



Western Cape  
Government

FOR YOU

Police Oversight and  
Community Safety

2022/23 - 2023/24  
POLICING NEEDS AND  
PRIORITIES (PNP)

# The Cape Winelands District Municipality Report

## CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

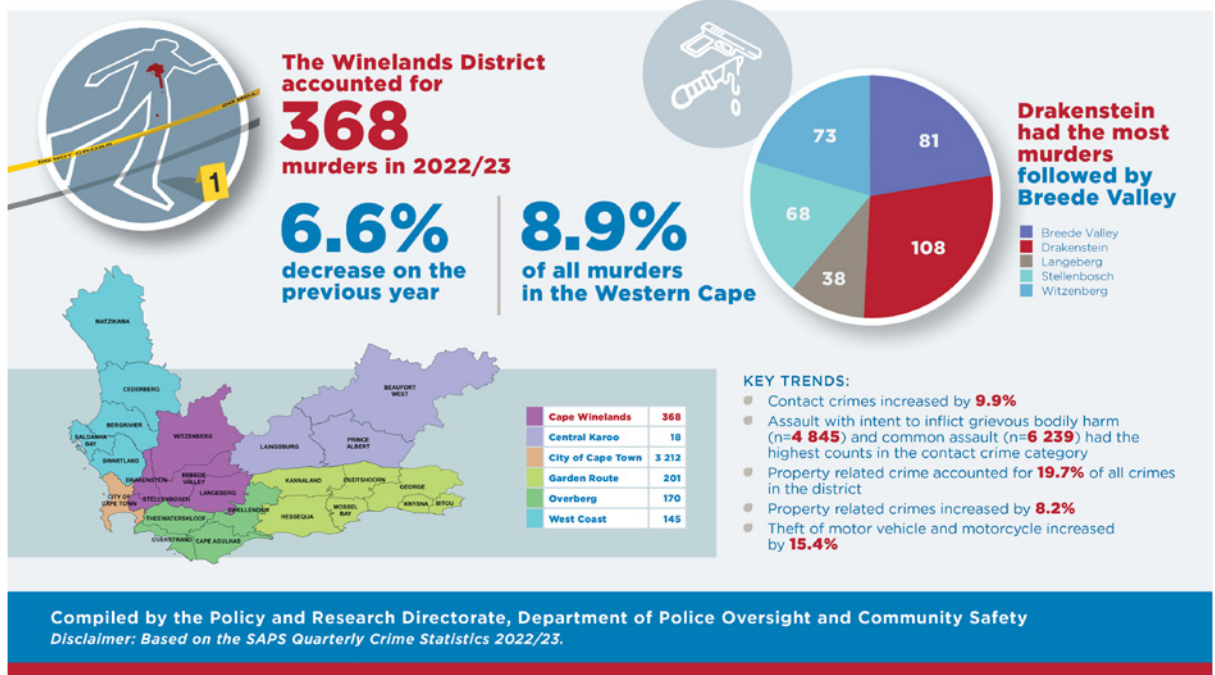
There are five municipalities in the Cape Winelands District namely Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, Witzenberg, Breede Valley, and Langeberg as well as 23 police stations. The former two clusters (i.e. Winelands and Worcester clusters) are, as of August 2022, organised into one police District, which is aligned with the District municipal boundaries.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2022). *Cape Winelands District Municipal Overview*, p. 6.



Minister for Police  
Oversight and  
Community Safety,  
Mr Reagen Allen  
addressing stakeholders  
at the Cape Winelands  
PNP engagement.





ABOVE: Cape Winelands District annual crime statistics: 2022/23<sup>2</sup>

**There were 368 murders in the Winelands District in 2022/23. This was a decrease of 6.6% compared to the previous year. The Cape Winelands district accounted for 8.9% of all murders in the Western Cape.**

## CRIME OVERVIEW

There were 368 murders in the Winelands District in 2022/23. This was a decrease of 6.6% compared to the previous year. The Cape Winelands district accounted for 8.9% of all murders in the Western Cape. Drakenstein had the most murders followed by Breede Valley.

