



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

SAFETY PLAN

2020/2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Introduction | 3 |
| 2. Objective | 3 |
| 3. Vision | 3 |
| 4. Mission | 4 |
| 5. Regulatory Framework | 4 |
| 6. Demands and Expectations | 4 |
| 7. Plan | 5 |
| 7.1 Building Partnerships | 5 |
| 7.2 Control room | 5 |
| 7.3 Closed circuit television | 6 |
| 7.4 Number plate recognition | 6 |
| 7.5 Social Crime Prevention / Awareness | 6 |
| 7.6 Neighborhood Watches | 7 |
| 8. Internal Role-players | 7 |
| 8.1 Fire services | 7 |
| 8.2 Disaster Management | 9 |
| 8.3 Traffic Services | 12 |
| 8.4 Municipal Law Enforcement | 13 |
| 9. Conclusion | 14 |
| 10. Stellenbosch Municipality Safety Network: Contact List | 15 |

1. INTRODUCTION

Stellenbosch municipality covers an area of approximately 980 km². The area stretches from Raithby in the south, to Bottelary, Koelenhof, and Klapmuts in the north, then over the Helshoogte Pass to Pniel, Kylemore, Groendal and Franschhoek in the east. This vast area also includes informal settlements (in Kayamandi, Klapmuts, Franschhoek-Langrug and Jamestown) which lie between the formal human settlements.

Stellenbosch Municipality is committed to the safety and security of the communities that resides within its municipal boundaries. In this context, safety and security is not only viewed as a national, provincial or local government competency, but a partnership between formal and informal constituencies comprising of ordinary community members within the municipal area.

The South African Constitution upholds the notion that everybody has the right to freedom, safety and security. The safety of persons and property is therefore vitally important for the physical and emotional well-being of people, as well as for the continuity and protection of economic activity (business). Without respect for individual safety and property rights it would be impossible for people to live peacefully without fear of attack, and for business to flourish. The extent of crime in South Africa does however not only have a detrimental impact on the livelihood of citizens, but also has a constraining effect on the general economy. Crime discourages investment and consequently hampers growth, which in turn leads to high unemployment. If not taken seriously, escalating crime has the potential to derail both the social and economic prosperity of Stellenbosch.

Therefore, to ensure the safety of all communities in the WC024 Area, as well as the growing number of tourists, students and daily commuters that travel to and from Stellenbosch and Franschhoek, the municipality is employing a multi-pronged strategy to stem and reduce crime in WC024.

The purpose of the safety and security strategy is thus to reduce crime and increase safety through an integrated, multi-pronged approach. The strategy is revised annually to ensure it remains relevant to the real challenges of the day. To this end, the municipality partners with a range of stakeholders ranging from SAPS, Stellenbosch University, as well as various private, public and community-based safety and security organisations and institutions.

2. OBJECTIVE

Stellenbosch Municipality plans to address anti-social behavior and crime by forging partnerships with internal and external stakeholders in safety and security. These partnerships will promote a safe environment for all citizens and visitors to the WC024 area.

3. VISION

Through its Safety and Security Strategy, the department aims to make Stellenbosch municipality the safest municipality in South Africa.

4. MISSION

Through its multi-pronged strategy, integrated planning and co-operative governance, the municipality takes a zero-tolerance approach to crime in order to create a safer environment for all residents and visitors to the WC024 Municipal area.

5. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996, defines the objectives of Local Government. This includes the promotion of a safe and healthy environment and to encourage communities and community organisations to participate in Local Government matters.

All internal municipal services and actions are governed by the following statutory framework:

- *The Constitution of South Africa, 1993(Act 103 of 1993)*
- *Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977)*
- *Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act 99 of 1987)*
- *National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996)*
- *Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002)*
- *Secondhand Goods Act, 2009, Act 6 of 2009.*
- *Government Gazette 41982 Notice No.1114 dated 19 October 2018*
- *Western Cape Noise Regulations PN 200/ 2013*
- *WCO24 Municipal by laws*
- *Safety at Sports & Recreational Events Act, 2010,*
- *Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)*
- *Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998)*
- *The White Paper on Local Government dated 9 March 1998*
- *Resolutions and policies of Council,*
- *Hazardous Substances Act, 15 of 1973,*
- *National Key Points act, 102 of 1980,*
- *National Nuclear Regulatory Act, 47 of 1999,*
- *Occupational Health and safety Act, 85 of 1993, Prevention of Illegal Eviction (PIE) from An Unlawful Occupation of land Act, 19 of 1998,*
- *Refugees Act, 130 of 1998,*

6. DEMANDS AND EXPECTATIONS

The following outcomes are envisaged and expected through the implementation of the Safety Plan.

