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**FEASIBILITY STUDY – PROPOSED SPECIAL RATING AREA  
FOR  
MOSTERTSDRIFT, KARINDAL, ROZENDAL, UNIEPARK EN  
SIMONSWYK**

**PERCEPTION SURVEY REPORT**

**APRIL 2014**



This report was prepared for the Mostertsdrift, Karindal, Rozendal, Uniepark and Simonswyk SRA Steering Committee in support of the feasibility study for the proposed Special Rating Area by Gene Lohrentz of Geocentric Information Systems.

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## INTRODUCTION

The Steering Committee of the Mostertsdrift, Karindal, Rozendal, Uniepark and Simonswyk community supported by Stellenbosch Watch have recognised the need to investigate the feasibility of establishing a Special Rating Area.

As a best-practice Special Rating Areas commonly known as city improvement districts have been implemented in 12 countries and 32 communities in the Cape Town metropolitan areas have already benefitted from establishing such special rating areas.

As part of evaluating the feasibility and needs for a Special Ratings Area and in support of the development of the business plan, the steering committee commissioned a perception survey amongst property owners, businesses and people working or visiting the area of the proposed SRA. This report summarises the survey results.

The establishment of an SRA will enable the formation of a statutory body in terms the City of Cape Town SRA by-law. If the SRA application is successful SRA levies will be collected by the local authority from ratepayers in the area and paid over to the SRA management board. Funds raised will be dedicated to supplement municipal services such as security, cleansing and urban management.

### Questionnaire and methodology

The perception survey is designed to provide feedback from property owners on safety and security, social problems and urban management issues of the area. The survey is not intended to provide quantitative statistics but rather indicative trends upon which the needs in the area can be evaluated.

Geocentric collaborates closely with a research agency in respect to questionnaire and sample design and applies internationally accepted best practice in both instances. Each question is reviewed for its suitability before the questionnaires are used in the field. This supports the application of the results to the rest of the SRA establishment process.

Broadly speaking, the following themes were covered in each questionnaire:

- Perceptions about the levels of safety and security
- Perceptions about the cleanliness of the area
- Whether social issues such as vagrancy is a problem in the area
- What are the expectations of residents in the area
- Predisposition towards the establishment of an Improvement Area

The surveys were conducted by the Steering Committee using the structured questionnaire sent out for self-completion. A cover letter drafted by the Steering Committee explained the purpose of the survey and a copy of the letter was distributed to every survey respondent. Participants were also asked to rank the importance of the above listed issues at the end of the questionnaire and were also given the opportunity to express general comments and concerns in writing. The survey was conducted by contacting residents on an individual basis over a period of a month in April 2014.



# Survey results and analysis

## Survey participants

One hundred and two (102) participants completed the perception survey. 92% of the participants that completed the full survey owns the properties. Only 4% are renting the property they live in. (See Figure 1). Figure 2 shows the general geographic location of where the surveys were conducted.

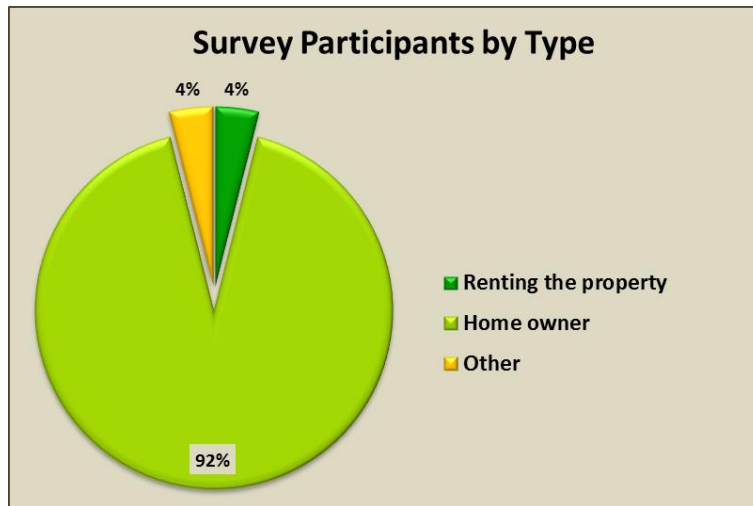


Figure 1 Survey participants by type

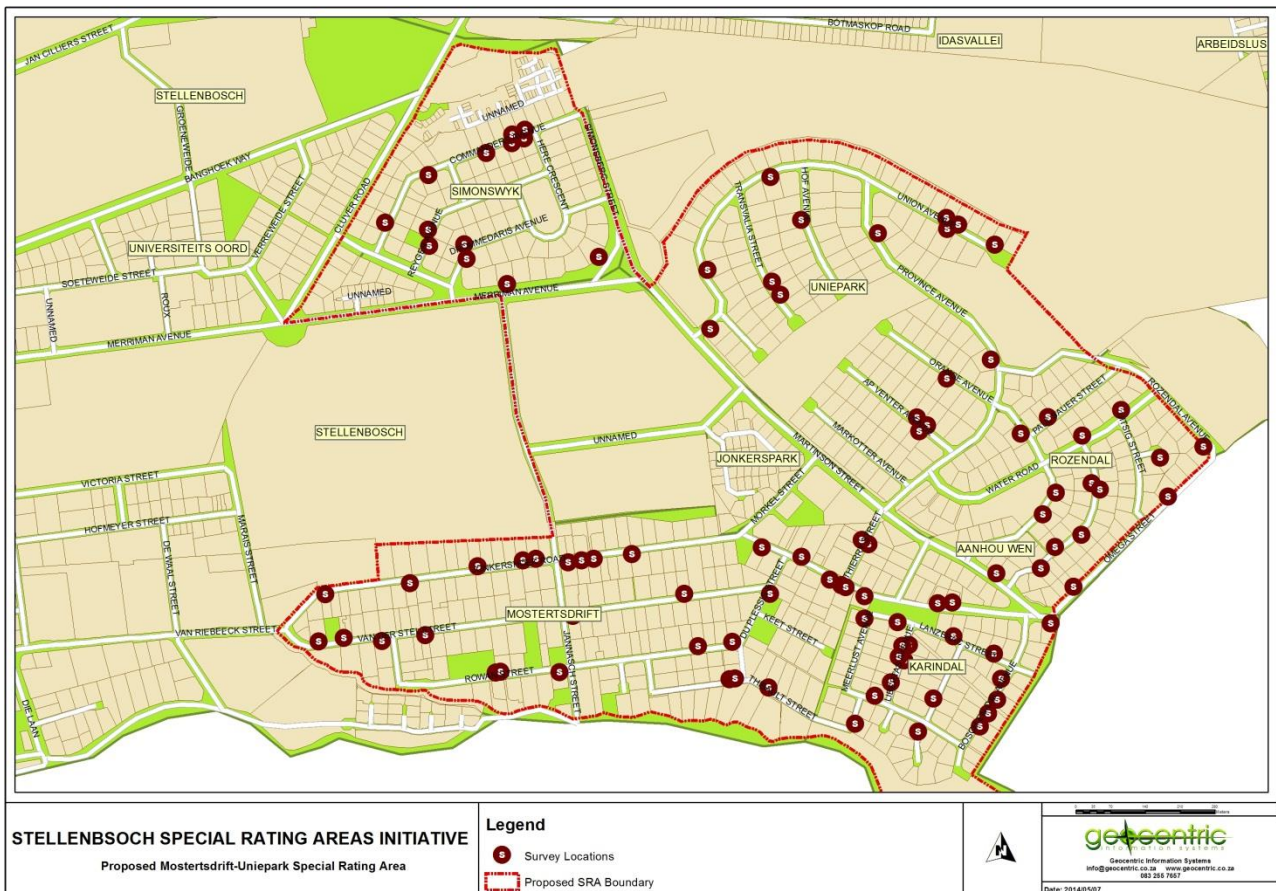


Figure 2 Indicative survey Locations

A significant number of survey respondents have been in the area as residents and property owners for more than 10 years and therefore their opinion of the area and its current status is quite

valuable. As shown in Figure 3, 46% of the participants have been in this area of Stellenbosch for more than 20 years while another 25% have been there for more than 10 years and a further 18% have been there for more than 4 years.

