



A guide on how to apply for a protection order in terms of the protection from harassment act 17 of 2011

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& Human Rights practice



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Purpose of this guide

The purpose of this guide is to explain the process of applying for a protection order in terms of the Protection from Harassment Act 17 of 2011 (Harassment Act).

Important: This guide is for information purposes only. It does not constitute legal advice and should therefore not replace consultation with legal service providers where such assistance is required.

Understanding how the law works

Each law in South Africa must be consistent with the Constitution. Any law that is inconsistent with the Constitution is invalid.

The Constitution recognises several sources of law, including:



legislation enacted by Parliament;



common law developed by courts; and



customary law of indigenous communities in South Africa.

Legislation must be read together with its accompanying regulations. Regulations explain the practical steps to be taken to give effect to the rights and duties set out in the legislation.

Each piece of legislation begins with a preamble. The preamble sets out the purpose of the legislation and its intended impact on society.

Section 1 of an Act usually contains the definitions section. These definitions explain key terms and phrases contained in the Act. This is an important section, as the definitions will help to guide how and when provisions of the Act should be applied in practice.



Purpose of the Harassment Act

The Harassment Act was enacted to safeguard a range of fundamental human rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These include (but are not limited to) the rights to equality, dignity, privacy, freedom and security of the person – which includes the right to freedom from all forms of violence – and the rights of children to have their best interests considered to be of paramount importance.

The Harassment Act provides legal remedies to individuals who are subjected to harassment, stalking or other similar harmful conduct that infringes on these rights.

The Harassment Act also creates mechanisms to enable organs of state, including the courts and law enforcement, to implement and enforce its provisions effectively. These mechanisms are designed to offer swift and accessible protection for survivors, while ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable for their conduct.



What is a protection order?

The Harassment Act provides for the granting of protection orders to safeguard individuals from harassment.

A protection order is a court order prohibiting the perpetrator/respondent from committing, attempting to commit, or engaging in any type of violence or harassment against the complainant.

Protection orders are also provided for in the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998 (Domestic Violence Act). We have prepared a similar guide explaining the process to follow in obtaining a protection order under the Domestic Violence Act. You can find a copy of that guide [here](#).

Applicants who qualify for protection orders under the Domestic Violence Act may not necessarily be entitled to protection orders under the Harassment Act. However, if a complainant is not in possession of, and is not in the process of applying for, a protection order under the Domestic Violence Act, the court may not refuse to grant a protection order, impose conditions or make any order merely because other legal remedies are available to the complainant.



Effect of protection orders under the Harassment Act

Protection orders (interim and/or final) may prohibit the perpetrator/respondent from:



Engaging in or attempting to engage in harassment.



Enlisting the help of another person to engage in harassment



Committing any other act specified in the protection order.



The court may also impose, at its discretion, any other conditions to the protection order which it deems reasonably necessary to protect and provide for the safety or well-being of the complainant or a related person.

Important definitions

Child

A person under the age of 18 years.

Complainant

Any person who alleges that they have been subjected to harassment.

Electronic communications identity number

A technical identification label that indicates the origin or destination of electronic communications traffic. It is usually a logical or virtual identity number or address assigned to a customer of an electronic communications service provider, such as a telephone number, cell phone number, email address (with or without an IP address), web address (with or without an IP address), or other subscriber number.

Harm

Any mental, psychological, physical or economic harm.

Related person

Any member of the family or household of a complainant, or any other person in a close relationship to the complainant.

Respondent

Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in terms of the Harassment Act and, under certain circumstances, any person who is reasonably suspected of engaging in or who has engaged in harassment of the complainant or a related person.

Weapons

- any firearm or any handgun or airgun or ammunition as defined in the Firearms Control Act 60 of 2000; and
- any object, other than that which is referred to above, which is likely to cause serious bodily injury if it were used to commit an assault.