An increase of 9.9% in contact crimes is noted. Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and common assault had the highest counts in the contact crime category. Property related crime accounted for 19.7% of all crimes in the district.

## PNP METHODOLOGY FOR 2022/23 - 2023/24

The Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS) used a mixed methodology for the annual Policing Needs and Priority (PNP) determination that yielded both qualitative and quantitative results for the 2022/23 -

23/24 financial years. A desktop analysis was conducted of key policing and safety concerns and issues in the province, as well as developments during the year. Secondary and relevant literature sources such as the SAPS Annual Report, the previous PNP reports, internal POCS reports, Victims of Crime Survey, media reports, Provincial and Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (PERO and MERO) reports<sup>3</sup> were reviewed to augment the findings amongst others. The SAPS Crime statistics on reported crimes were also used to give some crime perspective and context.

The qualitative methodology involved a public consultation in each district and two in the Metro. The district consultation was held over two days, dedicating day 1 to Rural Safety and day 2 to the Policing Needs and Priorities.

The target group for the PNP consultations were people who were believed to be

<sup>2</sup> The South African Police Service (SAPS) release crime statistics quarterly and this is a summary of the crime statistics for 2022-23, derived from combining the four quarterly releases.

<sup>3</sup> The MERO report is intended to be used in the municipal integrated development plans (IDPs); spatial development frameworks (SDFs); local economic development (LED) strategies; and budgets for evidence-based decision-making, as well as implementation of the Joint District and Metro Approach to socio-economic development across the Province. Western Cape Government. 22/23 MERO Report, p. 5.



**ABOVE LEFT:** Police precincts in the SAPS Cape Winelands District and District Municipality

**ABOVE TOP:** Executive Mayor of Cape Winelands District Municipality Ald (Dr) Helena von Schlicht

**ABOVE MIDDLE:** Winelands District Commissioner Major General M Groenewald

**ABOVE:** Area Commissioner of Drakenstein, Ms Ntomboxolo Kungune from the Department of Correctional Services.

representing the key stakeholders in the safety environment of the Western Cape. The leadership in crime prevention/safety field was invited to attend, such as the Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) and Farm Watch (FW) Chairpersons, members of the Provincial Standing Committee on Community Safety, members of Cabinet, SAPS District and Station Commanders, Metro Police, all Provincial, cluster and local CPF chairpersons, National and Provincial Government Departments, District and Local Municipalities, District and Local Municipal Mayors and Municipal Managers, Mayco members for Safety and Security, IDP Coordinators and Managers, Heads of Disaster Management, Law Enforcement (LE), Traffic and Protection Services, National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), Correctional Services and Justice, safe schools managers, councillors for safety and the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs), Agricultural organisations, Business Sector and the media.

At the PNP consultation, focus group discussions (FGD) were held along the

three broad themes of Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design. Facilitators and scribes were sourced and briefed for the session. A facilitation guide was used to structure the discussion. FGD notes were captured and then coded.

The Department hosted the PNP engagement in November 2022 in Rawsonville for the Cape Winelands District. Following presentations setting the scene, the participants were given an opportunity to determine their policing needs and priorities by participating in focus group discussions (FGDs). Input was captured on a template developed by the Department which was later analysed to identify key issues.

### KEY FINDINGS OF THE POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES<sup>4</sup>

The table on the next page follows a summary of policing needs and priorities through the lenses of Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design that was extracted from the focus group discussions.

<sup>4</sup> The broader findings and detailed recommendations are available in the 2023/24 Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report which will be published in due course.

