

Klip Road Cemetery Extension: Socio-economic impact Assessment



Prepared for:

ZUTARI
IMPACT. ENGINEERED.

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Development Economists

Specialist Report Requirements

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998) AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REGULATIONS, 2014 (AS AMENDED)

Regulation GNR 326 of 4 December 2014, as amended 7 April 2017, Appendix 6	Section of Report
1. A specialist report prepared in terms of these Regulations must contain- a) details of- i. the specialist who prepared the report; and ii. the expertise of that specialist to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae;	Appendix B
b) a declaration that the specialist is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority;	Appendix A
c) an indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared;	Section 1
(cA) an indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report;	Section 1
(cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	Section 6
d) the date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment;	Section 1
e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used;	Section 1
f) details of an assessment of the specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the proposed activity or activities and its associated structures and infrastructure, inclusive of a site plan identifying site alternatives;	Section 6
g) an identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers;	N/A
h) a map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers;	N/A

i) a description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 1
j) a description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity, (including identified alternatives on the environment) or activities;	Section 6
k) any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr;	Section 6
l) any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation;	
m) any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation;	Section 6
n) a reasoned opinion- i. (as to) whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised; (iA) regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and ii. if the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan;	Section
o) a description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of preparing the specialist report;	Section 2
p) a summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto; and	N/A
q) any other information requested by the competent authority.	N/A
2) Where a government notice <i>gazetted</i> by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.	N/A

Document Information

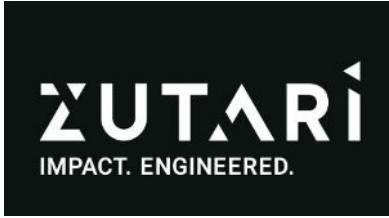
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Section One: Introduction

1.1. Overview

Urban-Econ (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Zutari (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as Zutari) on behalf of the City of Cape Town to conduct a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) for the expansion of the Klip Road Cemetery on the remainder of Erf 75570 and Erf 75571, located in Grassy Park, City of Cape Town. The aim of the SEIA is to investigate the social and economic status quo of the development site and its surroundings and to determine the potential socio-economic impacts that would likely result if the project were implemented. These findings will then form part of the socio-economic inputs for the Environmental Authorisation application process.

1.2. Scope and Purpose of the Project

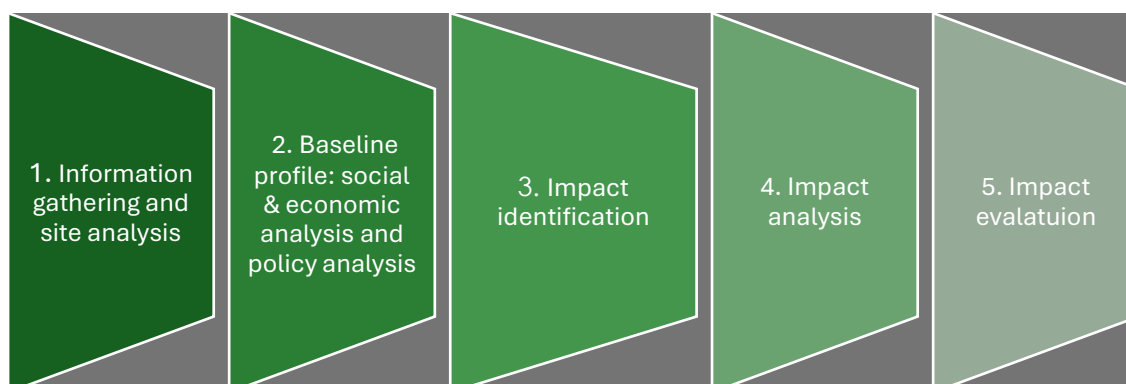
The socio-economic impact assessment aims to quantify and evaluate the potential positive and negative socio-economic effects of the proposed development on local communities and economies. Based on the project background and the 2014 EIA Regulations, the scope of work will include:

- Collaborating with the environmental practitioner, other specialists, and the client to gather project information.
- Defining zones of influence in consultation with the specialist team.
- Identifying affected communities, economic activities, sensitive receptors, and beneficiaries within the study areas who may be directly or indirectly impacted.
- Reviewing secondary data for relevance and identifying any data gaps needed to assess potential impacts.
- Conducting a site visit if necessary and gathering primary social and economic data through interviews with affected or benefiting parties.
- Developing a socio-economic profile of the potentially impacted environment to serve as a baseline for impact assessment.
- Analysing the sensitivity of identified receptors and assessing the potential positive and negative socio-economic effects on local and regional economies.
- Evaluating cumulative impacts considering existing and planned developments in the area.
- Assessing impacts according to the environmental specialist's methodology.
- Proposing mitigation measures for negative effects and enhancement measures for positive impacts.
- Providing a reasoned opinion on whether the project should be authorised from a socio-economic perspective.

1.3. Methodology

The figure below provides a visual illustration of the methodology utilised to complete the report

Figure 1: Methodology



In addition to the above methodology the following key aspects should be noted as indicated in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Key Aspects

Aspect	Description
Information Source	Sources of information utilised for this report include: - Review of planning documents - Literature review - Quantec Easy Data - Zutari (Pty) Ltd - Applicant - Specialists Reports
Quality and Age of Data	The data utilised for the completion of this report is based on up-to-date information obtained through Zutari (Pty) Ltd. Sources of information are of high quality.
Duration, Date and Season of Site Investigation and Relevance of Season to Outcome of Assessment	An onsite site investigation was conducted to gain a comprehensive understanding of the site, supplemented by documentation provided by Zutari and other relevant specialists. As a result, the duration, date, and season of the site investigation are not explicitly detailed. Additional site understanding was obtained through the provided literature.
Identification of Areas to be Avoided	From a socio-economic perspective, no areas should be avoided.
Assumptions, Limitations and Gaps in Knowledge	Key assumptions that form the basis of the assessment and discussions of the study:

Aspect	Description
	- Project-related information supplied by the team involved in the project was assumed to be reasonably accurate. Thus, all potential impacts are predicted based on this information. - The secondary data sources used to compile the economic baseline can be viewed as being indicative of broad trends within the study area; and - Impacts cannot be predicted with complete accuracy and these predictions are based on research and years of experience, taking the specific set of circumstances into account.
Required Permits	From a socio-economic perspective, no permits are required.
Specialist Declaration	See Appendix A
Specialist CV	See Appendix B

1.4. Report Outline

The remainder of the report is broken down into the following sections:

Table 2: Report Outline

Situational Analysis	Provides an overview of the proposed development and an overview of its location.
Policy Context	Provides an overview of relevant national, provincial, and local policies and their implications for the development.
Literature Review	A short review exploring the cemetery crisis in the City of Cape Town.
Socio-Economic Analysis	Provides the socio-economic context of the study area against which potential impacts will be assessed.
Impact Analysis	Assesses the impacts of the proposed development against impact tables and provides possible mitigation actions.
Conclusion and Recommendations	Summarises the findings of the study and provides relevant recommendations and a preferred alternative.

Section Two: Situational Analysis

2.1. Introduction

This section provides an overview of the development concept in Grassy Park. It will discuss the project background and description, location, and the areas surrounding the site so as to contextualise the proposed development.

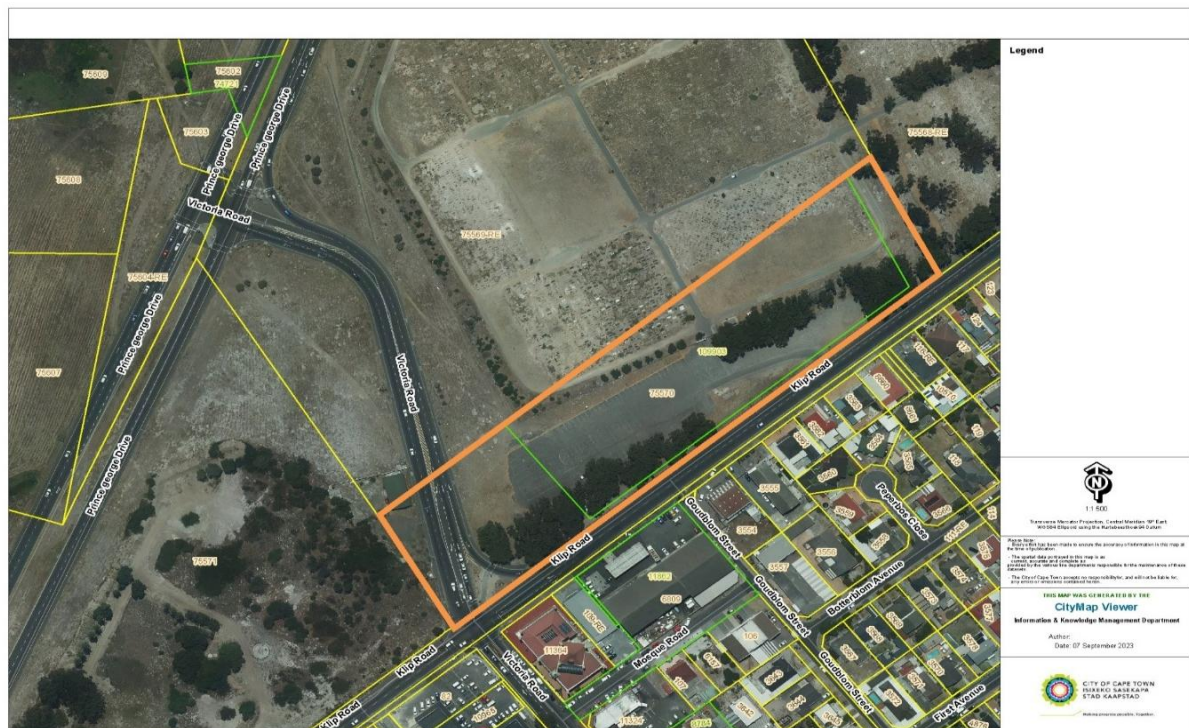
2.2. Project Background

The City of Cape Town is facing a shortage of suitable and well-located burial space across the City. The Recreation and Parks Department is responsible for the provision of burial space within the City. The department has identified certain parcels of land across the city which could potentially be developed into a cemetery. The development of a cemetery requires various feasibility studies to determine the suitability of the land for use as a cemetery.