Definition of harassment

Harassment is defined as direct or indirect conduct by the perpetrator/respondent that they know, or ought reasonably to know:



causes harm or causes the complainant to reasonably believe that they or a related person may be harmed by unreasonably:

- following, watching, pursuing or accosting the complainant or a related person, or loitering outside of or near the building or place where the complainant or a related person resides, works, carries on business, studies or happens to be;
- communicating verbally, electronically or otherwise with the complainant or a related person, irrespective of whether or not conversation ensues; or
- sending, delivering or causing the delivery of letters, telegrams, packages, facsimiles, emails or other objects to the complainant or a related person (this also includes leaving the objects where they would be found by, given to, or brought the attention of the complainant or a related person); or



amounts to sexual harassment of the complainant or a related person.

Sexual harassment includes:

- unwelcome sexual attention from a person who knows or ought reasonably to know that such attention is unwelcome;
- unwelcome explicit or implicit behaviour, suggestions, messages or remarks of a sexual nature that have the effect of offending, intimidating or humiliating the complainant or a related person in circumstances where a reasonable person having regard to the circumstances, would have anticipated that the complainant or related person would be offended, humiliated or intimidated;
- implied or expressed promise of a reward for complying with a sexually-oriented request; or
- implied or expressed threat of reprisal or actual reprisal for refusing to comply with a sexually-oriented request.

Applying for a protection order

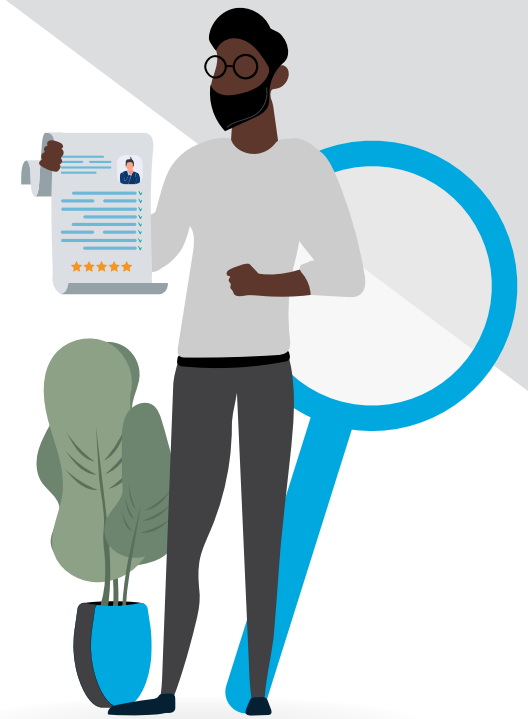
A complainant may, in the prescribed manner, apply to the court for a protection order against harassment.

Where to apply for a protection order

Every Magistrate's Court or High Court can hear matters under the Harassment Act. Any complainant may approach the Magistrate's Court in the area where they live, in which the respondent lives or where the harassment took place.

If the complainant, or a person applying for protection order on their behalf, is not represented by a legal representative, the clerk of the court must inform that person of:

- the remedies available; and
- the right to also lodge a criminal complaint against the respondent of *crimen injuria*, assault, trespass, extortion or any other offence which has an effect on the complainant or related person.



An application for a protection order may be brought on behalf of the complainant by another person who has a material interest in the well-being of the complainant or related person. Such an application must be with the **written consent** of the complainant, except in circumstances where the complainant is a person who, in the opinion of the court, is unable to do so.

Any child, or person on behalf of a child, may apply to the court for a protection order without the assistance of a parent, guardian or any other person.

Duty of the clerk of the court

Where a complainant or other person is not represented by a legal representative, and before they apply for a protection order, the clerk of the court must:



Provide the complainant or person with an Information Notice (Form 1), in the official language of their choice, if reasonably possible.



If the complainant or other person cannot read the Information Notice, read it aloud or arrange for it to be read to them.



Ask whether they understand the contents of the Information Notice.



Explain any part of the Information Notice that they do not understand.



Obtain written confirmation from the complainant or person acknowledging that these steps have been followed.