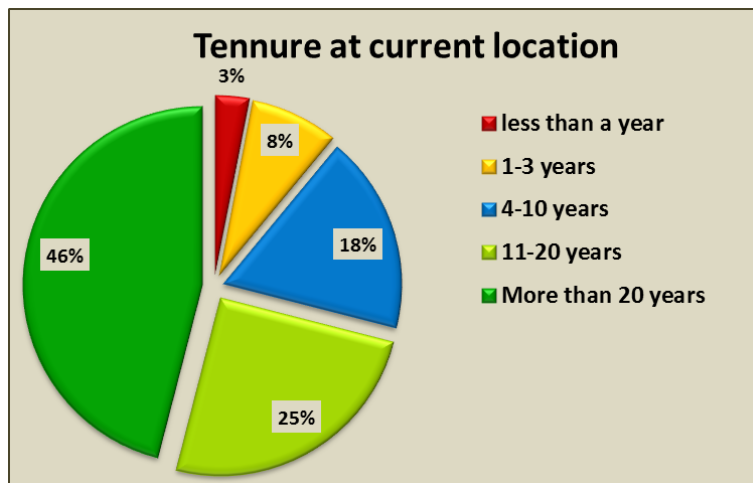


Figure 3 Tenure of respondents in this part of Stellenbosch

## Overall perception

The initial section of the survey tested the perception of the overall image of this particular area of Stellenbosch, especially the areas where the surveys were conducted. Figure 4 illustrates how most respondents view the area as very welcoming, attractive and clean. In comparison to the aforementioned indicators there is a marked difference in the opinion regarding the overall safety of the area where a significant number of respondents feel that it is unsafe.

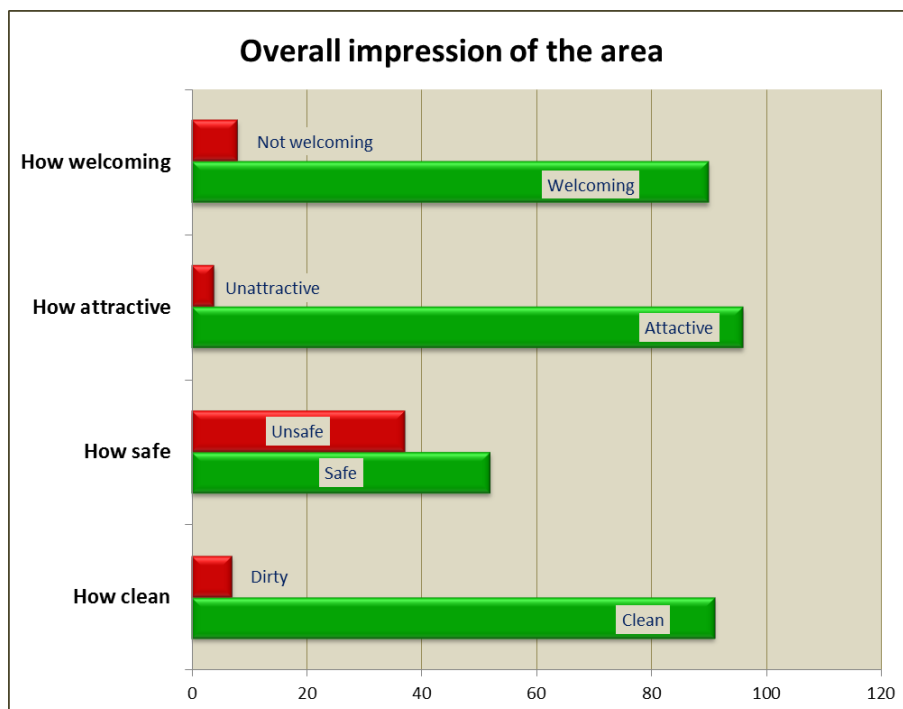


Figure 4 Overall impression of this part of Stellenbosch

The question on the overall impression of this part of Stellenbosch was followed by a measurement of the overall impression of municipal service delivery. Respondents were given a choice to select a range of answers from Excellent to Very Good, Good, Fair and Poor. **When these answers are analysed further, responses of Excellent and Very Good illustrates satisfaction, Good represents "middle of the road" acceptable while Fair and Poor represents dissatisfaction.**

On this basis it is evident that up to 47% of the respondents are very satisfied with municipal service delivery and another 38% considered service delivery as good. Only 15% are somewhat dissatisfied (refer to Figure 5).



Figure 5 Impression of municipal service delivery

### Section 1 - Safety and security

Section 1 focussed on safety and security. Participants were initially asked to rate the overall security situation in their area. Overall, only 8% rated the overall security situation as very good. 46% rated it as fair and 16% rated it as poor (see Figure 6). The analysis illustrates a reasonably high level of dissatisfaction with the level of safety and security in the area.

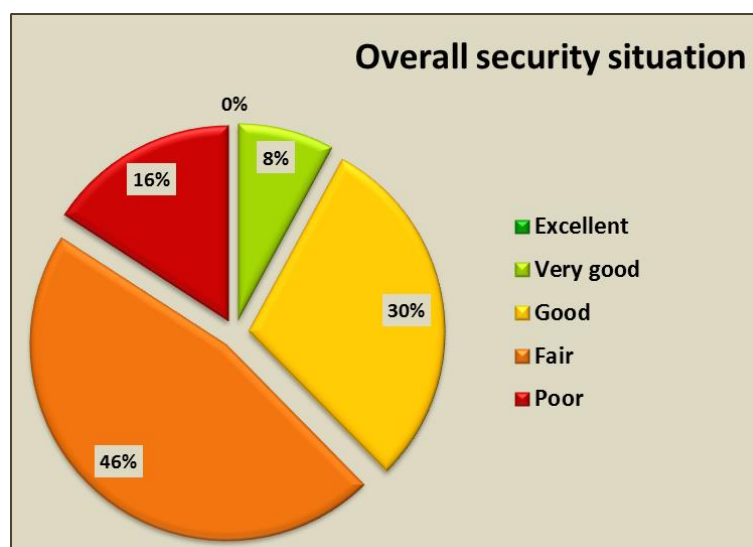
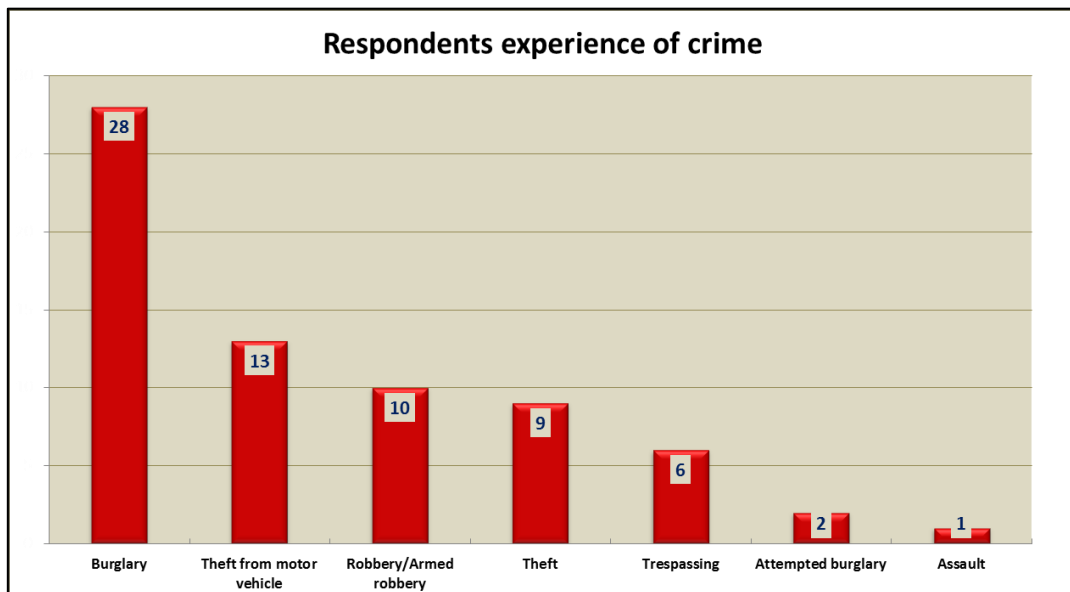


Figure 6 Overall security situation

Questions 7,8,9 and 10 focussed on respondents' experience of crime in this part of Stellenbosch. Respondents were asked if they or someone close to them have been a victim of crime. Participants were given the opportunity to answer Yes or No. All 102 respondents answered the question. 59 Participants or 58% answered "Yes".