2.3. Project Description

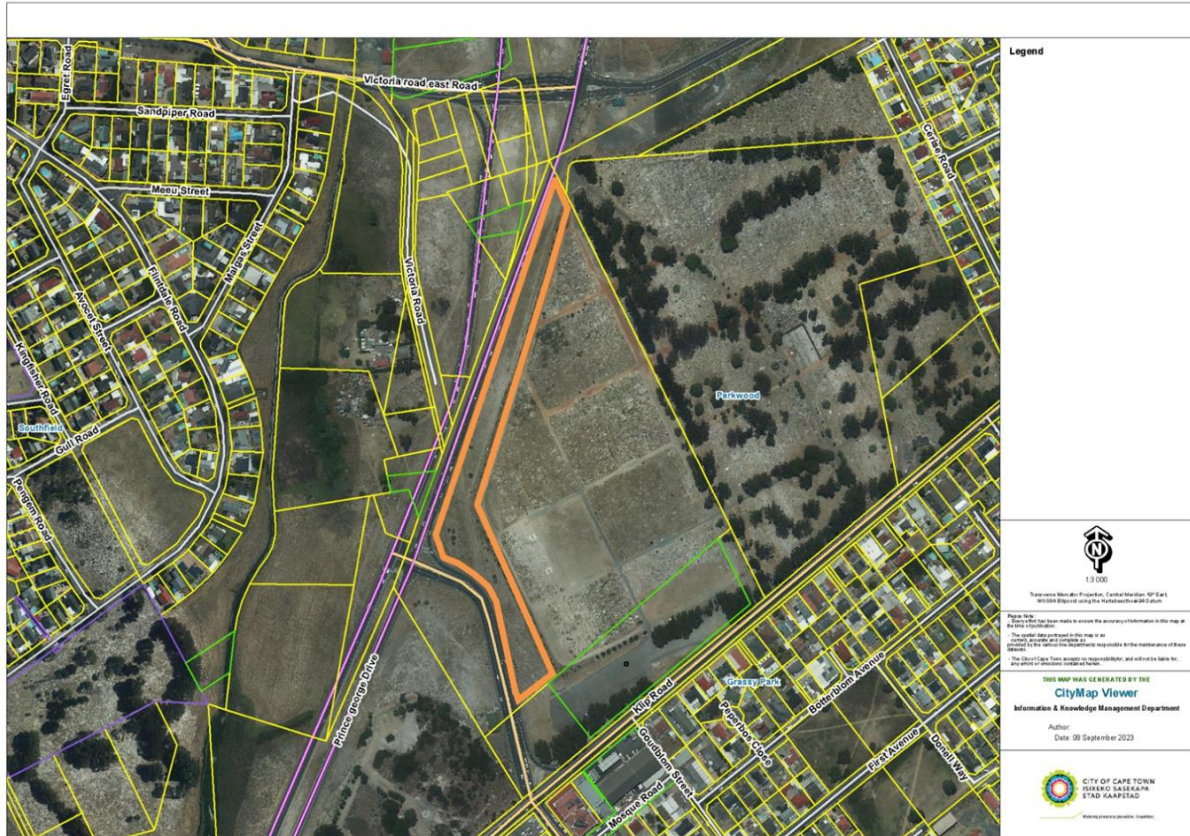
The proposed cemetery extension will take place on Erf 75570, located along Klip Road in Grassy Park; a portion of Remainder Erf 75569 located along Victoria Road in Grassy Park; and on Erf 75571, situated between Victoria Road, Klip Road, and Prince George Drive in Grassy Park. This extension, hereafter referred to as the Klip Road development, exceeds 2500m². The existing Klip Road Cemetery was previously extended and is therefore a listed activity in terms of the National Environmental Management Act.

Figure 2: Site Locality Map – Portion of erf 75570



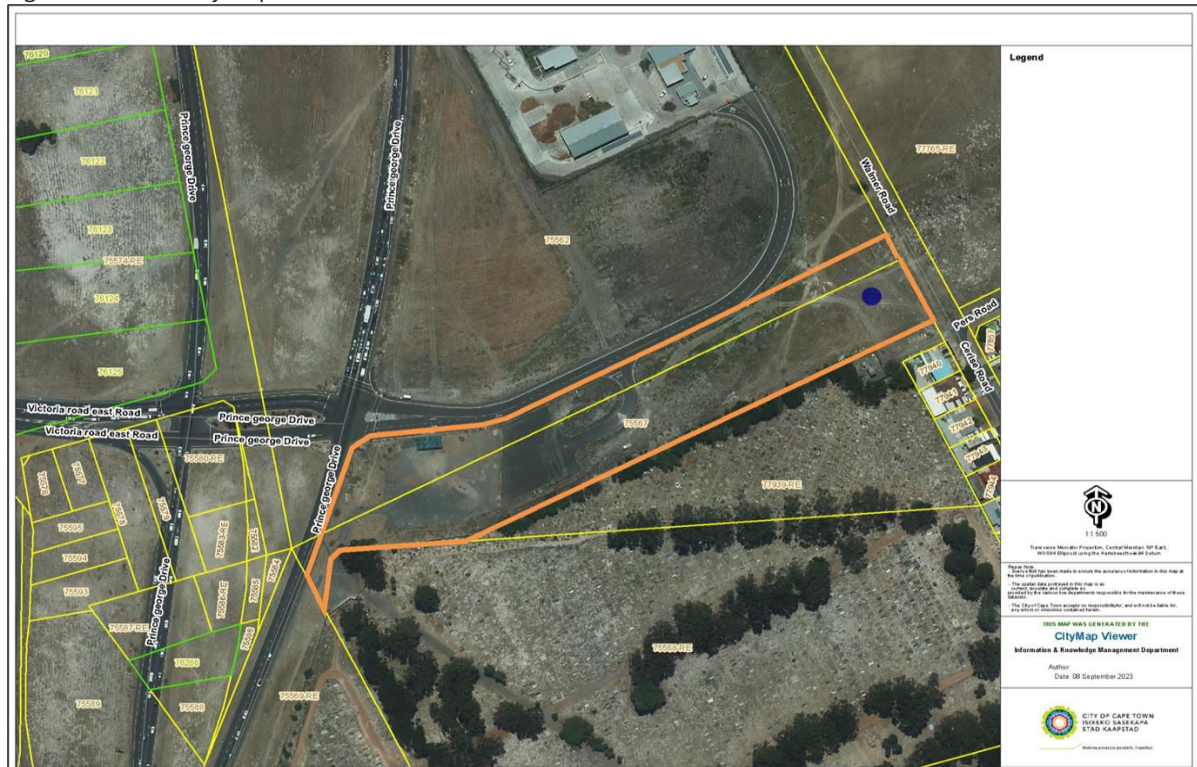
(City of Cape Town, 2023)

Figure 3: Site Locality Map – Portion of erf 75569



(City of Cape Town, 2023)