A protection order may be brought outside ordinary court hours or on a day which is not an ordinary court day, if the court is of the view that the complainant or a related person is suffering or may suffer harm if the application is not dealt with immediately.

Supporting affidavits may be provided in support of the application and must be lodged with the clerk of the court, who must immediately submit the application and affidavits to the court.

The court must, as soon as is reasonably possible, consider the application and any additional evidence such as oral evidence or evidence by affidavit.

The court will either issue an **interim protection** order or a **notice to show cause**.

Electronic communications service provider to furnish particulars to court

When an application for a protection order is made and the court is satisfied that a protection order must be issued as a result of the harassment of the complainant or a related person by means of electronic communications or electronic mail over an electric communications system, and the identity or address of the respondents is not known, the court may issue a direction directing an electronic communications service provider to furnish the court on affidavit with:



the electronic communications identity number from where the harassing electronic communications or electronic mail originated;



the name, surname, identity number and address of the respondent to whom the electronic communications identity number has been assigned;



any information which indicates that electronic communications or electronic mail were or were not sent from the electronic communications identity number of the respondent to the complainant; and



any other information that is available to an electronic communications service provider which may be of assistance to the court to identify the respondent or the electronic communications service provider which provides a service to the respondent.



Electronic communications service provider to furnish particulars to court...continued

If the court issues a direction, it must serve the direction on the electronic communications service provider in the prescribed manner.

The information requested must be provided to the court within five ordinary court days from the time that the direction is served on the electronic communications service provider. The electronic communications service provider may apply to the court for:

- an extension of the five ordinary court days for a further period of five ordinary court days on the grounds that the information cannot be provided timeously; or
- the cancellation of the direction on the grounds that:
 - it does not provide an electronic communications service to either the respondent or complainant or related person; or
 - the requested information is not available in the records of the electronic communications service provider.

If the court receives an affidavit from an electronic communications service provider containing certain required information, the court can decide whether to issue an interim protection order against the respondent at the next court date.

Any additional information from the service provider, such as technical details about electronic communications, may be used as evidence when the court considers whether to grant a protection order.

Before providing the court with this information, the service provider must notify the respondent, at least 48 hours in advance, by electronic communication. This notice must include:

- the information that will be given to the court;
- the reference number of the direction (court order) requesting the information; and
- the name and address of the court.



When the court orders an investigation to identify the respondent

If an application for a protection order is made and the court is satisfied that harassment has occurred, but the respondent's identity or address is not known, the court may:

- postpone the proceedings to a later date on conditions it considers appropriate; or
- issue a direction to the South African Police Services (SAPS) instructing the station commander of the relevant police station to investigate in order to find the respondent's name, address, or any other information required to identify or locate the respondent.

The court's direction must be served on the station commander by the clerk of the court or the sheriff identified by the court.

The station commander must provide the required information to the court in a sworn affidavit within the time period set by the court.

If the information cannot be provided within the time allowed, the station commander may apply (by affidavit) for the court to:

- extend the time-period; or
- cancel the direction if, after reasonable investigation, the police are unable to obtain the information needed to identify or locate the respondent.

If the court receives the required information from SAPS, it may consider issuing an interim protection order at the next court date.





Powers of SAPS to identify the respondent

A member of SAPS may investigate – if the complainant has made a sworn statement that they intend to apply for a protection order, and if the information in that statement provides reasonable grounds to believe that the respondent, whose name and address are not known to the complainant or a related person, is engaging or has engaged in harassment of the complainant.

A member of SAPS may, in a manner set out in the national instructions, request the respondent to furnish SAPS with their full name, address and any other information needed to confirm their identity or to help trace where they are.

The information obtained by the SAPS member must be kept in the manner prescribed in the national instructions. When the complainant applies for a protection order, the police must provide the information to the court in a sworn affidavit.

Circumstances in which proceedings may not take place in open court

The court may, of its own accord or at the request of the complainant or related person, if it is of the opinion that it would be in the interests of the administration of justice that the proceedings in question be held behind closed doors, direct that:



the public may not be present at the proceedings or any part thereof;



the identity or address of any person may not be revealed; and/or



no information relating to the proceedings be published in any manner whatsoever.