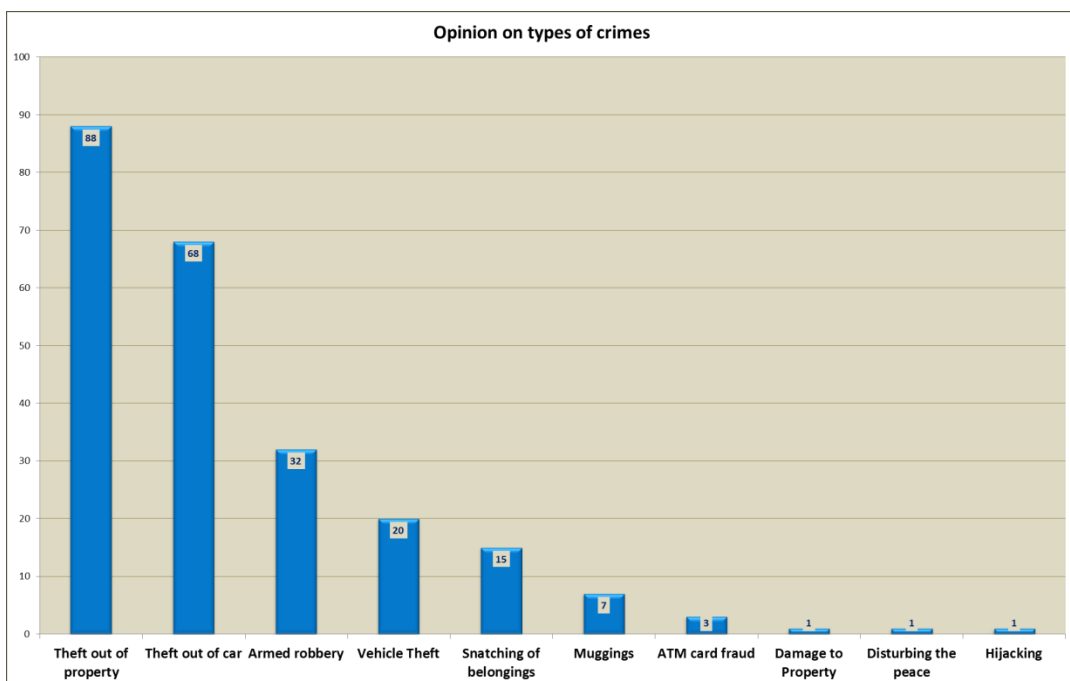


**Figure 7 Experience of crime**

Figure 7 illustrates the responses of the participants who answered “Yes”. Burglary, theft from motor vehicles, robbery and common theft are mentioned more often and indicate that contact crimes and property related crime most frequently occur. 27% of the respondents indicated that the crimes took place between 16:00 and 24:00, and 44% indicated between 24:00 and 08:00 illustrating a tendency for crimes to be committed during early evening or at night. 34% of the participants also indicated crimes during the day between 08:00 and 16:00.

Beyond their personal experiences participants were asked to identify the types of crime that occur most frequently in their area and were provided with a list of typical criminal activities. Participants were also given the opportunity to specify any activity not listed.

Figure 9 illustrates the various criminal activities highlighted in the questionnaire and the frequency that each activity was listed by the participants. Although these figures cannot be regarded as accurate crime statistics or empirical evidence of crime, it illustrates that theft from property, theft from motor vehicles, shoplifting and snatching of belongings occurs most often in the area.



**Figure 8 - Number of times that participants listed typical criminal activities**



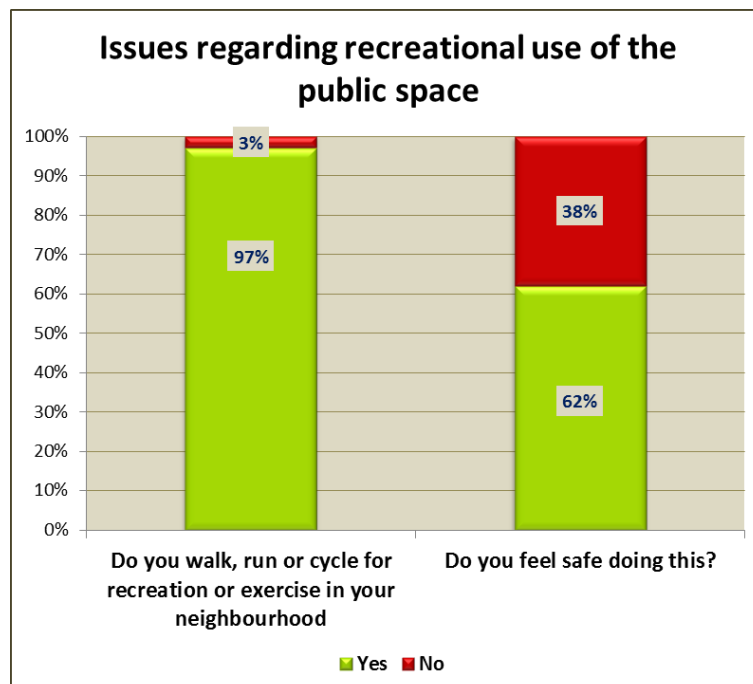
Participants were also asked to identify the location where most crimes occur. Table 1 lists the various locations and the frequency these were listed as locations of criminal activity.

**Table 1 Listed criminal activity locations**

Location	Frequency
Out of homes and cars	24
All over the area	15
Houses which appear to be unoccupied or unprotected	7
Public Parks / Green Areas	3
Cul-de-sac at end of Union Avenue	2
Houses close to the river	2
In the bushes next to Union Avenue	2
Rozendal Avenue	2
In the streets	2
Close to Helshoogte Road	2
Where students live	1
Merriman Street	1
Kommandeur Street	1
Eersterivier	1
Province Avenue	1
Omega Street	1
The plantation above Auberge Rozendal	1

Most participants indicated that crimes take place at various hours of the day but many indicated that they perceive crime to take place during the day and from 24:00 until 08:00.

Questions 12, 13 focussed on the use of public spaces for recreational activities.



**Figure 9 Perception of safety of public transport**

97% of the 100 respondents that answered the questions utilise the public environment for recreational purposes such as walking, running or cycling. Respondents who participate in such

activities were asked to indicate whether they feel safe doing so and 38% of participants felt unsafe doing so (See Figure 9).

Participants were asked to express their opinion regarding the effectiveness of current policing efforts. 26% indicated that current efforts are poor and 43% showed some dissatisfaction rating it as fair. 22% has the opinion that the local SAPS service is good. This is illustrated in the graph shown in Figure 10.

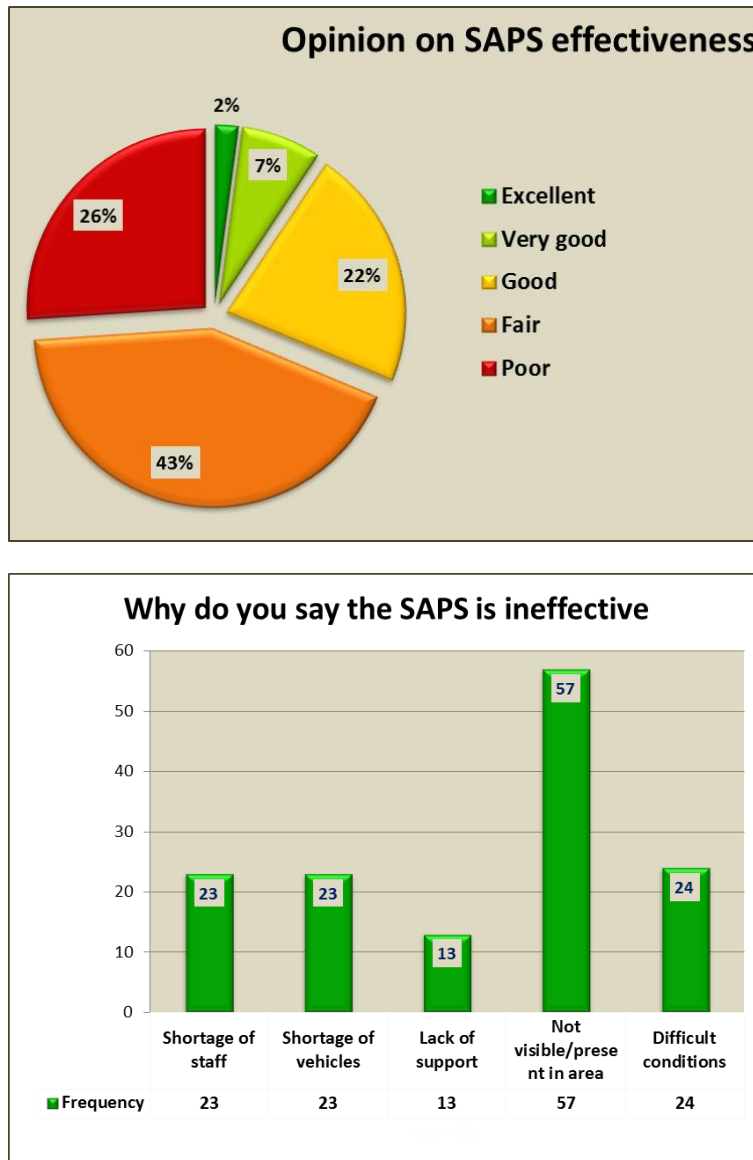


Figure 10 Opinion on SAPS effectiveness

As illustrated in Figure 10 participants indicated that the lack of visibility and presence of the SAPS in the area is the single biggest factor for their perception of SAPS ineffectiveness.

The last part of the section on safety and security dealt with the actions by property owners to ensure their own security. Participants were asked to indicate if they have private security such as a personal alarm system and/or armed response.