Figure 4: Site Locality Map – Portion of erf 75562 and 75567

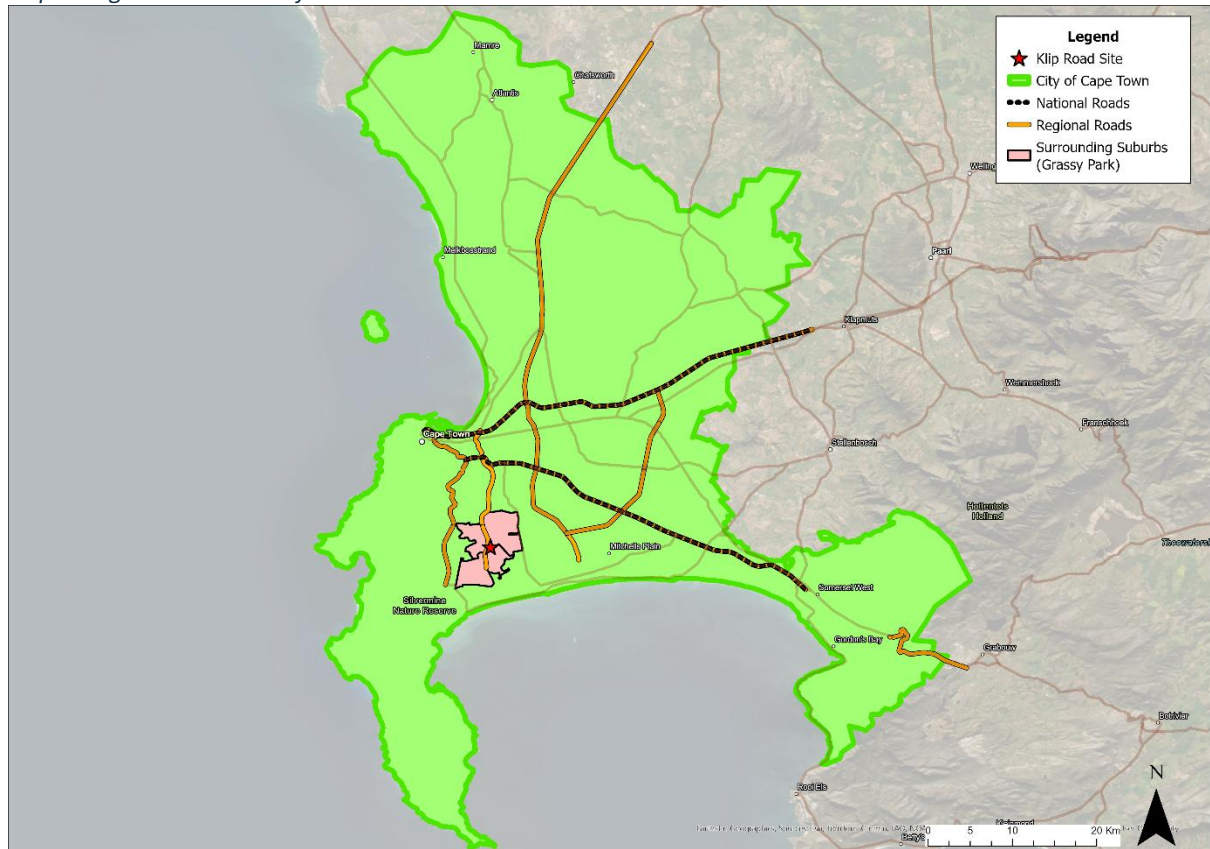


(City of Cape Town, 2023)

2.2. Macro-Spatial Analysis

The Klip Road Cemetery is situated in Grassy Park, a southern suburb of Cape Town, South Africa. It lies within the broader metropolitan region of the City of Cape Town and is approximately 23 kilometres from the city center. The cemetery is well positioned along Klip Road, with proximity to major transport routes, including Prince George Drive (M5), which serves as a primary north-south arterial road linking the area to other parts of the city. Map 1 depicts the regional overview of the study areas identified in this report

Map 1: Regional Connectivity



(ArcGIS, City of Cape Town, 2025)

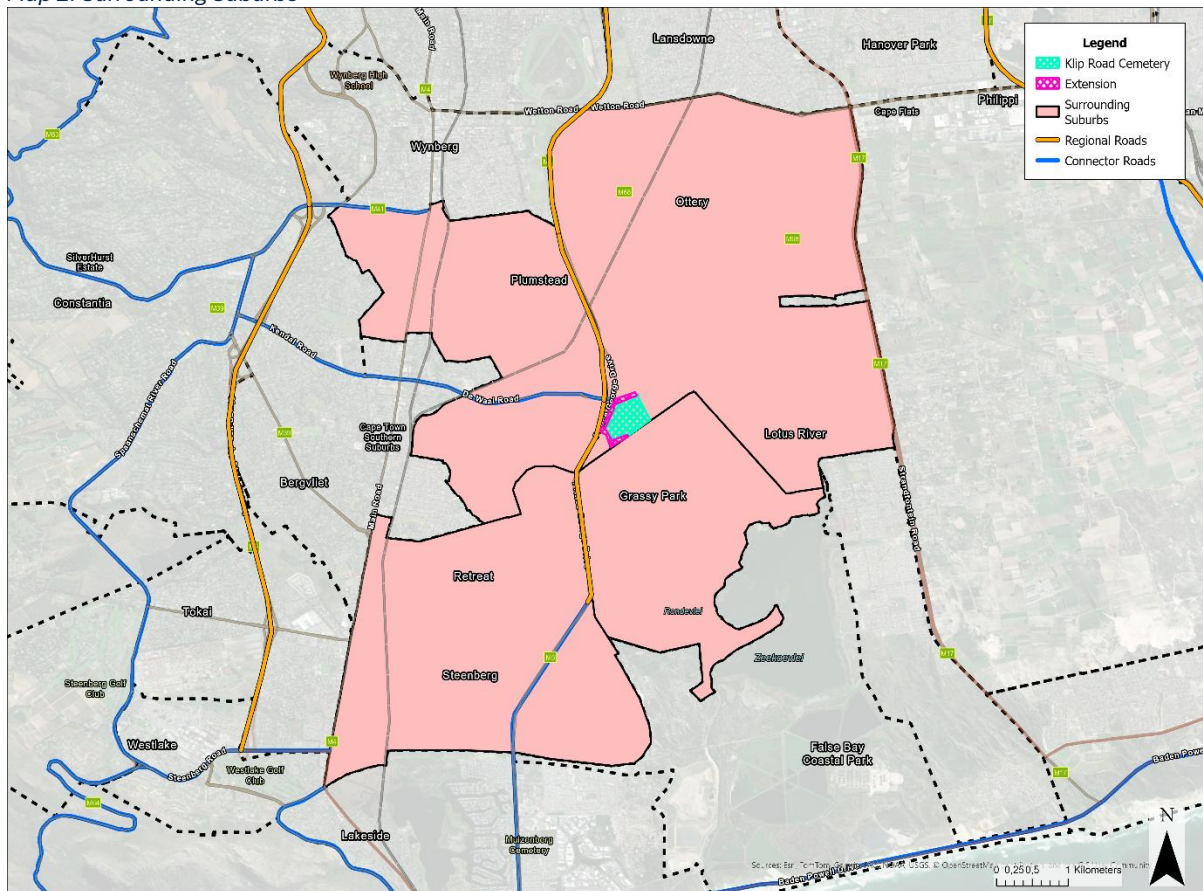
Grassy Park is part of Cape Town's southern suburbs, historically developed as a residential area with a mix of low to middle-income housing. The surrounding region comprises various land uses, including educational institutions, community services, and commercial nodes. As mentioned above, the City of Cape Town is currently experiencing pressure regarding cemetery space, prompting considerations for expanding burial grounds in the region, including a proposal to extend the Klip Road Cemetery into the adjacent Gilray Scouts Campsite.

2.3. Micro-Level Analysis

As part of understanding the local context, a micro-level analysis examines the specific characteristics of the Klip Road Cemetery and its immediate surroundings. This includes an in-depth site analysis that assesses the cemetery's layout, accessibility, and infrastructure, followed by an evaluation of the

surrounding land uses that influence the area's functionality and development potential. The Map below depicts the local surrounding suburbs connecting to the Klip Road cemetery

Map 2: Surrounding Suburbs



(ArcGIS, City of Cape Town, 2025)

2.3.1. Site Analysis

The Klip Road Cemetery is a well-established burial ground that serves the surrounding communities of Grassy Park and neighbouring suburbs. It is accessible via Klip Road and is bordered by significant roadways that facilitate entry and movement. The site's terrain is relatively level, making it suitable for cemetery purposes. Infrastructure within the cemetery includes designated burial plots, pathways, and minimal landscaping, which contributes to a dignified and respectful atmosphere.

2.3.2. Surrounding Land Uses

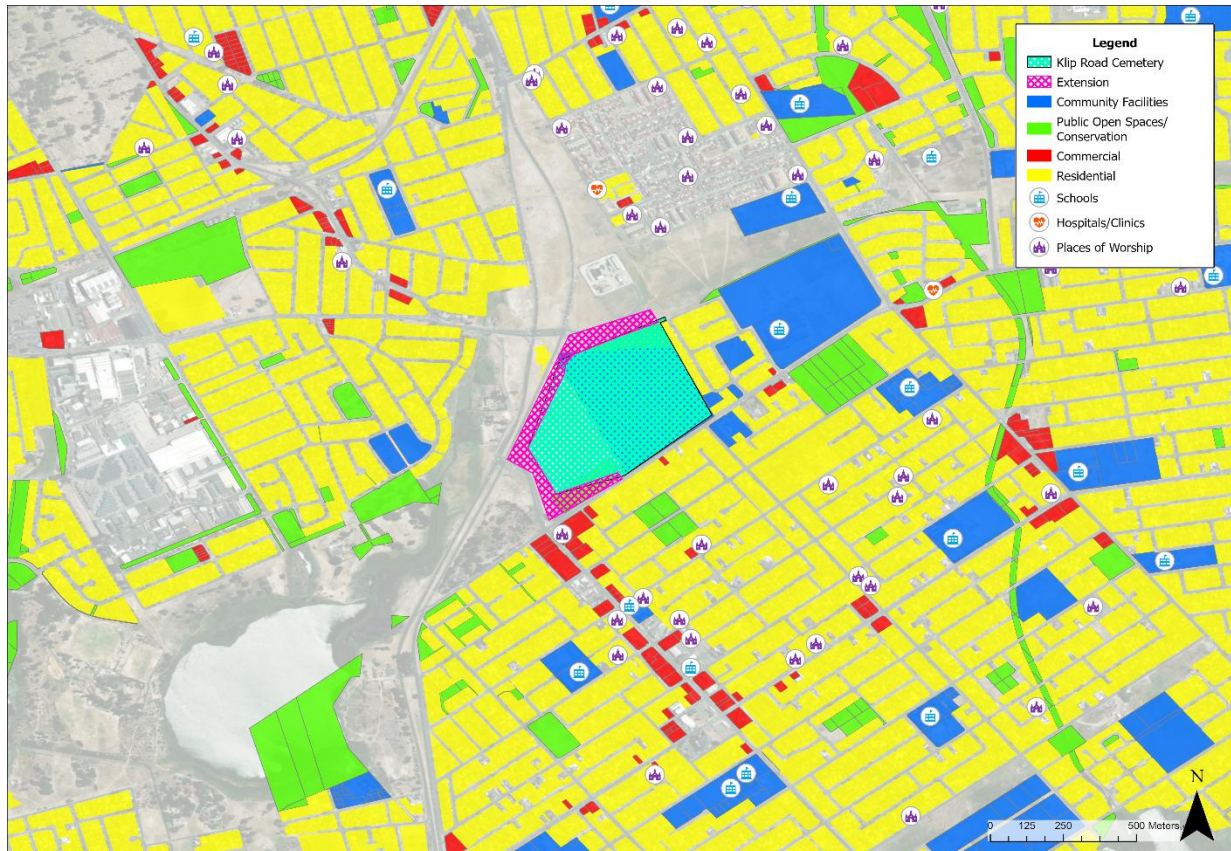
The land uses surrounding Klip Road Cemetery are primarily residential, characterised by single-family homes and small-scale community amenities. To the north of the cemetery lies the Gilray Scouts Campsite, a municipal-owned property historically used by the scouting movement since the 1950s. The City of Cape Town is currently evaluating the feasibility of converting this space into an extension of the cemetery to address the growing demand for burial sites.