Where a witness is a child, the court may direct that no person, other than the witness and their parent or guardian, or a person *in loco parentis* or such other person who is authorised by the court, may be present at the proceedings.



Interim protection order

The court must, notwithstanding the fact that the respondent has not been given notice of the proceedings, issue an interim protection order if it is satisfied that there is *prima facie* evidence that:



the respondent is engaging or has engaged in harassment;



harm is being or may be suffered by the complainant or a related person as a result of that conduct if a protection order is not issued immediately; and



giving prior notice to the respondent of the application will defeat the purpose of the application for a protection order.

Once the interim order has been issued, the court must direct that the protection order application, together with the interim order, be served on the respondent by the clerk of the court, sheriff or peace officer. The interim protection order must call on the respondent to show cause on the return date reflected on the order why the interim protection order should not be made final.

The return date must be at least 10 days after the respondent has been served. However, the respondent may bring the return date forward by giving the complainant and the court at least 24 hours' written notice.

An interim protection order is of force and effect from the time it is issued by the court, and existence thereof has been brought to the attention of the respondent.

Once the clerk of the court receives a return of service, they must immediately cause a certified copy of the interim protection order and the original arrest warrant to be served on the complainant in the prescribed manner.

Notice to show cause

It is also possible that the court will not issue an interim protection order. When this happens, the application and any supporting affidavits must be served on the respondent in the prescribed manner together with a notice calling on the respondent to show cause on the return date why a protection order should not be issued.

Final protection order

If the respondent does not appear on the return date specified in the interim protection order or in the notice to show cause and if the court is satisfied that:



proper service has been effected on the respondent; and



the application contains *prima facie* evidence that the respondent has engaged or is engaging in harassment,

then the court must issue a final protection order.

If the respondent appears on the return date and opposes the issuing of a protection order, the court must then hear the matter and consider any evidence and any further affidavits or oral evidence.

The court can decide on its own, or at the request of the complainant or a related person, that when witnesses are being examined:



a respondent who is not represented by a legal practitioner may not directly cross-examine the person they are alleged to have harassed; and



the respondent must submit any questions to the court, which will then pose the questions to the witness.

If, after the hearing, the court finds on a balance of probabilities that the respondent has engaged or is engaging in harassment, then a final protection order must be issued.

The original of the final protection order must be served, in the prescribed manner, on the respondent. A certified copy of the final protection order, together with the original arrest warrant must be served on the complainant in the prescribed manner.

Copies of the protection order and warrant of arrest must also be forwarded to the police station of the complainant's choice.





The court's powers in issuing a protection order

The court may prohibit the respondent from engaging or attempting to engage in harassment, enlisting the help of another for purposes of engaging in harassment, or committing any other act specified in the protection order.

The court may order and impose additional conditions as to the conduct of the respondent which it deems reasonably necessary to protect and provide for the safety or well-being of the complainant or related person.

The court may order:

- a member of SAPS to:
 - seize any weapon in the possession or under the control of the respondent;
 - accompany the complainant or a related person to a specified place to assist in the collection of personal property identified in the protection order application; or
- the station commander of the relevant police station to investigate the matter for purposes of instituting a criminal prosecution against the respondent.

The physical, home and work addresses and contact details of the complainant or related person must be omitted from the protection order, unless circumstances necessitate the inclusion of these details.

Warrant of arrest

When issuing a protection order, the court must make an order:



authorising the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of the respondent; and



suspending the execution of the warrant subject to the respondent complying with the conditions of the protection order.

The warrant of arrest remains in force unless the protection order expires, is set aside, or is cancelled after execution.

The court may issue the complainant with a second or further warrant of the arrest if the complainant files an affidavit in which it is stated that the warrant is required for their protection

and that the existing warrant has been executed and cancelled or lost or destroyed.