97% of the participants indicated that they have some form of safety and security in place (See Figure 11). More than 50% indicated that they have a combination of alarm systems, armed response and supports Stellenbosch Watch. 74% of respondents indicated that they would prefer any additional security services to be 24 hours per day while 24% indicated that they would prefer additional security services from 19:00 at night to 07:00 in the morning.

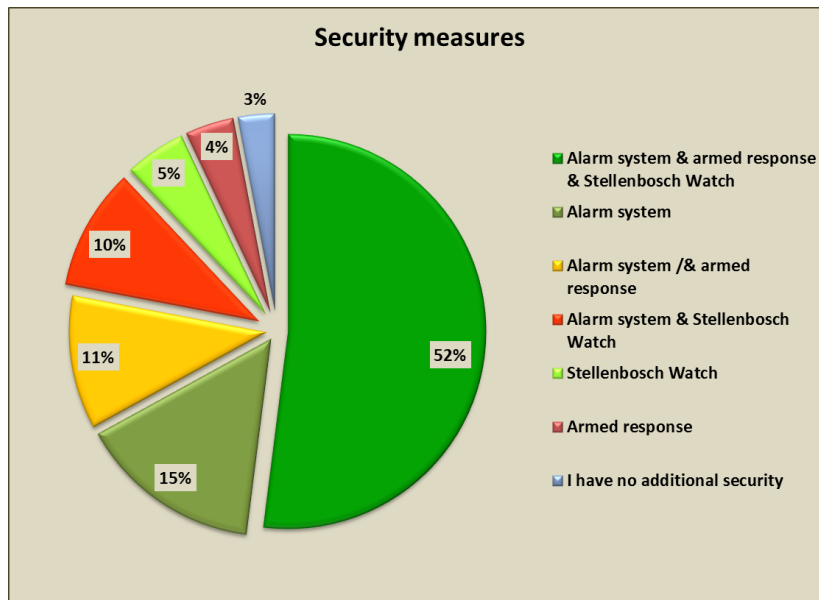


Figure 11 Personal security measures

It would seem that the overall security in this part of Stellenbosch is dominated by property related crime and that many of the problems occur at all hours of the day. Clearly there is a problem with the vulnerability of property at night as well.

## Section 2 - Litter and cleanliness

Section two of the survey asked participants for their opinion on litter and cleanliness. The opinion of people regarding litter and cleanliness can be very subjective and difficult to measure. The responses should be regarded as observations by the participants although it can be argued that the responses are based on people’s desire for their area compared to the current situation.

Overall, most participants regard the general state of cleanliness as very good (38%) to excellent (9%) while another 39% regarded it as good. This illustrates a substantial measure of satisfaction with current circumstances (See Figure 12).

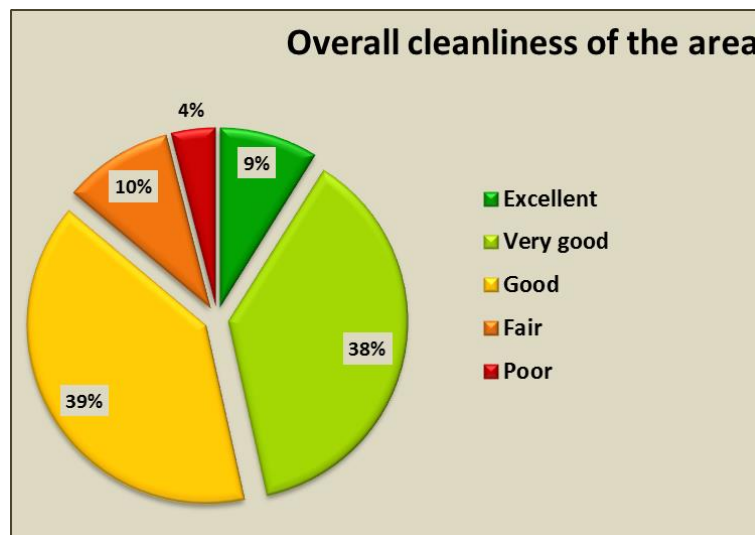


Figure 12 Overall opinion of cleanliness of the area

Figures 13 and 14 illustrate a summary of the opinions regarding litter and cleanliness. Litter in the public areas seem to be a problem according to 48% of the survey participants. Most have the opinion that there are insufficient public litter bins. It would seem that general refuse removal does not present a problem in the area.

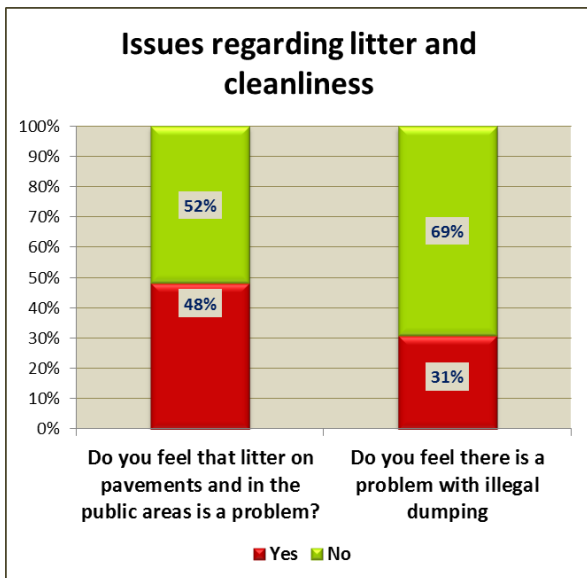


Figure 13 Opinion on litter and cleanliness

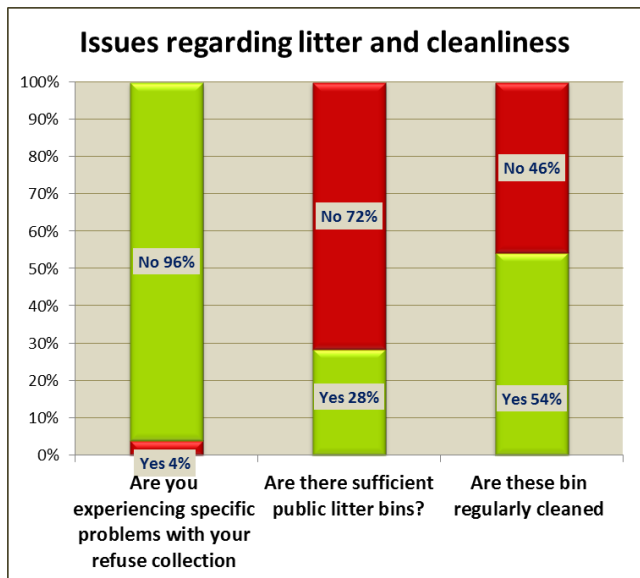


Figure 14 Opinion on litter and cleanliness



Figure 15 Only a very few isolated incidents of littering were found in the area.

While considering the responses as shown in Figures 13 and 14 the photographic survey of the area could hardly find any evidence of litter in the public space. A few very isolated incidents (see Figure 15) of litter were found but in general the area is very clean. Streets sidewalks and parks are generally very clean (see Figure 16).



Figure 16 Streets are generally very clean.

Survey participants were not questioned on the issue of graffiti. The photographic survey however found various instances of graffiti throughout the area as illustrated in Figures 17 and 18. Most of the graffiti can be categorised as “tagging” and most often it defaces public infrastructure.





Figure 17 Illegal Posters on public infrastructure



Figure 18 Illegal Posters on public infrastructure

Two specific cleaning issues were surveyed separately. This relates to illegal dumping and bin picking.

31% of respondents highlighted illegal dumping. Most of the participants that indicated that this is a problem also indicated where the most illegal dumping takes place. Vacant land areas, sidewalks and green areas are frequently mentioned as locations for illegal dumping. General household waste, building rubble and packaging material are the most common types of waste illegally dumped. The photographic survey found a few isolated locations of illegal dumping as shown in Figures 19 and 20.



Figure 19 Illegal dumping



Figure 20 Illegal dumping

Bin picking is mostly associated with the presence of homeless and unemployed people that frequent the area, especially on refuse collection days, to find food and recyclable materials from refuse bins. Sadly, this practice also results in additional littering when bin pickers sort the waste on sidewalks leaving the area littered and dirty. Significant numbers of homeless people and bin pickers frequent the Stellenbosch residential areas, especially on waste collection days.

One hundred and one (**101**) answered the question regarding bin picking. 47% of the respondents indicated that they experience problems associated with bin picking.

The need for waste recycling clearly exists in the area. 91% of all participants indicated that they participate in the local recycling initiative. Figure 21 illustrates the types of recycling that respondents indicated as important and the frequency that it was listed. Respondents also indicated a need for recycling options for batteries and light globes. In addition, the photographic survey also found the availability of public recycling bins in the area as shown in Figure 22. 84% (**81 respondents**) of respondents that answered the question also indicated that they would prefer a separate bin for recycling.