To the west, the cemetery is bordered by additional residential properties and local road networks, while to the east, Prince George Drive (M5) serves as a key transport corridor, linking Grassy Park with other suburban and urban areas. The surrounding residential areas include:

- **Grassy Park** – A predominantly residential suburb with a mix of single-family homes, small businesses, and community facilities.
- **Lotus River** – Located to the southeast, featuring similar residential characteristics with a mix of freestanding and semi-detached homes.
- **Pelican Park** – A growing residential community situated further southeast, offering newer housing developments and community amenities.
- **Zeekoevlei** – Positioned to the west, known for its natural reserve and lakeside properties, contributing to the area's ecological and recreational value.
- **Retreat** – A well-established suburb to the northeast, with residential areas interspersed with commercial and industrial zones.

Map 3 below depicts the various surrounding land uses including schools, commercial and public spaces.

Map 3: Surrounding land uses



(ArcGIS, City of Cape Town, 2025)

Additionally, the broader vicinity includes schools, religious institutions, and small commercial establishments catering to the local community. The mixed-use nature of the surrounding area ensures accessibility and convenience while also necessitating careful urban planning considerations to balance development needs with existing land uses.

2.4. Stakeholder Engagement

At this stage, stakeholder engagements have not been conducted for this report. It was noted that the City of Cape Town is submitting a report to the sub-council to inform all relevant councillors about the proposed expansion of the Klip Road cemetery. Once the proper procedures have been followed and the relevant documents are made available to the public for comment, additional engagements with interested and affected parties will be scheduled if deemed necessary in light of the feedback received.

2.5. Synthesis

The situational analysis highlights the strategic relevance of the proposed Klip Road Cemetery extension within the context of Grassy Park and its surrounding suburbs. The site's location, accessibility, and compatibility with adjacent land uses support its suitability for expansion. Given the City of Cape Town's increasing demand for burial space, particularly in well-located and accessible areas, the proposed development offers a timely and contextually appropriate solution.

Section Three: Policy Context

3.1. Introduction

Policy and planning play a crucial role in guiding development, ensuring sustainability, and addressing societal needs. In the context of the Klip Road Cemetery expansion, a well-defined policy framework is essential for balancing land use demands, environmental considerations, and community well-being. Effective planning ensures that the expansion aligns with broader municipal objectives, optimizes resource allocation, and mitigates potential socio-economic impacts. By integrating policy guidelines with strategic planning, this project can contribute to sustainable urban development while addressing the growing need for burial space in Cape Town.

3.2. National Policies

3.2.1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996

The Constitution establishes the foundational legal framework for governance in South Africa, including the allocation of functions and responsibilities to municipalities. According to Schedule 5, Part B, the operation and regulation of cemeteries, funeral parlours, and crematoria are classified as municipal competencies. This means that local governments, such as the City of Cape Town, are directly responsible for planning, managing, and expanding cemetery infrastructure.

Implication: The constitutional assignment of cemetery management to municipalities affirms the City of Cape Town's legal mandate to implement the Klip Road Cemetery expansion. This places the responsibility for ensuring equitable access to burial space, maintaining public health standards, and managing cultural and environmental sensitivities squarely within the local authority's domain. From a socio-economic perspective, this also highlights the City's obligation to ensure that such infrastructure is planned inclusively and responds to demographic pressures, spatial inequality, and future burial needs in line with human dignity, which is a foundational constitutional right as per section 10 of the constitution.

3.2.2. Health Act, 1997 (Act 63 of 1997) as amended (the Health Act)

The Health Act, 1997 (Act 63 of 1997), as amended, regulates public health in South Africa. It sets standards for health services, sanitation, disease control, and environmental health. The Act outlines municipal health duties, including managing cemeteries, crematoria, and human remains to safeguard public health.

Implication: For a cemetery expansion, the Act requires municipalities to comply with health and environmental regulations, ensuring that new sites do not pose risks to public health or the environment.

3.2.3. National Heritage Resource Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) governs the protection and management of South Africa's heritage resources, including graves and burial sites of cultural, historical, or archaeological significance. It ensures that heritage resources are conserved for future generations.

Implication: The Act requires a heritage impact assessment if the site may affect graves older than 60 years or heritage sites. Municipalities must obtain permission from heritage authorities before development, ensuring that significant heritage resources are preserved.

This Act establishes an integrated system for the management of national heritage resources, including burial grounds and graves older than 60 years, which are protected under this legislation

3.3. Provincial Policies

3.3.1. Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013

SPLUMA (Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013) is a key piece of legislation in South Africa that regulates spatial planning and land use. It aims to promote integrated, sustainable, and equitable development across the country. The Act provides a framework for municipalities to manage land use, zoning, and development applications, ensuring that spatial planning aligns with national and local goals.

Implication: SPLUMA requires that the land use and zoning of the proposed area be reviewed and approved by local authorities. It ensures that the development complies with urban planning principles, considering factors like accessibility, environmental impact, and community needs. A cemetery expansion can align with the principles of SPLUMA (Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act) as follows:

- Spatial Justice: The expansion would ensure that all communities have fair access to cemetery services, as well as create the required space as the cemetery as reached capacity.
- Spatial Sustainability: The expansion should be planned with long-term environmental sustainability in mind. The expansion is to be located on land already designated for a cemetery and will not impact on the natural environment. From a social point of view, the expansion will provide the means for additional burial space within the City of Cape Town.
- Efficiency: The expansion is to occur on land already designated for a cemetery thus ensuring its design will incorporate well in terms of space usage and infrastructure. Furthermore, it will be located within an acceptable distance of the communities it serves.
- Spatial Resilience: The expansion is located in an area that would be able to handle environmental changes, as seen with the current Klip Road Cemetery. The expansion would not hinder any planning for future growth in terms of its surrounding environment or shifts in community needs.
- Good Administration: The expansion would follow transparent, accountable, and well-organized planning and approval processes.

3.3.2. Western Cape Spatial Development Framework, 2014

The Western Cape Spatial Development Framework (WCSDF) is a strategic planning instrument that guides spatial development across the province. It aims to coordinate land use, infrastructure planning, and environmental sustainability to support inclusive growth and spatial transformation. The framework promotes principles such as sustainability, spatial equity, and resource efficiency.

Implication: While the WCSDF does not explicitly mention cemeteries, it provides guidance on appropriate land use planning, including the siting of social infrastructure such as cemeteries. For cemetery expansions, the WCSDF encourages decisions that consider land availability, proximity to existing urban nodes, accessibility, and environmental sensitivity. Aligning the Klip Road Cemetery expansion with the spatial planning principles of the WCSDF ensures that the project supports broader provincial goals of efficient land use, sustainable development, and equitable service delivery.

3.3.3. Western Cape Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027

The Western Cape Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022-2027 outlines the province's development priorities and actions for the next five years. It guides decision-making and resource allocation to address economic, social, and environmental challenges. The plan focuses on economic growth, job creation, infrastructure improvement, and supporting small businesses. It also aims to reduce poverty, improve education, healthcare, and housing, and promote environmental sustainability. Good governance and effective administration are emphasized, alongside infrastructure development in transport, energy, and water systems.

Implication: For cemetery expansion, the IDP provides guidance on land use that aligns with the province's spatial and environmental goals. The expansion must consider proximity to urban areas, environmental protection, equitable access to services, and integration with existing infrastructure. Furthermore, the expansion would assist in catering to an increasing urban density and demand for burial space.

3.4. Local Policies

3.4.1. City of Cape Town Cemeteries, Crematoria, and Funeral Undertakers By-law, 2011

The City of Cape Town's Cemeteries, Crematoria, and Funeral Undertakers By-law, 2011 governs the administration and development of cemeteries and crematoria within the city. It appoints a responsible official to manage each cemetery and its operations. The by-law also establishes forums that bring together community members, city officials, and councillors to discuss cemetery-related matters. Additionally, the city is empowered to create guidelines and policies for the operation of these facilities. The by-law replaces the previous Cape Metropolitan Council's Cemeteries and Crematoria By-law of 2000.

