a “Composite” or “collective” of various people that used to be called “bantú” people.
- In terms of our history, King Langalibalele stayed in Pinelands for 12 years after his release from Robin Island in 1875.
- There were also battles of the Zulu war. King Cetuywayo was also one of the first people who lived in Pinelands.
- Nbadeni was started in 1901, but people were moved from Ndabeni to Langa in 1923.
- The question is how we can accommodate these facts.
- Why were these people removed? There was a colonial policy of segregation, prejudice and dispossession of black people.
- Current guiding principles: readdress of colonial unjust policies, reconciliation, integration, diverse-coherent and sustainable communities, shared vision and destiny.
- Now we are living in a different dispensation, but this is all still very new. It can only change over a long time. Poor people are getting poorer and we had hoped that it would get better. There needs to be a redress of the colonial legacies.
- We need to embrace a spirit of reconciliation. Injustice was done for many different groups of people. We need to embrace reconciliation.
- Integration has been mentioned by many in meetings. It has been a central part of the National Development Plan. We need to “walk the talk” around these policy statements.
- We need to be a nation. We need to embrace a shared vision to create diverse coherent and sustainable communities.
- I think the goals have been set though these workshops; now we want them to be implemented.
- There is not an abundance of land so we seek something symbolic and to be part of the development.

Ideas for projects:

- Rondawels with thatched roofs. These could also be a tourist attraction for the area. Most tourists do not visit the villages and this could show how people live.
- We would like a
- Nguni Cultural Centre,
- Food Garden,
- Herb Gardens,
- Flower Gardens,
- Museums and education centres and
- Stalls in which we can exhibit our traditional lifestyle.

NAME	QUESTION/STATEMENT	RESPONSE	COMMENT S/ACTIONS
Peter Anders	What are the traditional leaders view on densification?	<p>If you can justify it through social healing. We need to look at whether it will create more social ills or not. There is population growth, but land will not grow. Densification allow you to build upwards.</p> <p>We have rituals that require space, but we would need to be more considerate and have communal spaces for such thing.</p> <p>Not only poor people need to live more densely. It is embraced by government so we support it in principle, but also have a few certain concerns.</p>	

Riad Davids	How do we go forward from here? Everyone presents what they want. Have you looked at the scale? 1 house or 10 houses? Do you have an idea of the size of these proposals?	This is still at a stage of conceptualization of the project. We are stating out claim in this presentation, and this will be taken further later. We would not want a large space as this would not be realistic, but we need a physical space for symbolic inclusion.	
Nisa Mamom	Is your council involved in the restitution land claim of Ndabeni trust?	We are all people from the neighbourhood. We are the custodians of our customs. There is no current legislation governing traditional leaders. There is an acceptance of our council. It is legislated in the Eastern Cape. We have Kings that are recognized.  We are still negotiating with government. We do not want to bite off more than we can chew.	
Riad Davids	Are you part of the current land claim or not?	No, we are not directly part of it. We are in support of the Khoi-Khoi land claims, but we do not have any claims ourselves at the moment.  Land claims are a complicated and long process.	
Hudson McComb	What is your Relationship with the Diverse Traditional Leaders?  The Diverse traditional leaders and the Khoi and other cultural groups would have had the same list so I am wondering how many such cultural centres we can accommodate in this area.	We had a meeting with the Diverse Traditional Leaders few weeks ago. We have no official agreements, but we do have many discussions with them.	
Heinrich Kammeyer	Is it necessary for culture to have a spatial centre?  Would you rather have it as an educational aspect as part of curriculums. It is important to record the body of knowledge that has to be shown and transmitted.	Every process needs to run in such a way to allow people to enrich the body of knowledge.  We take cognizance of the fact that other people have also been living here for a long time, we only ask that our forefathers and our stories are also acknowledged.	

**Presentation by Robin Trust - Wayne Bruton and others from Robin Trust**

Cathy Miller:

- Robin Trust is in Oude Molen Eco-Village.
- We wanted to tell you what we do and why we are in Oude Molen Eco-Village.
- It was started in 1990s by a single mom, Les, who lived in Pinelands, with 2 daughters. One daughter, Robin, was disabled. Les did not know what to do with her daughter, Robin. She trained a carer who looked after her. Other people were interested in gaining training as a carer and there was a great demand for carers in the community. She started a non-profit organisation. She started training carers who could take care of people in Pinelands.
- It was a self-funded operation. They were located in Valkenberg prefab wards, with very limited facilities.
- Many people in the community helped the project to grow.
- Robin Trust got register through the SA Nursing Council in order to train nurses.
- Another ward was opened for training.
- A respite ward followed for people whose families went away for a while or for day-care patients.
- A step down facility was added. Robin Trust was one of the first stepdown facilities and is now a specialised Alzheimers and Dementia facility as well.