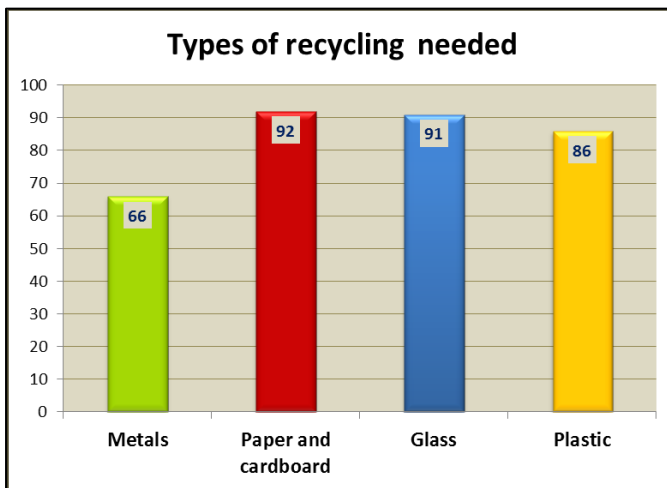


Figure 21 Types of recycling listed



Figure 22 Public recycling point

### Section 3 – Street lighting and traffic signs

The third section of the survey sought the opinion of participants regarding the lighting of streets and pavements and the standards of traffic signs and road markings. Eighty-five percent (85%) of the participants regarded the street lighting as sufficient.

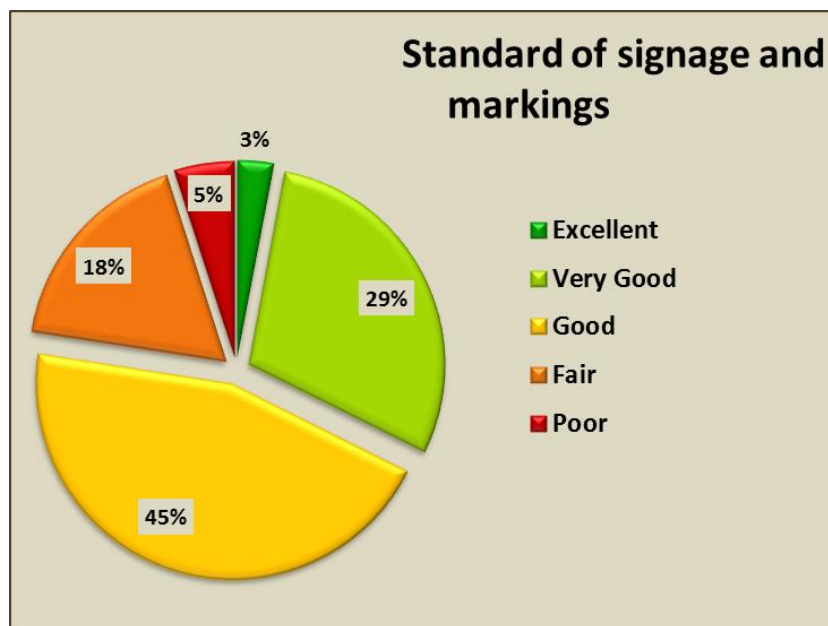


Figure 23 Standard of signage and markings

Only 5% of the participants regarded the standard of street signage and markings as poor while 74% regarded it as good to excellent. (See Figure 23).

The photographic survey found that most of the street marking and signs in the area was well maintained and very visible as shown in Figures 24 and 25. In some **isolated incidents** faded or obscured signs were found as shown in Figures 26 and 27. Street names are very important for the public safety and security service provision and assist emergency services to reach locations of need.



Figure 24 good quality street signs



Figure 25 good quality traffic signs



Figure 26 faded traffic sign



Figure 27 obscured street name sign

## Section 4 - The public environment

The fourth section of the survey collected opinions regarding the public environment, especially the participants' opinion regarding the maintenance and safety of pavements and the general state of public spaces and other public amenities. Participants were asked to provide an overall rating of the public environment. As illustrated in Figure 28, 73% of the participants rated the overall quality of the public environment as poor.

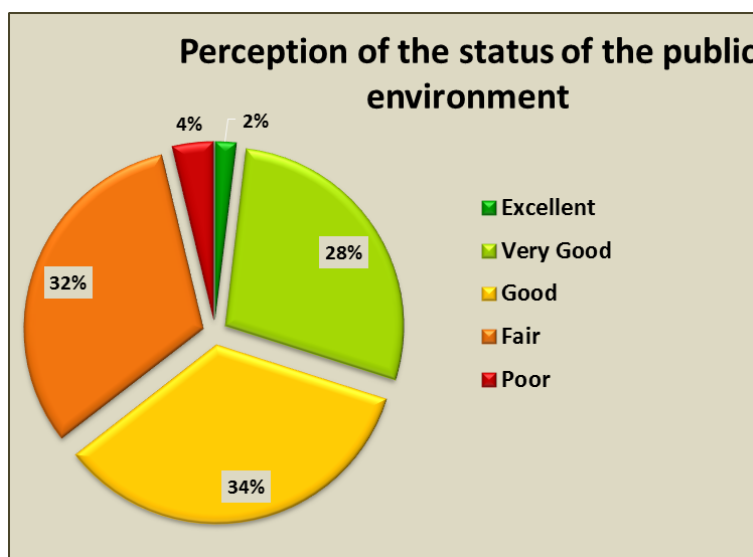


Figure 28 Rating of the overall public environment



In general the public areas in this part of Stellenbosch are well maintained and clean as illustrated by the survey results in Figure 29 and shown in Figures 30 and 31. The photographic survey did however find that especially street furniture such as litter bins and benches are in a state of disrepair and some public open spaces have long grass and trees and shrubs that need pruning and maintenance (See Figures 32 and 33). It is clear that sidewalks are mostly maintained by the property owners themselves and the general impression of the area is of a green attractive and well-maintained residential neighbourhood.

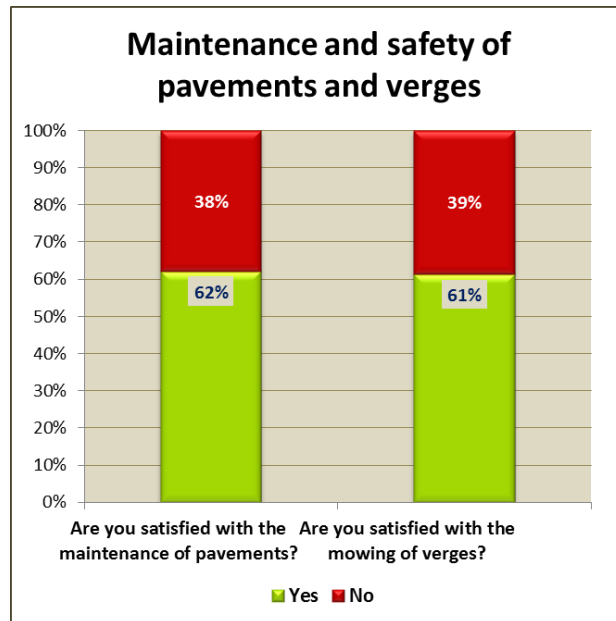


Figure 29 Maintenance and safety of pavements



Figure 30 Well maintained park of the streets



Figure 31 Well maintained sidewalks



Figure 32 Unmaintained street furniture



Figure 33 Unmaintained street furniture

## Section 5 - Social environment

### Social issues

The fifth section of the detailed survey focussed on the social environment. Most areas experience a level of homelessness with vagrants using the opportunities to beg for food and money. Homeless people often utilise **public areas** such as parks and alleyways for shelter and congregate on areas of potential income such as parking areas, traffic signals and shopping malls. Homelessness seems to be a problem in some areas from time to time. Since this is a residential area and few if any commercial nodes exist in the area the problem seem to be more sporadic.

This becomes more evident in the fact that 50% of participants perceive homelessness as a problem and 50% do not. Figure 34 illustrates this difference in opinion clearly.