Implication: Any expansion must adhere to the by-law's regulations, which include securing the required zoning and land use approvals. A designated official will be responsible for overseeing the site to ensure proper management and compliance with health and safety standards. The by-law also mandates community consultation through liaison forums, where input from residents, city officials, and councillors will be considered in the planning. Additionally, specific guidelines for cemetery development may need to be followed to ensure the facility meets operational standards. The expansion will be subject to the current by-law, replacing any previous regulations, ensuring the development aligns with the city's updated planning framework. As such, thorough planning, approval processes, and community involvement are essential for a successful expansion.

3.4.2. City of Cape Town Spatial Development Framework, 2022/2027

The City of Cape Town's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2022–2027 outlines the city's priorities for sustainable development, climate resilience, and urban growth. While the plan doesn't specifically address cemetery expansions, it highlights the importance of spatial planning, equitable service distribution, and community engagement. Cemetery development should align with the city's spatial framework, ensuring accessibility and integration with existing infrastructure. Community consultation is crucial for incorporating feedback, and any expansion should consider future urban growth for sustainability.

Implication: The spatial strategy that a cemetery expansion meets is one of spatial justice and spatial sustainability. Expanding cemeteries in strategic locations ensures equitable access to burial sites across different communities, including underserved or rural areas. It also supports the principle of sustainability by considering future urban growth, environmental protection, and the efficient use of available land. This alignment with the city's spatial planning goals ensures that cemetery development is both beneficial to the community and consistent with long-term planning objectives.

3.4.3. City of Cape Town Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022-2027

The City of Cape Town's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2022–2027 outlines the city's strategic priorities, objectives, and strategies across various sectors, including social development, environmental sustainability, economic development, and community participation. While it doesn't specifically address cemetery expansions, its broader goals and principles are relevant to ensuring that such developments contribute to the overall well-being and sustainability of the city.

Implication: The cemetery expansion should align with the IDP's goals for equitable service delivery by ensuring accessibility for all residents, regardless of their location or socio-economic status. Also, environmental considerations, such as sustainable landscaping and water management, should be integrated to align with the city's sustainability objectives outlined in the IDP. The expansion should also consider any potential for local economic benefits, such as job creation during construction or maintenance, and should prioritise community engagement throughout the planning and development process.

3.5. Synthesis

The proposed Klip Road Cemetery expansion is guided by a multi-tiered policy framework, spanning national, provincial, and local levels. At the national level, the Constitution assigns cemetery management to municipalities, the Health Act mandates public health compliance, and the National Heritage Resources Act protects significant burial sites. Provincial policies, notably SPLUMA and the Western Cape Spatial Development Framework and IDP, emphasise sustainable, equitable land use and development. Locally, the City of Cape Town's by-laws and spatial development plans provide specific regulations and guidelines for cemetery administration, spatial justice, and sustainable urban growth. This comprehensive policy context highlights the necessity for the expansion to adhere to legal requirements, promote community well-being, and align with broader spatial development objectives.

Section Four: Cemetery Crisis in the City of Cape Town

4.1. Introduction

The City of Cape Town is facing a growing shortage of cemetery space due to increasing population density and rising demand for burial plots. The following section provides an overview of the current situation.

4.2. Current Status of Cemeteries in the City of Cape Town

The City of Cape Town is seeing a shortage of cemetery space, a situation which has been brought on by population growth, increased demand for burial plots, as well as the impact of COVID-19. Within the City of Cape Town, there are approximately 40 cemeteries which are owned by the City of Cape Town and managed by the Recreations and Parks Department. Cemeteries across the City of Cape Town are reaching capacity which in turn is placing an increased pressure on the City of Cape Town to find new burial land or expand on existing facilities (City of Cape Town, 2025). The City of Cape Town's rapid urbanisation, combined with limited available land for cemetery expansion, has made it increasingly challenging for the municipality to meet the demands of burial services. Many existing cemeteries are constrained by their geographical location, and environmental considerations have further complicated efforts to identify suitable sites for new burial grounds.

Klip Road Cemetery remains in active use and is particularly significant due to its ongoing capacity, high demand from the southern suburbs, and specific cultural and religious preferences such as Muslim burials. It is one of the cemeteries still able to accommodate burials through its Klip West and Old Section areas, making it an essential facility amid widespread capacity issues across the City (City of Cape Town, 2025).

4.3. Implications of Cemetery Shortage

The cemetery space shortage in Cape Town has far-reaching implications for both the community and the municipality:

- **Equity and Access:** As demand for burial plots continues to rise, there is a pressing need to ensure that access to cemetery services is equitable. Communities in high-demand areas may face barriers to accessing burial plots, particularly in locations where cemeteries are nearing full capacity (The Citizen, 2018). This could exacerbate inequalities, particularly for residents in lower-income areas who may struggle to afford private burial spaces.
- **Public Health and Environmental Concerns:** If cemetery space is not expanded or managed properly, it could pose risks to public health and the environment. Overcrowded cemeteries can lead to contamination of water supplies and may create unsanitary conditions. Expanding existing cemeteries or developing new sites requires careful attention to health and safety standards to avoid these issues.

- **Cultural and Heritage Preservation:** When expanding or developing cemeteries, the City of Cape Town should take heritage considerations into account. In line with the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999), cemeteries of cultural or historical significance are to be preserved. As such, any expansion projects ought to include heritage impact assessments to ensure that development activities do not interfere with heritage sites or culturally significant burial areas (Republic of South Africa, n.d).
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Expanding cemetery space in a sustainable manner is critical. Environmental sustainability is a key consideration when identifying potential sites for new cemeteries or expansions. The National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) requires that Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) be conducted to assess the impact on surrounding ecosystems, water quality, and the broader environment. Cemetery developments must align with sustainability goals to minimise ecological degradation.
- **Long-Term Planning:** The shortage of cemetery space calls for long-term planning. With the city's growing population, it is essential to plan for cemetery expansion in a way that anticipates future needs and integrates with broader urban development initiatives. Expanding cemeteries or developing new sites must be aligned with broader spatial planning strategies, ensuring that they are integrated with transportation, infrastructure, and other community services (South African Cemeteries Association, 2019).

4.4. Addressing the Cemetery Shortage

In response to the growing burial space crisis, the City of Cape Town has initiated several projects to increase cemetery capacity:

- **Sir Lowry's Pass Cemetery Expansion:** One of the most significant recent expansions occurred in January 2025, with the opening of a 544-plot extension at Sir Lowry's Pass Cemetery. This expansion was critical in addressing the immediate demand for burial spaces in the city. Sir Lowry's Pass was selected for its ability to provide a long-term solution to burial space shortages in the metropole, particularly in the aftermath of the pandemic, which resulted in higher-than-normal death rates. The decision to expand Sir Lowry's Pass was made in response to increasing pressure from residents, and the extension ensures that the city will have sufficient space for the foreseeable future. Planning for this expansion began in mid-2022, with the city focusing on identifying suitable locations for additional space to meet the increasing demand for burial plots.
- **Vaalfontein Cemetery Development:** Another project that seeks to expand burial space is the proposed development of the Vaalfontein Cemetery in the eastern region of Cape Town. The Vaalfontein Cemetery will be located on Erf 781 in Firgrove, an area where there is increasing demand for burial services due to the rapid growth of surrounding communities. As of November 2024, a draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) for the proposed site was made available for public comment. The development of Vaalfontein aims to address the spatial deficits and cater to the burial needs of

surrounding communities while being integrated into the broader planning framework of the City of Cape Town. The proposed site spans approximately 30 hectares and will include necessary infrastructure to support its operation. The development will go through rigorous environmental assessments to ensure that it does not negatively impact the surrounding ecosystem, particularly regarding water quality and surrounding communities.

- **Tafelsig Cemetery Proposal:** The City of Cape Town is also in the early stages of exploring the development of a new cemetery on Portion 60 of CA544 in Tafelsig, Mitchells Plain. This development aims to cater to the growing need for burial space in the southern part of the city, particularly in Mitchells Plain, where the demand for cemetery space has been rising steadily. The site covers 13 hectares and is expected to accommodate a large number of burial plots to address the long-term needs of the surrounding communities. The environmental assessments are expected to be completed by mid to late April 2024, which will determine the feasibility of the proposed development. This initiative will help to ensure that communities in the area have access to adequate burial services in the future.
- The City has previously undertaken feasibility studies for Klip Road Cemetery, which has already undergone two successful expansions since 2009 (City of Cape Town, 2025). These expansions have enabled the facility to remain active and accommodate high burial volumes. The proposed expansion into adjacent land parcels is expected to further extend the lifespan of the cemetery, offering much-needed capacity. Moreover, this expansion will cater to mixed religious communities, ensuring inclusive access to burial services (City of Cape Town, 2025).

4.5. Best Practices and Alternative Approaches for Cemetery Management

The shortage of burial space in Cape Town aligns with broader national and international challenges in cemetery management. Various municipalities in South Africa have adopted innovative approaches to optimize cemetery space while ensuring sustainability.