- We have a full nursing course now that allows people to become fully qualified sisters. It is upliftment of people who start training as carers and work their way up.
- We have had funding from a few external sources, but have mainly been self-funded. We receive no government funding.
- It runs as a non-profit organisation. There are no shareholders, we do not get paid huge salaries and we really want it as a combination of upliftment and providing care.

Johnathan Stuurman- senior training

- Since 2005 we have produced 4890 carers and 1134 nurses.
- We are registered with the SA Nursing Council.
- When we encounter difficulties, we have a highly motivated attitudes. This is why we have a pass-rate of 95%.
- We are adding to the educational needs for the country. This supports the Millennial Development goals to reduce extreme poverty. We also train the carers to ensure that the patients' maintain their health in their homes so that they live sustainable lives in terms of nutrition etc.

Nazeema Ebrahiem - Alzheimers and Frailcare Unit (The nest)

- We have 23 registered beds. We need to provide care and protect the patients from themselves. We need to help them holistically. We are one of the few units that can provide 1 on 1 care. There are many people that do home based care, but do not provide the clinical hours to let their carers qualify.
- We go through many inspection from many bodies. We have passed every single time.
- Being in the Village allows for the warmth to create a home away from home.
- Sub-acute unit for rehabilitation and stepdown facility.
- Often Medical aids will not pay for an acute facility, but will pay more easily for a sub-acute facility to prepare patients for a safe discharge.
- We have a multi-disciplinary approach in the treatment and care of patients.
- We have a the lowest 30 day readmission rate in the country which we have received a reward for.

Caley Viljoen:

- Community carers. Most of our carers are placed back in the community.

Marx Kruger:

- Thank you to Oude Molen who have been contributing to help what Robin Trust has established over the years. The environment is therapeutic to the patients. It is all through word of mouth that new carers come to be trained.
- What are our hopes: to operate in a safe environment, maintaining culture, heritage and memory of the village, utilising resource efficiently/
- We must ensure that we keep our space. We would like to be part of the live-work-play environment of the future.

NAME	QUESTION/STATEMENT	RESPONSE	COMMENT S/ACTIONS
MK	I am very encourage by these presentations. It is very important to have these presentations and see these		

### Presentation by Oude Molen Eco Village – John Holmes

John Holmes:

- I have worked with sustainable and renewable energy. We have looked at Biodigestors, wind turbines and different methodologies for job creation within Oude Molen.
- We realized the Oude Molen could grow in a renewable and sustainable way.
- Western Cape used to have around 3000 properties. We watched as it got sold off in order for government to get money to have larger budgets. There are only around 750 properties left in the Western Cape. At the waterfront many small stakeholders who were thrown out to make space for large businesses due to the capitalist system.

- I want to present an alternative. Global Ecovillage Network. There are now 1000s of eco villages around the world. Eco-village provides jobs. All the systems require people to install them.
- It also reduces stress and they are shown that they could work with passion and reverse the stress pattern that we are all living with. People put money into rent, vehicles and food and the prices go up and we get caught in a vicious cycle of stress. We try keep up and the poorest cannot keep up.
- Politician have a huge problem trying to find money for the ever increasing demand.
- I am proposing an opposite system. People who go through the eco-village become passionate about something. We have a place where rentals are not increased and allows for people to grow their businesses. If you developed each and every one of the villages the budget for other things like mental health would be reduced.
- The government of Cameroon was astounded at the results of eco-villages and had a “wakeup”. They created a new eco-village department. These communities have many facilities such as gardens and community centres, recycling etc. Not only did they set up the department, but they are converting all their villages into eco-villages.
- We want to expand at Oude Molen.
- Eco-village takes people and trains them. For years people have been coming from Valkenberg and have worked in the gardens and used it as a halfway house and have been able to go home healthier.
- All the things that people here hope to do, would fit into the ecovillage alternative.
- I am running the tourism component for TRUP Committee. I did some investigations into wind turbines. I think we need to put up a wind turbine with an observation deck so people can see the entire area.

**Closing comments:**

**Melikaya Ntshingwa:**

- We will take this process and the comments into the proposals.
- We were also receiving comments from the First Nation.
- We will reconvene in a month’s time when we will be further in the process of forming a consolidated scenario.

We would like to reconvene for the next session, on **Thursday the 4<sup>th</sup> of August 2016**, between 6.00pm and 8.00pm. (Venue tbc.)