A complainant may hand the warrant of arrest, together with an affidavit stating that the respondent has contravened the terms of the protection order, to any member of SAPS. If it appears to the SAPS official that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the complainant or related person is suffering harm or may suffer imminent harm, the member must immediately arrest the respondent for allegedly committing the offence.







If the SAPS member is of the opinion that there are insufficient grounds for arresting the respondent, they must immediately hand the respondent a written notice, which:

- specifies the name, residential address, work address and occupation or status of the respondent;
- calls upon the respondent to appear before a court on the date and at the time specified in the notice, on a charge of committing the offence; and
- contains a certificate signed by a SAPS member detailing that they have handed the original notice to the respondent and they explained its importance to the respondent.

Warrant of arrest...continued

When issuing a protection order, the court must make an order, which indicates the:

-  risk to the safety or well-being of the complainant or related person;
-  seriousness of the conduct comprising an alleged breach of the protection order;
-  length of time since the alleged breach occurred; and
-  nature and extent of the harm previously suffered by the complainant or related person.



When the warrant is handed to a SAPS member, they must immediately inform the complainant of their right to simultaneously lay a criminal charge against the respondent and explain how to do so.

Variation or setting aside of a protection order

Protection orders may be varied or set aside on application by the complainant or the respondent.

The court may vary or set aside the protection order if it is satisfied that:



circumstances have materially changed since the granting of the protection order; and



good cause has been shown for the variation or setting aside of the order.

Where the application has been made by the complainant, the court must also be satisfied that it has been made freely and voluntarily, or else it may not vary or set aside the protection order.



Offences under the Harassment Act

The Harassment Act prohibits certain conduct which, if committed, can attract criminal punishment of a fine or imprisonment.

Any person who contravenes any of the conditions imposed by the court; or makes a false statement in a material aspect, in an affidavit, is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

If the court has exercised its discretion and directed that proceedings must be held behind closed doors as opposed to being held in open court, it is an offence to reveal the identity of any person or to publish any information relating to the proceedings. The punishment for this offence is a fine or a maximum prison sentence of two years.

A person who is subpoenaed or warned to attend proceedings is guilty of an offence if they fail to:



attend or remain in attendance at the proceedings;



appear at the place, on the date and at the time the proceedings were adjourned;



remain in attendance at the adjourned proceedings; or



produce any book, document or object specified in the subpoena.

The punishment for this offence is a fine or a maximum prison sentence of three months.

Any electronic communications service provider, or any of its employees, commits an offence if they fail to provide the required information to the court within five ordinary court days of receiving a lawful direction (or within any extended period granted by the court), knowingly make a false statement in a required affidavit, or fail to comply with any other applicable legal obligation. If convicted, the service provider may be fined up to R10,000, while an employee may be fined or sentenced to imprisonment for up to six months.

Any person who is lawfully asked by a member of SAPS to provide their name, address, or other required information, and who fails to do so, or provides false or incorrect information, commits an offence. If convicted, they may be fined or sentenced to imprisonment for up to six months.

Resources

Helplines

Gender-Based Violence Command Centre Emergency Line

0800 428 428 | Please Call Me: *120*7867#

SMS for Persons with Disabilities

SMS "help" to 21531

SAPS Emergency Services

0860 10111/10111

Crime Stop Tip-off Line

08600 10111

Childline South Africa

0800 055 555, then dial 116

Child Welfare

Number unavailable at time of publication

Child Emergency Line

Number unavailable at time of publication

Depression and Anxiety Helpline

0800 708 090

Department of Social Development

0800 121 314 | SMS 32312

Gay-Lesbian Support

SMS 079 891 3036

Gender-based Violence Command Centre

0800 428 428 | Please Call Me: *120*7867#

SMS "help" to 31531

Human Trafficking Hotline

0800 222 777

Lifeline SA

0861 322 322

Sonke Gender Justice (counselling and support)

Cape Town: 021 423 7088

Johannesburg: 011 339 3589

Stop Gender Violence Helpline

0800 150 150

Suicide Crisis line (SADAG)