- Reduced crime
- Improved safety
- Rapid response to emergency calls
- High visibility patrols and community reassurance patrols
- Reduced traffic accidents and infringements
- Provide a professional, efficient and transparent service

- Build relationships in order to enhance capability to fight crime
- Adopt and implement Batho Pele principles
- Enhanced policing through technology

7. PLAN

7.1 Building Partnerships

Strengthening partnerships and using the platform of the Stellenbosch Safety Initiative (SSI) form the basis of the Safety Plan. A multi-disciplinary, integrated approach is embraced as part of this plan. The SSI will include public, private and community-based stakeholders in safety and security.

To achieve this, the following role players have been identified as key stakeholders and partners for success:

- South African Police Services (SAPS)
- Department of Community Safety (DOCS)
- Neighbourhood and Farm Watches (NHWs)
- Community Policing Forums (CPFs)
- Private and Corporate Business
- Private Security Companies
- Department of Correctional Services
- Department of Justice
- Department of Education
- University of Stellenbosch: Campus Control
- Stellenbosch Municipality
 - Law Enforcement
 - Traffic Services
 - Fire and Rescue
 - Disaster Management.

Building collaborative partnerships with all stakeholders, primary law enforcement agencies in particular, will remain the core tenet of the safety plan

7.2 Municipal Control Room: Joint Operating Center (JOC)

The municipality is finalizing its central control room which will provide seating for representatives from all the key members of the SSI. This will allow for joint monitoring and communication among members on safety and security matters. It will also include the monitoring of municipal bylaw transgressions, criminal activity, emergency response in case of disasters and emergencies and a range of other safety and security related incidents. The SSI is open to any registered entity which contributes toward safety and security initiatives in the Stellenbosch Municipality. One dedicated emergency number is provided to residents within the municipal boundaries which will mobilise all relevant units in response to alerts received on this number: 021 808 8999. Additionally, the control room also monitors a dedicated WhatsApp

number for general and safety complaints within the municipal boundaries of Stellenbosch: The WhatsApp number is 079 622 4722.

7.3 Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)

The occurrence of crime is predictable in certain hot spots and the best way for the Municipality to address this challenge, is through the installation of a CCTV surveillance network on a continuous basis across the Municipality. The CCTC cameras are monitored from the control room, hence the sharing of the control room with other safety partners. This will allow for a faster and more effective response. The Municipality envisages to have a dedicated response team to respond to camera and license plate recognition incidents. The CCTV network will continue to be rolled out to all areas of the municipality. Installation of cameras will be based on a CCTV Camera Masterplan with the input of security stakeholders/ communities, etc.

Analysis of the camera footage helps to determine hot spots, crime patterns and problem areas which can influence deployment patterns – thus assisting in gathering crime intelligence as well as planning, which can lead to the prosecution of criminals, as the footage is allowed as evidence in court.

The camera operators utilize these cameras to detect emergency situations, and alert the appropriate security partners (Fire, Traffic, Law Enf, Campus security, South African Police Service, etc.) to react faster to accurate scene/locations.

Stellenbosch University also has CCTV cameras which they have offered the link to the Municipal control room.

Several ward councillors have started investing ward allocation funds in safeguarding their communities and to build a safer area. Continued investment in CCTV is critical to a number of the transformational priorities, not only does it aid efforts to ensure excellence in basic service delivery by detecting potential incidents that require attention, it also ensures safer communities.

7.4 Number Plate Recognition System (LPR)

The use of this system continues to assist with the apprehension of wanted persons and recovery of stolen vehicles or vehicles operating with false or duplicate registration plates. The LPR cameras are strategically placed and gives alerts on vehicles of interest, which in turn is shared with our SAPS and security partners.

7.5 Social Crime Prevention

The department will continue with the implementation of social crime prevention initiatives through educational awareness programs conducted at schools, ECD Centers, tertiary institutions and community-based events and institutions. These programs form the cornerstone of the municipality's preventative measures to keep crime in check and to educate the public about fire safety and how to respond in disaster situations. It is envisaged that all stakeholders will eventually become part of an extensive and comprehensive social crime prevention program that will run throughout the year.