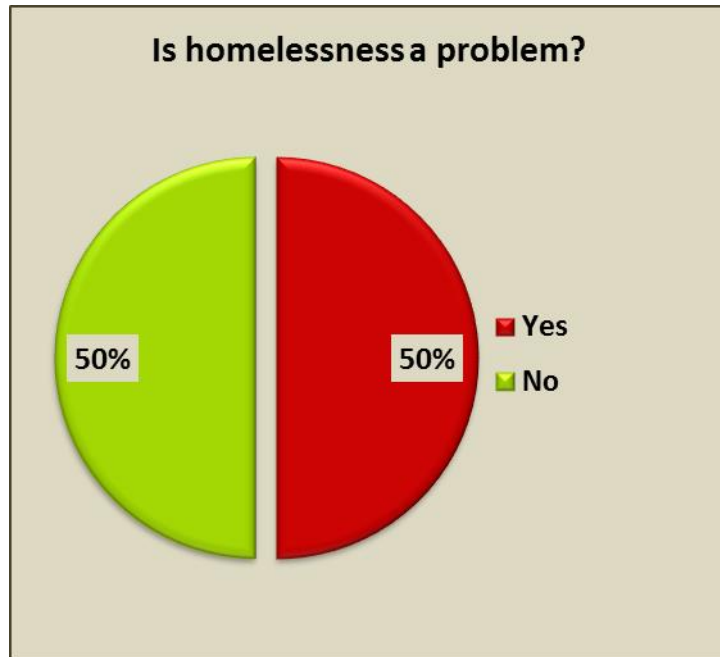


Figure 34 Perception of homelessness in the area

Participants were asked to identify the issues associated with homeless people in the area. The most frequently identified issues in the area in order or priority is begging and bin picking in the area as shown in Figure 35 below.

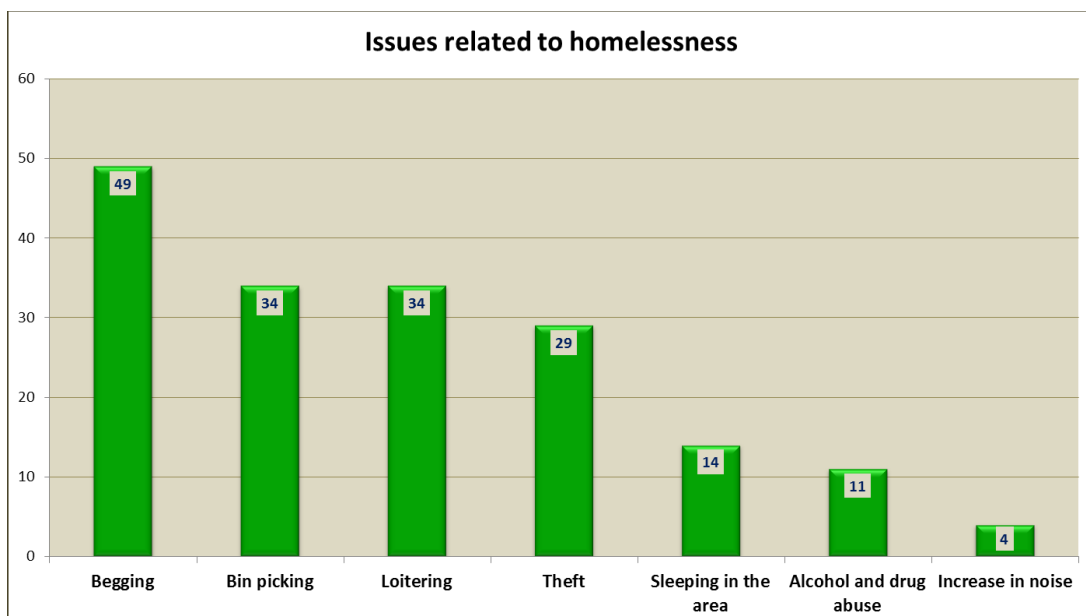


Figure 35 Issues related to homelessness and the social environment

Participants to the survey indicated various locations and public areas, especially around the shops as locations frequently used by homeless people. Table 4 lists the locations frequented by homeless people. Figures 58 to 61 illustrate the typical activities of homeless people in the area.

**Table 2 Location frequented by homeless people**

Location	Count
All over the neighbourhood	16
Begging at houses	14
At the river	8
Jonkershoek Road	2
At the Kwikspar	2
At Park between Water Avenue and Van Coppenhagen	1
Parks	1
Union Avenue	1
Botmaskop	1
Brummer Park	1

The photographic survey found very few locations where homeless people congregate except for various locations along the river made evident by clothes and bedding in the bushes along the river (see Figure 36).



**Figure 36 Homeless people in the area of the river**

## Ranking the priorities for the area

This survey element of the questionnaire concluded with an opportunity for participants to rank each of the five general themes of the survey in terms of its importance (See Table 5). As shown in Table 5, 93% of the respondents that responded ranked safety and security as the most important issue. Cleanliness of the public areas was selected as the second highest priority and good roads, sidewalks and cycle paths was ranked as the third highest priority in the area.

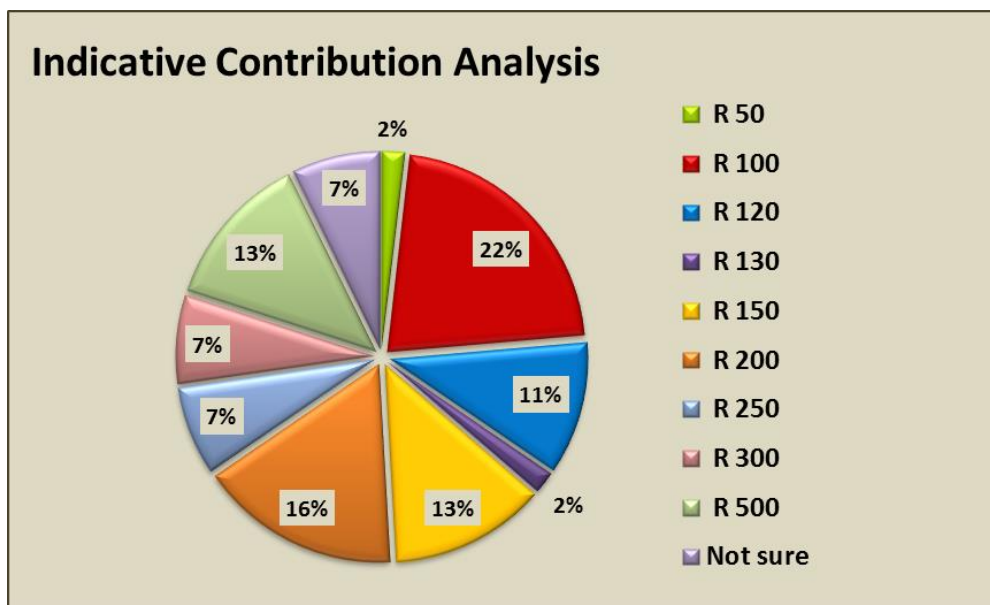


**Table 3 Ranking of priorities**

Service delivery category	Most important	2nd most important	3rd most important
Safety and security (including lighting)	93% selected		
Public area cleanliness		30% selected	
Good roads, sidewalks and cycle paths			32% selected
Maintenance of public spaces			
Social issues such as vagrancy and begging			

Respondents were asked if they currently support the Stellenbosch Watch initiative. 97 respondents answered the question. 82% indicated that they support public initiatives such as Stellenbosch Watch. Respondents’ predisposition towards the establishment of an Improvement District was tested by asking participants who answered “no” if they would be prepared to pay a top-up levy for more and additional municipal services and public security in the area. Overall, 14 of the 18 respondents that answered “no” to the initial question answered yes and indicated that they are prepared to pay an additional rate.

All survey participants were asked to indicate how much they would consider as a reasonable monthly rate for additional municipal services and public security in the area. 55 provided an indicative amount. Figure 37 illustrates the responses received. As shown some 22% of the participants indicated R 100 per month whilst 56% indicated an amount of R 150 or more with an upper limit of R 500 per month.



**Figure 37 An analysis of the indicative contribution that respondents are willing to pay on a monthly basis**

Survey participants were asked to indicate their opinion on the change in the status of the area over the last five years. 30% of the respondents of survey indicated that the area has deteriorated. 20% indicated that it has improved. See Figure 38.