0800 567 567

TEARS

010 590 5920 | Dial *120* 7355#

Thuthuzela Care Centre

0800 0428428 | Please Call Me: *120*7867

Independent Police Investigative Directorate

012 399 0000

Rape Crisis

021 447 9762

Organisations

Family and Marriage Association of South Africa (FAMSA)

011 975 7106/7

People Opposed to Women Abuse (POWA)

076 694 5911

Agisanang Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training (Adapt)

Number unavailable at time of publication

Women's Legal Centre

021 424 5660

National Shelter Movement of South Africa

0800 001 005

Masimanyane Women's Rights International

043 743 9169

TEARS Foundation

010 590 5920

Saartjie Baartman Centre for Women and Children (SBCWC)

021 633 5287

The Frida Hartley Shelter

011 648 6005

Nisaa Institute for Women's Development

011 854 5804/5

Shukumisa

021 447 1467

Magistrates courts in Gauteng

Johannesburg

225 Albertina Sisulu Road
Jeppe, 2198
011 618 4516

Brixton

High Street
Mayfair West, 2092
011 839 2768

Senwabarwana

Main Rd, Next to Bochum Plaza
Senwabarwana, 0790
015 505 3152

Newlands

186 Main Road
Newlands, 2092
011 477 7252

Hillbrow

32 Sam Hancock Str
Hillbrow, 2038
011 642 4441

Randburg

18 Shepherd Ave
Randburg, 2125
011 998 5300

Alexandra

223 2nd Street
Wynberg, 2090
011 786 5181

Germiston

2 Hardach St, North
Germiston, 1401
011 873 0500

Soweto

Heckroodt Circle, Zone 2
Meadowlands, Soweto, 1851
011 536 0555

Soshanguve

Commissioner Street, Soshanguve Block F
Soshanguve, 0164
012 730 1000

Daveyton

Mockey Street
Daveyton, 1520
011 424 1199

Tembisa

232 Andrew Mapheto Dr
Johannesburg, 1632
011 281 0300

Mamelodi

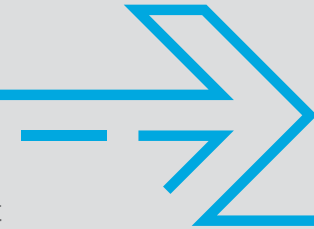
868 Shabangu Ave
Naledi, Pretoria
012 805 4001

Khayelitsha

Steve Bikho Street
Khayelitsha, Pretoria Central
021 360 1400

Sebokeng

18 Moshoeshoe Street
Iskor North, Sebokeng
016 988 1320



Magistrates courts in Western Cape

Albertinia

Corner of William St and Hof St
Albertinia
028 735 1007

Athlone

Old Klipfontein Road
Athlone, 7764
021 697 1246

Atlantis

Corner of Wesfleur Circle
and Reygersdal Street
Wesfleur, Atlantis, 7349
021 572 1003