**BELOW:** Summary of policing needs and priorities through the lenses of Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design

LAW ENFORCEMENT	KEY RECOMMENDATIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of relationship between law enforcement/Criminal Justice System agencies and communities.</li> <li>2. Insufficient SAPS and Law Enforcement resources (human and physical resources)</li> <li>3. Lack of effective response to Gender Based Violence (GBV)</li> <li>4. Lack of enforcement of by-laws</li> <li>5. Border Control and management of illegal foreign nationals in the Province: Influx of illegal foreigners as seasonal workers, some of whom engage in criminal activity</li> <li>6. Organised Crime / Gangsterism</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAPS reported that forums have been established in the Cape Winelands District to address the concerns. The Langeberg area is currently in the process of establishing a similar forum.</li> <li>• The Stellenbosch SAPS is identified as part of the Safer City initiative, which also combines various role players.</li> <li>• SAPS reported that the 23 stations in the Cape Winelands District have an average overall staffing capacity of 100%. Visible Policing with 97%, Detective Services and Support Environment with 108%. Staffing of police stations are based on approved Fixed Establishment and not Station Post Requirements (SPR).</li> <li>• 53 Entry Level Constables (ELC) from the recent project “10,000 ELC”, were placed at 16 stations within the District.</li> <li>• Participants recommended joint visits to schools by SAPS and DSD, and for more officials to be trained. For the 2022/2023 financial year, the SAPS Western Cape prioritised the GBV training for operational and support members.</li> <li>• Municipalities must address working hours and avail funding for overtime to enable law enforcement officers to implement by-laws effectively. Standardized training must be provided to law enforcement officials.</li> <li>• According to the SAPS, the integrated operations with the Rural Safety officials, Crime Intelligence, established Farm Watches and the Department of Labour and Immigration will be encouraged at District level to address the findings and identify farmers that employ undocumented foreign nationals.</li> <li>• Greater collaboration is necessary between law enforcement agencies, municipalities, the Department of Home Affairs (Immigration Unit), the NHWs, CPFs, Crime Intelligence and the Department of Labour with the aim to share information and joint operations to combat organised crime and gangsterism.</li> <li>• The SAPS District is currently addressing gang-/group-initiated extortion as part of a project that is coordinated from the Western Cape Provincial Office, and an extortion hotline is in place.</li> </ul>
SOCIAL COHESION	KEY RECOMMENDATIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of parenting skills: Lack of effective care and guidance for children</li> <li>2. Lack of collaboration in the delivery of Victim Empowerment Programme</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage NGOs to participate in social programmes. Strengthen multi-sectoral partnerships to address social issues. Involve DSD, religious organisations and ward councillors.</li> <li>• Student/youth programmes should be prioritised.</li> <li>• The SAPS and DSD need to upgrade Victim Support rooms in the Cape Winelands District and recruit and train Victim Support Volunteers.</li> </ul>
URBAN DESIGN	KEY RECOMMENDATIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open spaces/ and public places</li> <li>2. Problem buildings/ abandoned houses/ neglected municipal buildings</li> <li>3. Lack of adequate street lighting</li> <li>4. Lack of Integrated Development Plan (IDP) consultation</li> <li>5. Numbering of residential houses / shacks/ informal settlements.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SAPS and NHWs must have a joint plan on how to monitor these challenges, and NHWs need to work closely with SAPS and Law Enforcement.</li> <li>• Provincial and local government spheres must take responsibility in terms of maintenance and management of public spaces.</li> <li>• Public Private Partnership must take part in this issue. The owners of the shops need to adhere to the agreed opening and closing times as youth gather around these shops and misbehave.</li> <li>• Drones should be introduced at all municipalities in the district to detect where these problems occur.</li> <li>• Municipalities should promote the use of open spaces for sports grounds or other creative activities.</li> <li>• The City of Cape Town should share their by-laws and strategies for responding to problematic buildings with other municipalities.</li> <li>• Municipal planning, law enforcement and Eskom must address street lighting jointly and plan how to create an environment to prevent theft of infrastructure. The NHWs should also play active roles.</li> <li>• The DoLG must ensure that SAPS are part of the Provincial IDP working group and that information and decisions are shared with SAPS head office, district heads and station commanders.</li> <li>• Data and demographic information must be used for integrated planning which should also incorporate environmental design for crime prevention principles.</li> <li>• Municipalities should ensure proper numbering of houses and naming of streets for improved law enforcement agency responses.</li> <li>• Other forms of law enforcement in informal settlements must be deployed such as drones or foot patrols to improve service delivery to these communities.</li> </ul>