The strategy envisages the establishment of a strategic alliance between all stakeholders against crime, bringing the stakeholders together in a centralized control room and building awareness and knowledge within communities on how to contribute to the creation of a safe and secure community.

7.6 Neighborhood Watches

The Stellenbosch Municipality has embarked on a project to actively support neighborhood watches (NHWs) and to mobilise communities to support it. This include direct assistance to NHWs to formalize their registration with the department of community safety (DOCS) so that they can qualify for financial support and participate in sanctioned safety projects. The NHWs forms a critical part of the community-based safety focus of the municipality in that NHWs are located in the communities and understand the particular challenges faced by those communities. In addition to the support received from DOCS, the municipality will also provide training for under-resourced neighborhood watches and provide them with radios for swift and effective communication with the municipal control room as and when required.

8. INTERNAL ROLE-PLAYERS

8.1 Fire Services

The Stellenbosch Municipal Fire and Rescue section is dedicated towards the provision of services that seek to safeguard the public against fire and other natural and man-made disasters and emergencies.

It is the responsibility of each member of the Fire Services to support the mission by subscribing to the following values.

The **role of the Fire and Rescue Services** is to deal pro-actively and reactively with the following:

- I. The pro-active provision of general fire safety guidance and assistance in respect of venues and its users.
- II. Protection and rescue of life and property from any threatening danger.
- III. Prevent the outbreak or spread of fire.
- IV. Extinguish fire.
- V. Any other duties as stipulated in the Fire Brigade Services Act.
- VI. Through the Department of Planning and Development and Building Department, consolidate initial structural damage assessments from other departments, conduct evaluations of structures, support efforts of property owners to address structural issues.
- VII. Assist SAPS with inspections at licensed premises to combat illegal activities identified by crime intelligence.

- VIII. Determine slide (land) danger areas of informal settlements, oversee the direction, management and cordoning-off of identified slopes and stabilise.
- IX. Activate the Disaster Management Unit in case of any life-threatening incident, for example; flooding, loss of residence due to fire, etc.
- X. Conduct annual evacuation drills at designated buildings and premises.

Due to two facts, i.e. the seasonal nature of the high fire risk areas (fynbos, veld and forestry, for a period of four months annually) and the high costs of professional fire fighters, it is foreseen that the total component of fire-fighters shall not only consist of professional members, but that extensive use of retained fire-fighters (temporary contract appointments) will be made. These fire-fighters, even though temporarily employed, must be trained to a professional level for compliance to the International Fire Service Accreditation Council (IFSAC) and safety requirements (the Occupational Health and Safety Act) to attain proficiency in fire-fighting skills. They will only be employed for fire-fighting and related services, thus only the operational spectrum of firefighting. The appointment of these temporary fire-fighters does greatly alleviate the burden on the professional core of the service. A reservist policy was subsequently approved by Council and to date a total of 25 reservists have enrolled for the program.

Primary fire prevention functions focus on public education, fire inspection, law enforcement, and fire/hazardous material release investigations. The integration of activities in these areas will produce the most effective use of available resources and ultimately, result in achievement of the section's goal, that is, the prevention of fires, saving lives, minimizing injuries, educating the public and protecting property and the environment.

Objectives of inspection activities are to:

- I. Prevent fires, loss of life, and property in structures.
- II. Compliance with the National Building Regulations.
- III. Develop pre-fire plans.
- IV. Familiarize firefighters with buildings/occupancies to which they may be called to conduct emergency operations.
- V. Maintain existing automatic fire detection and extinguishing systems in working order.
- VI. Develop the respect and support of the citizens by forging a positive relationship between Fire Services and the broader community.
- VII. Help owners and/or occupants to understand and eliminate unsafe conditions.
- VIII. Prevent illegal storage, disposal or release of hazardous materials.

Types of inspections conducted include:

- I. New building construction.
- II. New trading licensing and renewals.
- III. Multi-family residential Units.