Beaufort West

Corner of Bird and Church Street
Beaufort West, 6970
023 415 1787

Bellville

Corner of Voortrekker Road
and Landdros Street
Bellville, 7530
021 950 7700

Bishop Lavis

Corner of Myrtle and Valhalla Drive
Bishop Lavis, 7490

Bonnievale

2 Coetzee Street
Bonnievale
023 616 2150

Bredasdorp

22 Long Street
Bredasdorp, 7280
028 424 1139

Caledon

28 Kerk Street
Caledon, 7230
028 212 1076/ 028 212 1077

Calitzdorp

13 Queen Street
Calitzdorp, 6660
044 213 3309

Cape Town

7–11 Parade Street
Cape Town, 8000
021 401 1511; 021 401 1544

Ceres

44 Voortrekker Road
Ceres, 6835
023 312 1112/ 1188/ 1189/ 1067

Clanwilliam

4 Main Road
Clanwilliam, 8135
027 482 2114/5

George

Corner of York St and Courtney St
George, 6530
044 802 5800/5891

Goodwood

273 Voortrekker Road
Goodwood, 7460

Magistrates courts in Western Cape...continued

Grabouw

33 Main Road
Grabouw, 7160
021 859 4461/ 9300

Heidelberg

52 Van Riebeeck Street
Heidelberg, 6665
028 722 1927 / 2874

Hermanus

63 Main Road
Hermanus, 7200
028 312 3713

Hopefield

24 Voortrekker Road
Hopefield, 7355
022 723 0506

Khayelitsha

Corner of Walter Sisulu Rd
and Steve Biko Rd
Khayelitsha, 7785
021 360 1400

Kleinvlei

021 904 1321

Knysna

3 Main Street
Knysna, 6570
044 382 1141/2/3

Kuilsriver

122 Van Riebeeck Road
Kuilsriver, 7580
021 903 7902

Laaiplek

Jameson Street
Laaiplek, 7365
022 783 0090

Ladismith

57 Queen Street
Ladismith, 6655
028 551 1009/ 1019

Laingsburg

Station Street
Laingsburg, 6900
(Next to the police station)
023 551 1010

Malmesbury

Piet Retief Street
Malmesbury
022 482 1121

Mitchells Plain

1st Avenue
Eastridge, Mitchells Plain, 7785
021 370 4200 / 4208

Montagu

39 Piet Retief Street
Montagu
023 614 1105

Magistrates courts in Western Cape...continued

Moorreesburg

7 Station Road
Moorreesburg, 7310
022 433 1084/3406

Mossel Bay

Louis Fourie Road
Mossel Bay, 6500
044 693 3113

Murraysburg

14 Church Street
Murraysburg, 6995
049 844 0001

Oudtshoorn

120 St John Street
Oudtshoorn, 6620
044 203 6400/ 6410

Paarl

Berg River Boulevard
Paarl, 7622
021 872 3127

Parow

Arnold Wilhelm Street
Parow, 7500
021 936 9400

Phillippi

Corner of New Eisleben Rd and Govan
Mbeki Rd
Phillippi, 7802
021 372 0902

Piketberg

44 Voortrekker Street
Piketberg, 7320
022 913 1110 / 3179

Plettenberg Bay

Marine Drive
Plettenberg Bay, 6600
044 533 3156

Porterville

37 Voortrekker Street
Porterville, 6810
022 931 2410



Prince Albert

27 Church Street
Prince Albert, 6930
023 541 1450

Riversdale

13 Mitchell Street
Riversdale, 6670
028 713 2428

Robertson

50 Church Street
Robertson, 6705
023 626 3023

Simon's Town

133 St Georges Street
Simonstown
7995
021 786 1561

Magistrates courts in Western Cape...continued

Somerset West

33 Caledon Street
Somerset West, 7129
021 850 7420

Stellenbosch

Alexander Street
Stellenbosch, 7600
021 887 0114

Strand

1 Gordon's Bay Dr
Strand, 7140
021 854 7217/8

Swellendam

88 Voortrekker Street
Swellendam, 6740
028 514 1109 / 1160

Tulbagh

Piet Retief Street
Tulbagh, 6820
023 230 0006

Uniondale

51 Voortrekker Street
Uniondale, 6460
044 752 1002

Vanrhynsdorp

2 Church Street
Vanrhynsdorp, 8170
027 219 1002

Vredenburg

17 Piet Retief Street
Vredenburg, 7380
022 713 5274



Vredendal

24 Voortrekker Street
Vredendal, 8160
027 213 2010/2011/ 2898/ 4450

Wellington

30 Jan van Riebeeck Street
Wellington, 7655

Wolseley

29 Eufees Street
Wolseley
023 231 1086

Worcester

57 Adderley Street
Worcester, 6850
023 342 2325

Wynberg

64 Church Street
Wynberg, 7824
021 799 1800

Our Team



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Our BBBEE verification is one of several components of our transformation strategy and we continue to seek ways of improving it in a meaningful manner.

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