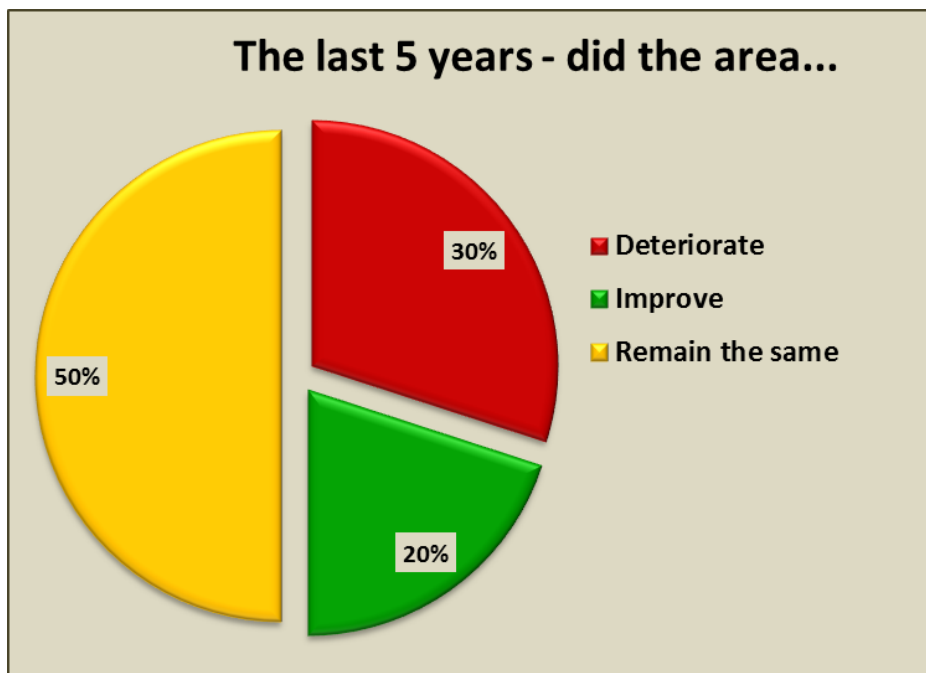


Figure 38 Status of the area over last 5 years

## General Comments

All participants were given the opportunity to express their concerns by providing specific comments at the end of the survey form. These comments were as far as possible captured directly as they were provided with due consideration of grammar and spelling where possible. However, details of the comments were not changed in any manner and in ***most cases captured with obvious errors***. Table 6 lists some of the responses received.

Table 4 Comments and responses received

Comments and suggestions
1 Aangebring van n sirkel op hoek van Simonsbergstraat en Marlinsonstraat. (Regoor hoerskool Stellenbosch) 2. Beveilig Botmaskop. 3 Afdwing van regulasies tov fietsryers wat langs mekaar ry - wat gevaar vir hulle self inhou. 4 Die munisipaliteit moet streng toepassing hou oor bou regulasies en bou rommelstrooiing
Verskerp sigbaarheid van patrollies op straat en openbare ruimtes, bv Groenstrook agter Unielaan. 2. Patroliering van openbare areas om rommelstorting te bekamp. 3. Ruim rommelstorting op.
AGV die gebrek aan publieke ontspanings geriewe word die Mosterdsdrift gebied by die rivier gebruik vir braai, swem, piekniek. Die woonbuurte lei swaar hieronde oor naweke. Voorsien n publieke gebied vir die tipe aktiwiteite waar ordentlike braai en tiolet geriewe is en skoon gemaak word. Bedelaars wat rond loop is n groot probleem. Dankie vir die teer van paaie en nuwe voetpaaie!!
As ons by dit kameras en reaksie het wat 100% van inwoners befonds sal dit regverdig wees en goeie resultate lewer. Rivier en parkies kan baie beter instand gehou word en skoon sodat die buurt beter vertoon.
Baie van ons probleme kan deur samewerking en kommunikasie opgelos word. Ek ondersteun dus hierdie inisiatief ten volle en wil die kragte daaragter bedank. Ek vrees egter dat hierdie sisteem deur sekere uitgesonder sal word ten bate van hulself en uitsluiting van anders, soos bv studente. Ek sal graag wil saamwerk, maar ek sal slegs bereid wees om geld by te dra vir n stelsel wat behoorlik funksioneer in terme van die Maatskappywet. Sodoende sal ek as belanghebbende ook deel kan vorm van die besluitnemingsproses en nie uitgesluit word soos in die verlede nie.

<p>Beter beligting in strate. Sekuriteits kameras op strategiese oplekke. Meer sigbare poliseering. Waterpype in woonbuurte bars te veel. Dit mors water en veroorsaak ongerief.</p>
<p>By 42 val netheid, goeie paaie/fietspaadjies en sypaadjies en onderhoud vir my onder dieselfde hofie.</p>
<p>Dankie vir die geleentheid vir die vraelys-voltooiing. Ek sal bly wees as die onderskei woonbuurte op n 6 maandelikse basis kan vergader - soos verlede jaar in die Uniepark Gemeente Sentrum. Verskaf asb pre epos die uitslag vd vraelys. Dankie, Irma Knipe 11/04/2014</p>
<p>Dankse die diens van Stellenbosch Wag</p>
<p>Die toestand van Martinsonstraat en ook die spoed waarteen vragmotors, busse, bakkies en jongmense ry is groot bron van kommer. Verklaar al die buurte in die area tot sg woonerwe, verlaag die maksimum spoed na 40km/u en implementeer "trafic calming". Versterk die band tussen die plaaslike inwoners end die Stellenbosch Wag personeel - die wagte is tans op n ander planeet as die inwoners. dit sa goed wees as inwoners die wagte kan leer ken, dit skep vertrouwe en bevorder samewerking. Installeer CCTV kameras in area. Beter skakeling met SAPS is bsie belangrik en versoek SAPS voertuie wat die area meer gereeld patrolleer.</p>
<p>Die verkeerkalmeering projek in Bo-Jonkershoek was n mors van geld en tyd.</p>
<p>Dit sal wonderlik wees as mense wat met hul honde stap die honde aan leibande sal he. Dit is n munisipale regulasie.</p>
<p>Drastiese probleme vereis drastiese optrede - so beheerde toegang tot die buurt mbv 'booms' en n veiligheidswag by die hek.</p>
<p>Eienaars wie ni hul sypaadjies in standhou nie, moet aangespreek word.</p>
<p>Ek dink CCTV op die belangrikste straathoeke sal die grootste impak he - Kameras wat wys wie in en uit die buurt gaan - dit hoef nie deur buurtwag gemonitor te word vir doeleindes van vinnige optrede nie (indien bekostigbaar, ja) maar ten minste vir rekord-doeleindes m.a.w. as bywys wat deur SAPD gebruik kan word om oortreders te vind.</p>
<p>Ek dink Simonswyk is nog n goeie buurt en die betrokkenheid van die inwoners met mekaar moet nie agteruit gaan nie. Die ironie van sekuriteitsheiningens is dat dit lei tot n onbetrokkenheid van mense met mekaar en mense heeltemal in afsondering begin lewe en onttrek uit die lewe van die woonbuurt.</p>
<p>Ek kan nie agterkom wat die doel van hierdie vraelys is nie. Dit maak vir my geen sin nie. Ons Buurt het GEEN probleme nie. U behoort die vraelys to begin met: 'n Verduideliking waarom die vraelys is en wat die doel van die vraelys is; vir wie u die vraelys opstel, en wie u is.</p>
<p>Ek sal graag gebruik wil maak van die Stellenbosch Wag se doemste vor beter veiligheid. Ek voel ook dat die SAPD meer sigbaar in ons woonbuurt moet wees, en gereeld moet patrolleer.</p>
<p>EK STEUN DIE INSTELLING VAN N SPESIALE AANSLAGGEBIED VIR DIE BUURT. Vraag 7 - Nie onlangs nie maar het voor die elektriese heining opgesit is, 3 inbrake en verskeie pogings tot inbrake gehad by my huis, meestal deur die nag of vroegoggend (deur die nag van 30 Mei 2001 &amp; gedurende 2004; op 7 Desember 2009 om 6h45 die oggend toe n man wat gewapen was met n mes, baksteen deur my venster gegooi het in ingespring het om my handsak en laptop te steel - nadat ek reeds die paniekknopie gedruk het).</p>
<p>Geen kommentaar. Ouderdom tel teen ons om veel meer te kan doen. Ons kan dit ongelukkig nie</p>

verander nie - nie met die beste wil ter wereld nie
Get someone who knows how to correctly design a form such as this so it can easily be completed on laptop or I-pad. I had to put X s next too each box as one cannot put them in the box. Where words have to be typed underlining has to be deleted. In 42 B & D belong together. I am definately not interested in increased rates for these areas. You should rather be lobbying for a greater percentage of what we already pay coming back to our areas & greater openness about where municipal funds go.
Hoewel ek nie n slagoffer van misdaad was die afgelope 2 jaar nie, was daar verskeie inbrake in my onmiddelike omgewing. Net in Desember 2013 alleen was daar 3 inbrake uit motors by bure. Ek ondersteun dus inisiatiewe om misdaad in die buurt te bekamp.
I believe that the incontrolled access via the park a top of Uniepark is creating security problems for Uniepark and Rozendal.
I pay a substantial amount in rates and levies and I expect a high quality municipal service for that (which I think is pretty good at the moment) In addition I pay a variety of taxes which funds SAPS etc. and they need to deliver that service. I already have to pay for ADT t supplement this. I am not in favour of an SRA which merely duplicates services the municipality should provide and leaves me paying twice for the same outcome. I am open to a capitol fund to be used to beautify the area and improve value and quality of life (eg. park upgrades; trees etc.)
improvement of infrastructure such as high-speed internet access needs attention.
improvement of infrastructure such as high-speed internet access needs attention.
In algemeen het daar meer studente in die woongebied ingekom en dit het geraasvlakke en verkeer vermeerde asook algemene netheid 'n woogebied beïnvloed. Meer voertuie staan ook in straat en trek inbrekers. Verskeie gevalle in ons omgewing.
Inbrake en diefstal by bure en weerskante. Sluit strate / skep sekuriteits area's / toegangsbeheer . Sluit toegang vanaf Helshoogte Hou terug? / Verhaal voorgestelde addisionele koste vanaf belasting / munisipaliteit.
It is important that the municipilaty enforces it bylaws pertaining to boarding & student houses.
Jonkershoek road urgently needs resurfacing. It is in a very poor condition!
Kennisgewing behoort in die doodloopsingel van Unielaan aangebring te word om aan te dui dat dit n hoe diefstal voorkoms area is en om mense te waarsku om nie waardevolle items oop en blood in voertuie te laat nie.
Maak sekere van die ingangsstrate toe en sit kameras en wagte op by die orige ingange.
Meer sigbare polisieering of patrolering is nodig . Hoer frekwensie van patrollies deur woonbuurtes.
Meer sigbare polisering, en verwyder en bekamping van leegleers en "bin pickers". Kontrolering van bouers en aanhangers by bouperssele I woonbuurt.
Mense voel angstig. Daarom bou hulle hekke en mure. Die openheid gaan verlore.
Misdaad grootste knelpunt - 1. verpligte aansluiting by Stellenbosch Wag 2. Dienslewering em swak moraal van SAPD moet dringend aandag geniet.
Monitering van bewegings in die strate (voertuie) en by sleutel ingang / uitgangsroetes deur middel van