4.5.1. Land Scarcity and Alternative Burial Methods

The South African Local Government Association (SALGA) has highlighted that many municipalities face a lack of available land for cemeteries, competition with other land uses, and budget constraints for purchasing new burial sites (South African Local Government Association (SALGA), 2016). To address this, alternative burial practices such as cremation, stacking graves, mausoleums, and reusing older cemetery plots have been implemented in some cities. The eThekweni Metro Municipality, for example, has successfully reused older cemeteries, ensuring a more efficient use of space (South African Local Government Association (SALGA), 2016). Similarly, the City of Johannesburg has incorporated green cemeteries, integrating burial sites into urban park landscapes to serve both environmental and social purposes (South African Local Government Association (SALGA), 2016). These models could inform the Klip Road Cemetery expansion strategy, ensuring long-term space optimisation.

4.5.2. Enhancing Cemetery Management and Administration

A critical issue in cemetery management is record-keeping and administrative efficiency. Municipalities such as Ekurhuleni have implemented digital cemetery management systems that streamline grave allocation, reduce administrative delays, and enhance transparency. Implementing similar systems in Cape Town could improve efficiency in cemetery space management and burial processes.

Additionally, security and maintenance remain key challenges, particularly concerning vandalism and theft. The Mangaung Metro Municipality has experienced severe damage to graves, fences, and water taps due to inadequate security measures. To prevent such issues at Klip Road Cemetery, enhanced security measures, including fencing, surveillance, and controlled access, should be incorporated into the expansion plan.

4.5.3. Public Engagement and Cultural Considerations

The burial process is deeply rooted in cultural and religious beliefs, necessitating community involvement in cemetery planning. SALGA's research emphasises the importance of engaging local communities, religious groups, and funeral industry stakeholders to ensure cemetery expansions align with public expectations (South African Local Government Association (SALGA), 2016). In the case of Klip Road, structured public participation should be prioritised to gather input on burial preferences and cemetery design.

4.6. Synthesis

The City of Cape Town is grappling with a critical cemetery space shortage, driven by rapid urbanisation, population growth, and the lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. With nearly 40 municipally managed cemeteries nearing capacity, the city faces increasing pressure to identify new burial land and expand existing facilities. This shortage has significant implications, including equitable access, environmental and public health concerns, heritage preservation, and the need for long-term, sustainable planning. In response, the City has initiated several projects, including expansions at Sir Lowry's Pass and proposed developments in Vaalfontein and Tafelsig. It is also exploring national and international best practices, such as alternative burial methods, improved cemetery management systems, and community engagement, to ensure inclusive and sustainable cemetery planning.

Klip Road Cemetery is currently one of Cape Town's most vital burial grounds, offering essential services to a wide catchment area in the southern suburbs. Its ongoing functionality, history of expansions, and capacity to cater to diverse religious groups, particularly the high demand for Muslim burials highlight its significance. Hence, the expansion of Klip Road Cemetery is both a practical and socially equitable solution to the increasing demand for burial space and the need to respect cultural and religious traditions within affected communities.

Section Five: Socio-Economic Analysis

5.1. Introduction

This section provides an overview of the socio-economic context within which the proposed Klip Road Cemetery expansion is being considered. It draws on key demographic, economic, and mortality data for the City of Cape Town, the Cape Flats PD, and Grassy Park. The purpose of this analysis is to understand current and projected population trends, employment patterns, income distribution, and mortality rates to inform the long-term sustainability and socio-economic relevance of the cemetery development. These indicators collectively offer insight into the community's needs, vulnerabilities, and capacities, which are critical for equitable and effective planning.

5.2. Socio-Economic Environment

5.2.1. Population and Households

Table 3: Population and Households

Area	Aspect	2024	2029	2034
City of Cape Town	Population	4 951 943	5 472 127	6 046 954
	Households	1 400 243	1 563 467	1 745 718
Cape Flats Planning District	Population	1 012 745	1 101 664	1 198 389
	Households	265 256	292 513	322 570
Grassy Park	Population	102 304	111 286	121 057
	Households	25 085	27 287	27 662

(Urban-Econ Via Quantec (EasyData), 2025)

The City of Cape Town's population is projected to grow from 4.95 million in 2024 to 6.05 million by 2034, reflecting a 22% increase over a decade. Similarly, the number of households is expected to rise from 1.4 million to 1.75 million, indicating a growing demand for housing, infrastructure, and municipal services.

At a more localised level, the Cape Flats Planning District, which includes Grassy Park and other surrounding areas, will experience steady population growth, increasing from 1.01 million in 2024 to 1.2 million in 2034 (18.4% growth). Households in this district are projected to grow by 21.6%, from 265,256 to 322,570, reflecting a rise in residential density and potential socio-economic pressures.

Grassy Park, specifically, will see its population increase from 102 304 to 121 057 (18.4% growth), with households growing at a slower rate (10.3% increase, from 25 085 to 27 662). This slower household growth suggests a trend toward larger household sizes or multi-generational living arrangements, which could have implications for service provision, including cemetery space demand.

Implication: As the overall population grows, natural mortality rates will also rise, leading to an increased demand for burial sites. The Cape Flats Planning District and Grassy Park, in particular, are

expected to experience significant population growth, reinforcing the need for expanded cemetery capacity in these areas.

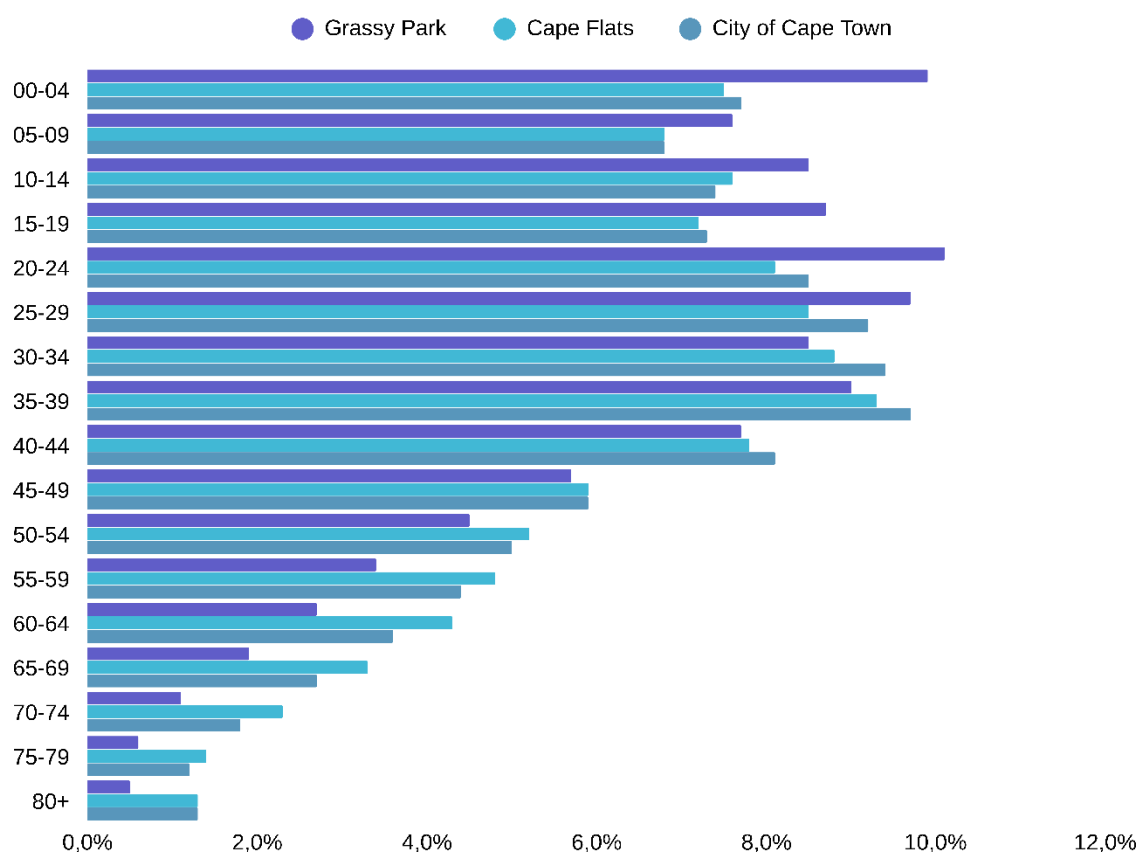
While household growth in Grassy Park is projected to be slower compared to population growth, this may indicate a shift in housing dynamics that could influence burial practices. There may be a greater demand for family burial plots or a shift towards alternative burial methods, such as cremation, mausoleums, or vertical burials, to optimize space usage.

Furthermore, the City of Cape Town's broader population growth suggests that cemetery expansion planning should extend beyond Klip Road, incorporating additional cemetery sites or alternative burial solutions in other districts. Rising residential density within the Cape Flats PD may also create spatial constraints, making it necessary to maximise land use efficiency within the Klip Road Cemetery expansion to ensure long-term sustainability.

5.2.2. Age

The following figure provides a visual illustration of the City of Cape Town, Cape Flats PD, and Grassy Park.

Figure 5: Age Profile



(Urban-Econ Via Quantec (EasyData), 2025)

The youth population (0-14 years) is fairly consistent across all three areas, with Grassy Park having the highest proportion at 22.1%, followed closely by City of Cape Town at 22.0% and Cape Flats at 21.9%. This indicates a significant portion of the population is still dependent, which has implications for future cemetery space demand as population growth continues.