- IV. Institutional - day-cares, hospitals and nursing homes.
- V. Historical buildings/residences
- VI. Commercial and industrial occupancies.
- VII. Tenant improvements of commercial/industrial and public educational buildings.
- VIII. Premises dealing with and/or storing fireworks
- IX. Plantations for identification of danger areas, access roads and alternatives, and firebreaks
- X. All events taking place in the WC024

Educating citizens concerning services provided by the fire services section and how to summon those services can play a critical role in determining whether there is a successful outcome to an emergency incident. Public safety education is clearly an important consideration in developing positive public attitudes towards the fire service.

8.2 Disaster Management

The focus of disaster management has shifted predominantly **from reactive to proactive** at local, provincial and national level due to the pervasiveness of extreme weather conditions threatening our natural resources, environment and therefore our very existence.

The purpose of Stellenbosch Municipality: Disaster Management is to ensure co-ordination of multi-disciplinary and multi-sectorial risk reduction actions and processes by creating integrated **institutional capacity** for Disaster Risk Management, Risk Assessment, Response and Recovery and implementation of measures aimed at: -

- I. Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters;
- II. Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters;
- III. Emergency preparedness;
- IV. A rapid and effective response to disasters; and
- V. Post- disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

The disaster management plan of the municipality is reviewed annually and:

- I. Anticipates the types of disasters that are likely to occur in its area of jurisdiction and what their possible effect might be;
- II. Places emphasis on measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone areas, communities and households at risk;
- III. Promotes disaster management research;
- IV. Identifies and address weaknesses in capacity to deal with disasters;
- V. Provides for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies;
- VI. Facilitates a rapid and effective response to disaster; and
- VII. List processes to deliver post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

The first step is to make **risk reduction a priority** with a strong institutional basis for implementation. This is an ongoing process to prioritise risk reduction in Stellenbosch Municipality. In South Africa, and for that matter, Stellenbosch, disaster risk management is now regarded as ‘everybody’s business’, emphasising the responsibilities of all role-players, not only those who have historically been associated with Disaster Management.

Disaster Management is a continuous process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention.

Increased public awareness is a primary element of risk reduction. These awareness programs and the creation of widespread understanding about disaster reduction have always been crucial elements in risk management strategies. The Disaster Management Act of 2002 noted that particular attention must be given to improving education, training and awareness in all communities, especially vulnerable ones.

In response to the need, the disaster management section has embarked on several awareness campaigns conducted in communities, schools, professional and commercial channels, on a continuous basis. In order to create a culture of prevention, there needs to be a larger degree of public participation and popular understanding. The importance of this tool in effective disaster risk reduction cannot be overstated and assumes different forms.

Current hazards identified which poses a risk to the WCO24

The following table contains a list of current potential disaster risks to which the Stellenbosch Municipality is exposed to:

| | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Aircraft accidents |
| 2. | Alien invasive species |
| 3. | Chemical spills: Hazmat |
| 4. | Chlorine stations |
| 5. | Climate change: (high/strong winds, severe heat/cold) etc. |
| 6. | Communicable disease: (e.g. Coronavirus) |
| 7. | Crime |
| 8. | Dam Wall Failure: Ida’s Valley |
| 9. | Drought |
| 10. | Environmental pollution: (air, water, ground contamination, pesticides) |
| 11. | Erosion |
| 12. | Explosive storage: (fuel, gas) |
| 13. | Fire – Veld & Runaway Fires |
| 14. | Floods |
| 15. | Gail force winds and thunderstorms |
| 16. | General road accidents |
| 17. | Hazardous material (Hazmat) road accident risk |
| 18. | Infrastructure Decay: No / dysfunctional infrastructure / service delivery (sewerage, toilets, grey water, electricity) |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 19. | Insufficient hydrants |
| 20. | IT – Failure of system: Access to info |
| 21. | Population density – informal areas |
| 22. | Poverty |
| 23. | Power failure |
| 24. | Rock Falls |
| 25. | Seismic: Earthquakes |
| 26. | Strikes / Social conflict |
| 27. | Structural decay |
| 28. | Substance abuse |
| 29. | Transport incidents (road, railway accidents) |