<p>kameras behoort n goeie afskrikmiddel te wees.</p>
<p>Na aanleiding van die voorgestelde veiligheidsheffing (vraag 44) sal dit meer as net lidmaatskap van Stellenbosch Wag en sekuriteits kameas moet behels, huidige S Wag operasioneel onvoldoende.</p>
<p>Ons betaal reeds vir ADT en Stellenboschwag amper R500 p maand. Tog voel ons nie hulle het voldoende oe en ore om misdade hok te slaan nie. Ek is bereid om te betaal vir n meer effektiewe en proaktiewe (eerder as reaktiewe - ook goed) diens.</p>
<p>Ons bly nie in n sekuriteitskompleks, privaat ontwikkeling of meenthuis kompleks nie. Karindaal is deel van die groter "dorp" en die algemene indruk &amp; toestand van die buurt is goed en het verbeter a.g.v. opknappings. Die aantal en gootte van bome dra by tot die positiewe "gevoel" in die buurt. In Karindal het mens nog die gevoel van veiligheid. Sypaadjies word privaat in stand gehou en verbeter. Woonhuise word deurentyd opgegradeer.</p>
<p>Ons het almal n verantwoordelikheid. Dalk meer gereelde vergaderings en gesprekke. Ook 'uitreik' na bv studente wat in woonbuurt bly, maar nie kontak het met permanente inwoners nie. Dalk ons eie buurtwag. Spesifieke voertuig vir Simonswyk en selfs ook eie beurte vir ry deur die buurt, maar dan moet almal deel he daaraan.</p>
<p>Ons is afgetree, en betaal reeds baie vir ADT en Stb Wag, om nie te praat van al die tralies en hekke nie, maar n wesenlike verskil aan bg dinge sal aan ons n beter lewenskwaliteit verskaf en miskien ook n wesenlike verskil aan ons huispryse maak; ons gewilligheid is dus afhanklik van die diens wat gelewer word. As n nuwe skoonmaak- en veiligheidsdiens die bestaande veiligheidsdienste kon vervang en uitbou, word dit natuurlik baie aantreklik, al kos dit meer. By soiets kan a mens aktief betrokke raak. Ek het voorheen by verskeie mense gehoor dat hulle nie snags wil (toesig-)diens doen nie - juis om veiligheidsredes; die selfdiens waarvan daar in die verlede gepraat is, het dus nie van die grond af gekom nie) ADT het ook agteruit gegaan (hoewel hulle nou weer pogings aanwend om die diens te verbeter) en veral minder sigbaar geword het in die buurt. Ons het al begin navraag doen oor alternatiewe dienste, maar te veel dienste wat elkeen te min huise bedien, is ook nie die antwoord nie. As ons kan begin praat van n geintegreerde diens, soos ek ook hierbo noem, sal ons werklik n verskil kan maak.</p>
<p>Ons voorstel sou ook wees dat daar ewetueel moontlik gekyk word na toegangsbeheer in en uit ons gebied: Mostertsdrift/Karendal is ideaal gelee vir toegangsbeheer soos wat reeds in sekere buurte in JHB toegepas word. Ons besef dat dit moontlik nog nie nou nodig is nie, maar wel in die toekoms iets is wat ondersoek kan word. BAIE DANKIE VIR JULLE INISIATIEF</p>
<p>Ons woonbuurt is nie geisoleer van wat in die res van die omgewing en provinsie gebeur nie. Ek sien die groter onveiligheid in n bree maatskaplike konteks wat op baie vlakke aangespreek moet word.</p>
<p>Our area is generally very well maintained but the burglary and theft from vehicles has skyrocketed over the past years despite the increase in ADT, Stb watch and even neighbourhood watch. A consolidated approach needs to happen where all concerned parties, police, private security and homeowners sing off one hymn sheet. The current approach seems fragmented and expensive.</p>
<p>Owerhede het 'n groot probleem met dienslewering en veral tov agtergeblewe gemeenskappe. Verstaan dat kapitaal 'n skaars hulbron is maar beteken nie dat ons dit bloot aanvaar nie, mag beteken dat self verantwoordelikheid as gemeenskap moet neem veral tov veiligheid wel met ondersteuning van relevante instellings.</p>
<p>Safety: I strongly suggest that a holistic plan is tabled including the following stakeholders; neighborhood representatives, private security companies, SAPS &amp; the state prosecutor, with regular meetings to measure the effectiveness of the implementation of the holistic plan. I also suggest that a</p>



<p>program is put in place in where the neighborhood representatives do regular patrols together with private security companies in each neighborhood.</p>
<p>Sal baie graag wil he ons moet kyk na die moontlikheid van omheinde woonbuurte met toegangswagte en sekuriteit (groot sekuriteits kompleks idee)</p>
<p>Simonswyk is a 'walk-through' (town to Ida's Valley). Most of the crime in Simonswyk ( I believe) is opportunistic housebreaking and theft out of motor vehicles by youths strolling to or from town. This also sometimes is quite noisy. If the top of Kommandeur street is closed off completely (so that it is no longer and attractive shortcut) the crime and noise in Simonswyk will be reduced. A permanent security guard house at the top of Kommandeur street will deter criminals or at the park in Heresingel. i would like to see more regular patrols through Simonswyk by police or ADT. I regularly have to pick up litter in Drommedaris street where i live. It would help if there is a bin in Merriman Street and maybe in the park in Heresingel, but then that must be emptied regularly by the municipality.</p>
<p>Thank you for the initiative. You definitely have our support.</p>
<p>The river area is very dirty and looks unkempt, especially after weekends</p>
<p>Toepassing van munisipale bywette t.o.v. woonhuise, "losieshuise" en woonhuise verdeel in woonstelle.</p>
<p>Verpligte sekuriteitsbelasting moet gehief word. Oprigting van kameras in die woonbuurt sal goed wees. Straatname en nommers moet sigbaar wees. Bouregulasies moet beter toegepas word. Rommelstorting moet beter beheer word en opgeruim word.</p>
<p>VISIBILITY of security is essential. Unprotected properties are obvious targets. More cooperation with immediate neighbours should be encouraged and promoted, Neighbours should look out for one another and whilst walking through the neighbourhood could be alert to situations which owners might not be aware of. Suspicious loiterers or signs of a possible breaking should be reported to Stellenbosch Watch for follow up where for instance driveway gates or doors have been inadvertently left open. Where street lights are not working or water is leaking from pipes in the street or on the pavement, these should be reported to the relevant Municipal Emergency number: the problem in our experience is attended to promptly, while the owner of the property where the problem has been noticed, should be informed as a courtesy AS THEY MAY BE UNAWARE OF IT. In our view, neighbourhood watch should be the priority of all property owners rather than being ignored.</p>
<p>watertoevoer pype in buurt is swat, elke nou en dan bars 'n pyp - watervermosing en ongerieflik.</p>

## Conclusion

The survey was conducted over a period of three weeks in April 2014. From the responses received it would seem that most participants are aware of crime, concerned about crime or have been directly affected by crime. However, crime seems to be focussed on property related crimes

The management of the public environment is important to those who own property in the area and the need for urban management seems to be aimed at better public open spaces, especially the parks and green areas.

Most participants indicate that they want to see a focus on public safety interventions through a coordinated management of the area. The problems and issues of the area can be addressed through a number of formal and/or civic mechanisms which may include the formation of an SRA.