The working-age population (15-64 years) forms the majority across all areas, with City of Cape Town at 70.5%, Cape Flats at 69.8%, and Grassy Park slightly lower at 67.4%. This group is economically active, contributing to household income, taxation, and municipal revenue that could support cemetery maintenance and expansion efforts. The slightly lower proportion in Grassy Park may suggest a greater share of dependents (children and elderly), which could influence socio-economic pressures and long-term burial site demand.

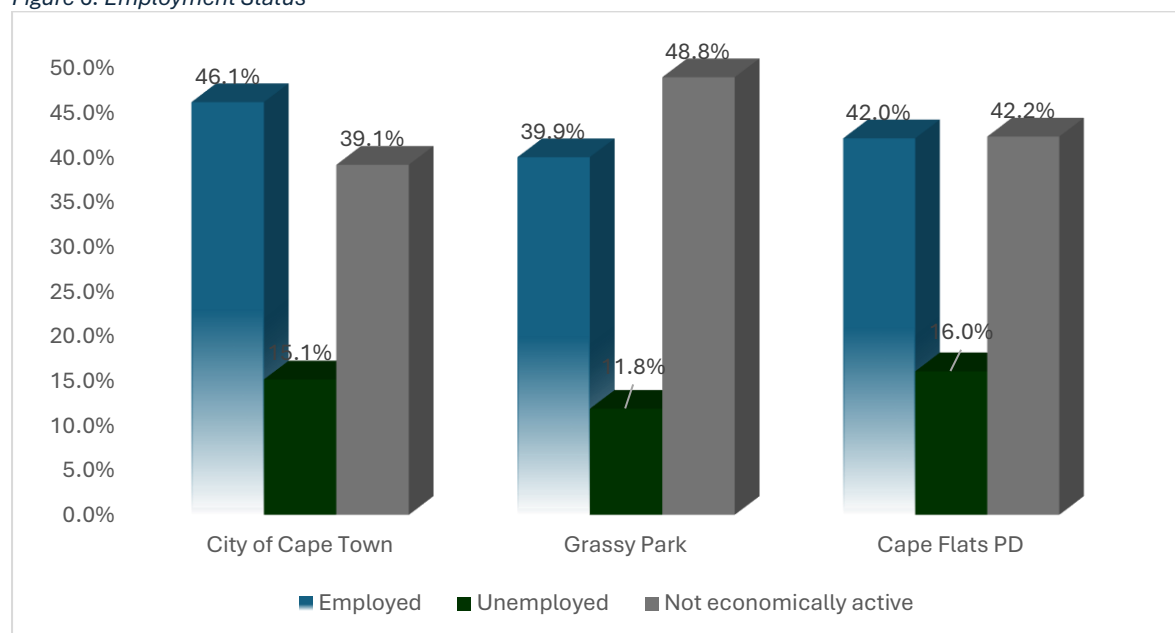
A key factor in cemetery planning is the elderly population (65+ years), which is highest in Grassy Park at 10.5%, compared to Cape Flats (8.3%) and City of Cape Town (7.6%). This suggests that Grassy Park may experience a higher mortality rate in the coming years, increasing demand for burial space at Klip Road Cemetery. The relatively lower elderly population in Cape Flats and City of Cape Town suggests a slightly delayed impact on burial requirements.

Overall, the ageing population in Grassy Park highlights the potential for increased pressure on burial facilities in the near future. Coupled with the steady working-age population and ongoing population growth in younger age groups, long-term cemetery capacity and sustainable burial practices will be key socio-economic considerations for the Klip Road Cemetery expansion.

5.2.3. Employment

The following figure provides an overview of employment in the City of Cape Town, Cape Flats PD, and Grassy Park.

Figure 6: Employment Status



(Urban-Econ Via Quantec (EasyData), 2025)

The employment data reveals key differences in economic activity across the City of Cape Town, Grassy Park, and Cape Flats PD. In the broader City of Cape Town, 46.1% of the population is employed, with 15.1% unemployed and 39.1% not economically active. In contrast, Grassy Park has a lower employment rate of 39.9% and the highest proportion of individuals not economically active at 48.8%, despite a relatively low unemployment rate of 11.8%. Cape Flats PD presents a slightly higher employment rate at 42.0%, but it also shows a similar level of unemployment (15.0%) and a relatively high rate of economic inactivity (42.2%).

These figures suggest that both Grassy Park and Cape Flats PD face higher levels of economic dependency compared to the city average. The lower employment rates and higher percentages of economically inactive individuals may point to greater socio-economic vulnerability within these communities.

The above employment data is essential in identifying areas where communities may be more economically vulnerable and therefore more sensitive to changes in service provision, infrastructure development, or land use. High levels of unemployment and economic inactivity may translate into limited access to private burial options, making the provision of affordable, accessible public cemeteries even more critical. Additionally, project planning, such as cemetery development—should take these disparities into account to ensure equitable service delivery, promote local job opportunities during construction and operation phases.

5.2.4. Household Income

The table below provides an overview of the annual household income profile for the City of Cape Town, Cape Flats Planning District, and Gassy Park.

Table 4: Monthly Household Income 2024

Level		Grassy Park	City of Cape Town
No Income	No Income	9.8%	13.9%
Low Income	R1 - R8,328	0.9%	2.8%
	R8,8329 - R16,657	2.1%	4.0%
	R16,658 - R33,314	11.0%	10.6%
	R33,315 - R66,628	16.0%	15.9%
	R66,629 - R133,255	18.0%	14.4%
Middle Income	R133,256 - R266,510	17.3%	13.0%
	R266,511 - R533,021	15.0%	11.9%
High Income	R533,022 - R1,066,0422	7.8%	8.6%
	R1,066,043 - R2,132,084	1.7%	3.6%
	R2,132,085 - R4264,168	0.3%	0.9%
	R4,264,169 and more	0.2%	0.5%

(Urban-Econ Via Quantec (EasyData), 2025)

The household income data indicates that both the City of Cape Town and Grassy Park are predominantly composed of low- to middle-income households. In the City of Cape Town, 61.5% of households fall into the low-income category, with 33.5% in the middle-income range and only 5.0% classified as high income. Grassy Park reflects a similar pattern, with 57.7% of households in the low-income bracket and a slightly higher proportion (40.1%) in the middle-income range, but notably fewer high-income households at just 2.2%.

This data illustrates the overall modest income distribution in both areas, with Grassy Park showing marginally greater representation in the middle-income segment but lower levels of high-income households compared to the broader city. The minimal presence of high-income groups in Grassy Park suggests limited financial capacity within the community to absorb higher service costs or access private alternatives for basic services like burial. This income profile highlights the need for

affordable and accessible cemetery services in Grassy Park. The dominance of low-income households indicates that most residents may rely on public burial services, making cost-sensitive planning essential

5.2.5. Mortality Rate

The City of Cape Town is planning the extension of the Klip Road Cemetery in Grassy Park in response to the growing pressure on burial space. This is driven by a consistent upward trend in total mortality rates across both the City and the Cape Flats Planning District, as evidenced in the data presented below. The data highlights changes in overall deaths, AIDS-related fatalities, and life expectancy over the past decade, offering critical insight into long-term planning needs for burial and related social infrastructure.

Table 5: Mortality rates

Mortality Rate	2014	2019	2024
City of Cape Town	33 033	36 254	37 542
Cape Flats PD	7 547	8 280	8 579

(Urban-Econ Via Quantec (EasyData), 2025)

Between 2014 and 2024, total deaths in the City of Cape Town increased from 33 033 to 37 542, marking a 13.6% increase over ten years. The Cape Flats PD experienced a similar upward trend, with deaths rising from 7 547 in 2014 to 8 579 in 2024, an increase of 13.7% over the same period. These trends highlight a steady rise in mortality, reinforcing the need for expanded burial infrastructure in areas like Grassy Park.

In 2024, AIDS-related deaths in the City of Cape Town accounted for 3 081 of total deaths, while 34 543 deaths were attributed to other causes. In the Cape Flats PD, 568 deaths were due to AIDS, with the remaining 8 028 linked to other causes. While the majority of deaths are due to non-AIDS causes, AIDS-related mortality remains a significant public health concern, comprising roughly 8.2% of total deaths in the Cape Flats PD and 8.2% in the City.

Encouragingly, life expectancy at birth has shown a positive trajectory. In 2014, it stood at 66 years for the City and 69 years in 2024. The Cape Flats PD followed a similar pattern, with life expectancy increasing from 66 years in 2014, to 67 in 2019, and reaching 69 years by 2024. These improvements suggest gradual advancements in healthcare and living conditions, even as mortality rates have continued to rise due to population growth and other demographic factors.

5.3. Synthesis

The socio-economic analysis reveals a growing and increasingly diverse population, with significant portions residing in low- to middle-income brackets and exhibiting varying levels of economic activity. Grassy Park, in particular, faces notable socio-economic challenges, including high levels of economic inactivity and a significant elderly population, both of which signal rising burial demands in the near future.

Coupled with an upward trend in mortality and limited financial capacity among residents, these factors highlight the urgent need for accessible, affordable, and sustainable burial solutions. The proposed Klip Road Cemetery expansion must therefore align with these socio-economic dynamics to ensure inclusive service delivery and long-term relevance within the communities it intends to serve.