Specific Risk Reduction Projects for the 2020/2021 Financial Year

- I. Identify communities most at risk from disaster impacts and **develop strategies** to assist and communicate with them;
- II. **Promote and ensure a culture of risk avoidance** among stakeholders by capacitating all role players through integrated education, training and public awareness supported by scientific research as well as implement integrated disaster management plans and risk reduction programs in accordance with approved frameworks.
- III. **Awareness programmes** does not only stimulate the mind but have a positive influence on the alleviation of poverty by building pathways for communication, education and social mobility. A school safety program has many benefits by linking the school to the family and the broader community in the context of disaster risk reduction.
- IV. **Emergency numbers** to be distributed across all sectors;
- V. An **assessment** for established informal structures (back-yard dwellers) in Groendal, Franschoek and Klapmuts to assess disaster management needs. Lanquedoc and Kylemore have already been completed;
- VI. An **assessment** conducted in Lanquedoc to determine the increase of vulnerability to wildfires in the area
- VII. Establishment, initiation and training of **informal settlement response teams** (community members) for assisting in fire-fighting operations;
- VIII. **Training and awareness programmes** for municipal departments regarding shared responsibility for disaster management plans and operations;
- IX. **Training in Incident Management** - extension of the programme to include other sections such as Traffic Services and Law Enforcement;
- X. A disaster management representative will be **represented** in all operational joint operation centers (JOC) which acts as a **liaison** between inter-departmental and external role-players during operations. This includes **visibility at and co-ordination** of events throughout WC024.
- XI. **Disaster reduction education in schools** to promote risk reduction through co-curricular activities, e.g. Survival/life skills.

- XII. Further develop and ensure effective **partnerships** with NGO's to stimulate risk reduction strategies throughout WC024.
- XIII. **Awareness programmes at Stellenbosch University** to promote safety amongst the student fraternity.

8.3 TRAFFIC SERVICES

Road safety and the high fatality rate on South African roads have become a burning issue, also in the Stellenbosch Municipality. While the quality of road infrastructure, visible policing and congestion contributes to the high accident rates, many are also related to driver behavior.

In its operational response plan the traffic services section seek to address all the factors (human, vehicle and roads/environment) that contribute to accidents (crashes) on the roads within the WC024 area. This approach is based on reliable research data which have been accumulated locally, nationally and internationally. In analysing the data, the section can ascertain the frequency of accidents, where and when (time of day) it occurs and the severity (type) of accidents. Through this approach the traffic services can deploy resources more efficiently and effectively to mitigate the risk of fatalities on WC024 roads.

Focus Areas for - 2020/2021 Financial Year

Traffic Enforcement

- I. Ensure the constant free flow of traffic
- II. Enforcement of the National Road Traffic Act and National Land Transport Act
- III. To perform all duties of peace officers in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act
- IV. To achieve a measurable improvement in road user behaviour – including skill level of drivers, safer decision-making and better regard for other road users.
- V. To reduce the incidence of traffic offences, including speeding, dangerous driving, drunk-driving and driving under the influence of a narcotic substance, dangerous overtaking, moving violations, etc.
- VI. Parking enforcement
- VII. To ensure that un-roadworthy (including overloaded) vehicles are removed from the road
- VIII. Point-duty during morning, midday and evening peak at critical locations as well as school points
- IX. Special operations focussing on driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, illegal racing, transportation of illegal substances
- X. To develop education programmes for vehicle road users to enhance their road safety knowledge
- XI. Road safety training and education provided for crèches, nursery, schools, primary/high schools, colleges, university as well as pedestrians, cyclists, farm workers, rehabilitation centres and youth groups. Training also includes learner's licence programs for youth and scholar patrol and level-crossing awareness.
- XII. Accident (post-crash) response and information gathering on accident (crash) scenes.
- XIII. Events (road closures, escort duties)

- XIV. Incident management of national key points including escorting of dangerous substances.
- XV. Public Transport activities and checking of roadworthy status buses and minibuses.
- XVI. ANPR (automatic number-plate recognition) focusing on offenders with outstanding fines
- XVII. Increase in capacity of the municipal impound facility

Traffic Administration

- I. Conducting driving and learner's license testing
- II. Conducting driver's license conversions/renewals
- III. Accepting and processing Public Driver Permit (PDP) applications
- IV. Conducting vehicle testing (all classes of vehicles)
- V. Vehicle registration and licensing
- VI. Ensure effective court section functioning with the assistance of the appointed external service provider to process all notices
- VII. Sound financial management of the court section

8.4 MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Declaration 1114 of Government Gazette 4 of 1982, which was amended and promulgated in the Government Gazette of 19 October 2018, granted law enforcement officers more arresting powers in terms of certain offences. Prior to this change municipal law enforcement officers only had powers to enforce municipal bylaws, while criminal related transgressions were the exclusive domain of SAPS. This change meant that all law enforcement officers had to undergo appropriate training and be re-issued with competency certificates as peace officers. Stellenbosch Municipality was fortunate that the South African Police Services agreed to provide the basic minimum training during December 2018, which then made it possible for them to be re-appointed as peace officers.

While reviewing the safety and security strategy the municipality had to acknowledge the changing crime environment in WC024 and actively pursued closer working relationships with SAPS and private security companies active in the WC024 area. This closer working relationship was extended to formal partnership through the Stellenbosch Safety Initiative (SSI). As criminals become smarter and migrated from the Cape Metro area it became imperative for the municipality to find more effective ways to fight crime.

The municipality have successfully completed the action plan as identified during the previous review. This included the installation of License Plate Recognition cameras (LPR) at all the main entrances and exits to Stellenbosch and Franschhoek. These LPR cameras are supplemented with additional LPR cameras within residential areas which make it possible to track the direction of suspect vehicles linked to criminal activity in WC024 area.

Focus for the 2020/2021 financial year:

- I. Effective monitoring and surveillance of CCTV cameras with reaction units to respond immediately
- II. Establishment and implementation of the CBD Safety Project - Zero tolerance approach towards petty crime - visible policing focusing on CBDs of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek nodes.
- III. Weekly operational planning with SAPS and safety partners.
- IV. Amendment of the structure of Law Enforcement to accommodate identified needs
- V. Establishment of the Tactical Response Unit (TRU)
- VI. Strengthening coordination of communication Strategies between neighbouring municipalities
- VII. Social Crime Prevention Strategies in conjunction with the Community Development Department in terms of Council's Street People Policy and Social Justice SOP.
- VIII. Liaise with the District Municipality in terms of sharing of resources and information flow.
- IX. Use of new technology to improve enforcement strategies.
- X. Compiling of security and safety camera master plan for WC024
- XI. Completion of the municipal control room – Joint Operating Centre (JOC).
- XII. Issuing of radios to all neighbourhood watches to be able to communicate with and through the Stellenbosch Municipality control room (JOC).
- XIII. Provide training to Neighbourhood watches
- XIV. Implementation of the externally funded law enforcement (Rent-a-Cop) policy
- XV. Implementation of the Reservist policy

9. CONCLUSION

The Protection Services Department will continue to focus on its four core mandates as laid out in legislation. These mandates are: Traffic Law Enforcement, Fire Services Management, Disaster Management and Municipal Bylaw Enforcement.

Operational priorities will be planned and implemented to achieve the listed goals and objectives as laid out in this Strategy.

The fight against crime cannot be won by any single entity operating separately and in isolation. The Stellenbosch Municipality therefore places great value and importance on embracing collaborative partnerships with various internal and external role players active in the WC024 area of jurisdiction. The needs of the community must be considered, to enable the rendering of a professional, client-centered service that is sufficient and effective. The municipality views the safety of its residents as a priority and embraces an integrated and multi-agency approach to deal with crime collectively. This will be operationalized through the municipal joint operations center (JOC) and the implementation of the social crime prevention strategy that

seek to build awareness of safety, security and disaster management through educational and awareness programs.

The municipal safety and security strategy also seek to identify and address resource constraints that hamper effective and efficient service delivery by the various sections in the protection services department. The aims and objectives of the safety and security strategy can only be achieved when these constraints are addressed. Further to this, the municipality will formalize mutually beneficial partnerships with communities through local neighborhood watches in order to stem the increasing social decay and lawlessness that have taken route in vulnerable communities throughout WC024. In a proactive approach the department intends to place more emphasis on the “Broken Windows” approach in crime prevention, and rolling it out by means of training interventions to neighborhood watches in targeted communities. The strategy can and will only be successful if communities and community organizations become actively involved in crime prevention initiatives through recognized structures such as SAPS, neighborhood watches, municipal law enforcement, private security companies, local and community-based non-governmental organisations (NGOs), etc.

10. STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY SAFETY NETWORK: CONTACT DETAILS

| | | |
|--|------------|--|
| Municipal Manager – Geraldine Mettler | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 8025 |
| | Cell No: | 082 312 3063 |
| | Fax No: | 021- 886 6749 |
| | E-mail: | geraldine.mettler@stellenbosch.gov.za |
| Director Community & Protection Services – Gary Boshoff | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 8437 |
| | Cell No: | 082 474 4268 |
| | Fax No: | 021 – 883 2054 |
| | E-mail: | gary.boshoff@stellenbosch.gov.za |
| Senior Manager: Protection Services – Charl Kitching | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 8815 |
| | Cell No: | 084 887 4310 |
| | Fax No: | 021 883 2054 |
| | E-mail: | Charl.Kitching@stellenbosch.gov.za |
| Manager Fire Services - Wayne Smith | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 8771 |
| | Cell No: | 071 443 7337 |
| | Fax No: | 021 – 883 3200 |
| | E-mail: | wayne.smith@stellenbosch.gov.za |
| Senior Coordinator: Disaster Management - Shezayd Seigels | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 8888 |
| | Cell No: | 082 050 4834 |
| | Fax No: | 086 574 6470 |
| | E-mail: | shezayd.seigels@stellenbosch.gov.za |

| | | |
|---|------------|--|
| Deputy Chief Traffic Law Enforcement - Harold Williams | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 8838 |
| | Cell No: | 082 415 2178 |
| | E-mail: | harold.williams@stellenbosch.gov.za |
| Deputy Chief Traffic Administration – Ayanda Royi | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 8846 |
| | Cell No: | 065 834 2508 |
| | E-mail: | ayanda.royi@stellenbosch.gov.za |
| Chief Law Enforcement - Neville Langenhoven | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 8497 |
| | Cell No: | 084 506 5060 |
| | Fax No: | 021 – 808 8182 |
| | E-mail: | neville.langenhoven@stellenbosch.gov.za |
| Deputy Chief Law Enforcement - Cedric Thorpe | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 8937 |
| | Cell No: | 082 381 5555 |
| | Fax No: | 021 – 808 8182 |
| | E-mail: | cedric.thorpe@stellenbosch.gov.za |
| Communications – Stuart Grobbelaar | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 8172 |
| | Cell No: | 084 036 1395 |
| | E-mail: | Stuart.grobbelaar@stellenbosch.gov.za |
| Stellenbosch Municipality Control Room | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 8890/1 |
| Cape Winelands Fire Services - Control Room | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line | 021 – 887 4446/888 5275 |
| Cape Winelands Disaster Management - Shaun Minnies | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 888 5143/888 5837 |
| | Cell No: | 082 779 9823 |
| | Fax No: | 021 – 886 7250 |
| | E-mail: | shaun.minnies@capewinelands.gov.za |
| SAPS: Control Room – Stellenbosch | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 809 5012/5015 |
| SAPS: Control Room Cloetesville | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 888 5940 |
| SAPS: Control Room Franschhoek | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 876 8061 |
| SAPS: Control Room Groot Drakenstein | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 874 8019 |
| SAPS: Control Room Klipmuts | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 875 8000 |
| SAPS: Control Room Somerset West | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 850 1303 |

| | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SAPS: Control Room Kayamandi | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 889 5761 |
| Ambulance Services - Control Room (Goodwood) | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 937 0500 |
| Metro: Control Room | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 948 9900 |
| SSI Control Room (Stellenbosch Safety Initiative) | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 886 8976 |
| Provincial Disaster Management JOC - Control Room | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 937 0810 |
| | Fax No: | 021 – 931 9031 |
| PAWC (District Health) - Denise Johnson | | |
| | Cell No: | 084 953 6659 |
| University Stellenbosch Campus Control | | |
| Contact Details | Land Line: | 021 – 808 4666 (Camera Room) 021 - 808 9111 (Security) |
| Security partners: | | |
| ABC Security | | 084 405 0478 |
| AM Security | | 076 090 9870 |
| Stallion | | 076 436 7733 |
| Stellenbosch Watch | | 071 202 2127 |
| TSU | | 083 703 2715 |
| Fidelity-ADT | | 083 645 9549 |
| Proman Security | | 076 768 0898 |
| Dogs and All | | 082 890 5661 |
| Franschhoek Estate Security | | 082 414 1110 |
| Private Protection Services | | 074 307 1995 |
| Pepler Alarms | | 082 878 1555 |
| All Star Security | | 072 427 6438 |
| WSI | | 082 453 7760 |