Section Six: Impact Analysis

6.1. Introduction

This section will describe the various types of impacts which have been identified and describe their relevance to the proposed expansion. Possible impacts were identified which could occur due to the activities that will take place during the construction and operational phase of development. A list of the envisioned impacts resulting from the proposed expansion is indicated in **Table 6** below.

Table 6: Identified Impacts

Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Temporary increase in employment	Sustainable increase in employment
Temporary increase in household income	Sustainable increase in household income
Temporary impact on traffic congestion	Sustainable increase in Traffic flow
Temporary impact on Sense of place (Visual)	Sustainable impact on Sense of place (Visual)
Temporary impact on Noise, dust, and air pollution	Sustainable impact on access to burial services
Temporary increase in Local Procurement	Sustainable impact on Local Procurement

6.2. Impact Analysis Criteria

Table 7 provides an overview of the assessment criteria used to evaluate the identified impacts.

Table 7: Impacts Assessment Criteria

CRITERIA	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Project phase	Construction	
	Operation	
	Decommissioning	
Mitigability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts
	Medium	Mitigation exists and will notably reduce significance of impacts
	High	Mitigation exists and will considerably reduce the significance of impacts
Nature	Positive	
	Negative	
Duration	Immediate	Impact will self-remedy immediately
	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year
	Short term	Impact will last between 1 and 5 years
	Medium term	Impact will last between 5 and 10 years
	Long term	Impact will last between 10 and 15 years
	On-going	Impact will last between 15 and 20 years
	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years
Extent	Very limited	Limited to specific isolated parts of the site
	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings
	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
	Municipal area	Impacts felt at a municipal level
	Regional	Impacts felt at a regional / provincial level
	National	Impacts felt at a national level
	International	Impacts felt at an international level
Intensity	Negligible	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are negligibly altered
	Very low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are slightly altered
	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered
	Moderate	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered
	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are notably altered
	Very high	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are majorly altered
	Extremely high	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are severely altered
Probability	Highly unlikely / none	Expected never to happen
	Rare / improbable	Conceivable, but only in extreme circumstances, and/or might occur for this project although this has rarely been known to result elsewhere
	Unlikely	Has not happened yet but could happen once in the lifetime of the project, therefore there is a possibility that the impact will occur
	Probable	The impact has occurred here or elsewhere and could therefore occur
	Likely	The impact may occur

CRITERIA	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	
	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur	
	Certain / definite	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur	
Confidence	Low	Judgement is based on intuition	
	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge	
	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment	
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	
	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention	
	High	The affected environmental will be able to recover from the impact	
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	
	Medium	The resource is damaged irreparably but is represented elsewhere	
	High	The resource is irreparably damaged and is not represented elsewhere	
Significance		negative	positive
	Negligible	Negligible - negative	Negligible - positive
	Minor	Minor - negative	Minor - positive
	Moderate	Moderate - negative	Moderate - positive
	Major	Major - negative	Major - positive

6.3. Impact on Employment

6.3.1. Temporary Impact on employment during construction

Table 8 indicates the increase in employment during the construction phase.

Table 8: Temporary Impact on employment during construction phase

Ref: 1		
Project phase	Construction	
Impact	Employment	
Description of impact	Short-term employment creation during the construction phase (albeit temporary). Jobs will be created during site preparations, excavation, infrastructure development. These opportunities will primarily benefit low to semi-skilled workers and can have a positive knock-on effect on household income in the local area.	
Mitigability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts
Potential mitigation	Where feasible, efforts should be made to employ local residents in order to maximise benefits for Grassy Park and the surrounding suburbs.	
Assessment	Without mitigation	With mitigation

Nature	Positive		Positive	
Duration	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
Intensity	Moderate	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are notably altered
Probability	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur	Certain / definite	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur
Confidence	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Minor - positive		Minor - positive	
Comment on significance	While temporary, the employment created during the construction phase offers important short-term socio-economic relief, particularly in a region where unemployment is prevalent. In the Grassy Park area, the unemployment rate was found to be 11.8%. With local hiring, the impact becomes more meaningful by circulating income within nearby communities			
Cumulative impacts	In combination with other public infrastructure upgrades in Grassy Park, sort-term employment creation may contribute incrementally to local economic resilience.			

6.4.2. Sustainable impact on employment during the operational phase

Table 9 indicates the increase in employment during operations

Table 9: Sustainable increase in employment during operations

Ref:		7		
Project phase	Operation			
Impact	Long-Term Employment			
Description of impact	The ongoing management of the cemetery will create permanent and part-time jobs (e.g., groundskeepers and admin staff), contributing to local employment			
Mitigability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Preference should be given to local residents for long-term employment opportunities to enhance the benefit.			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Positive		Positive	
Duration	On-going	Impact will last between 15 and 20 years	On-going	Impact will last between 15 and 20 years
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
Intensity	Very low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are slightly altered	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered
Probability	Likely	The impact may occur	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur
Confidence	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Minor - positive		Minor - positive	
Comment on significance	Although small in number, permanent jobs offer sustained socio-economic benefit over time			
Cumulative impacts	None			

6.5. Impact on Dust and Air Pollution

6.5.1. Temporary increase in dust and air pollution during construction

Table 10 highlights the increase in dust and air pollution during the construction phase

Table 10: Temporary impact in dust and air pollution during construction

Ref:	6				
Project phase	Construction				
Impact	Dust and Air Pollution				
Description of impact	Construction activities such as excavation, earthmoving, and transportation of materials can result in increased dust and emissions, negatively affecting air quality for nearby residents and site users.				
Mitigability	Medium	Mitigation exists and will notably reduce significance of impacts			
Potential mitigation	Implement dust suppression measures, such as regular water spraying, covering stockpiles, and limiting work during windy conditions.				
Assessment	Without mitigation			With mitigation	
Nature	Negative			Negative	
Duration	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year		Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements		Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
Intensity	Moderate	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered		Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered
Probability	Probable	The impact has occurred here or elsewhere and could therefore occur		Unlikely	Has not happened yet but could happen once in the lifetime of the project, therefore there is a possibility that the impact will occur
Confidence	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge		Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge
Reversibility	High	The affected environmental will be able to recover from the impact		High	The affected environmental will be able to recover from the impact
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce		Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Minor - negative			Negligible - negative	
Comment on significance	Dust and Air Pollution pose health risks but are manageable with standard mitigation measures.				
Cumulative impacts	Adds to temporary degradation of urban air quality during peak construction periods, in combination with other urban works				

6.6. Impact on Traffic Congestion

6.6.1. Temporary impact on traffic during construction

Table 11 highlights the increase in traffic congestion during construction phase

Table 11: Temporary increase in traffic congestion during construction phase

Ref: 3	
Project phase	Construction
Impact	Traffic Congestion
Description of impact	Construction vehicles and delivery trucks may contribute to short-term congestion along Klip Road and nearby intersections, especially during peak hours.
Mitigatability	High Mitigation exists and will considerably reduce the significance of impacts
Potential mitigation	Implement traffic management strategies, including scheduled deliveries and clear signage to reduce disruption.
Assessment	Without mitigation
Nature	Negative
Duration	Brief Impact will not last longer than 1 year
Extent	Local Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
Intensity	Moderate Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered
Probability	Likely The impact may occur
Confidence	Medium Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge
Reversibility	Medium The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention
Resource irreplaceability	Low The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Minor - negative
Comment on significance	Without proper planning, construction traffic can disrupt residents and businesses and exacerbate road safety concerns. Mitigation can effectively lower the severity.
Cumulative impacts	Adds short-term strain to road networks already used for high-frequency funeral traffic on weekends.

6.6.2. Sustainable increase in traffic flow during operation

Table 12 highlights the increase in traffic flow during operation.

Table 12: Sustainable increase in traffic flow during operation

Ref:		5			
Project phase	Operation				
Impact	Traffic flow				
Description of impact	High traffic volumes during peak funeral times (especially Saturdays) can result in road congestion and limited parking availability				
Mitigability	Medium	Mitigation exists and will notably reduce significance of impacts			
Potential mitigation	Implement a comprehensive traffic management plan, including the provision of adequate, accessible off-street parking				
Assessment	Without mitigation			With mitigation	
Nature	Negative			Negative	
Duration	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years	
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	
Intensity	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are notably altered	Moderate	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered	
Probability	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur	Likely	The impact may occur	
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge	
Reversibility	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention	
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	
Significance	Moderate - negative			Minor - negative	
Comment on significance	The high volume of weekend funeral activity is already stressing local roads and parking. Mitigation can reduce conflict with regular traffic				
Cumulative impacts	Amplifies pressure on existing arterial routes serving Grassy Park and nearby Suburbs				

6.7. Impact on Local Procurement

6.7.1. Temporary increase in local production during construction

Table 13 highlights the temporary increase in local procurement during construction

Table 13: Temporary increase in local procurement during construction

Ref:	2			
Project phase	Construction			
Impact	Local Procurement			
Description of impact	Construction activities will require materials, equipment's, and services. This creates opportunities for local small businesses and suppliers, which could stimulate short-term economic activity in Grassy Park and surrounding areas.			
Mitigability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Encourage the use of local suppliers and service providers			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Positive		Positive	
Duration	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
Intensity	Very low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are slightly altered	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered
Probability	Likely	The impact may occur	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur
Confidence	Low	Judgement is based on intuition	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Negligible - positive		Minor - positive	
Comment on significance	Benefit the local SMME'S in the area.			
Cumulative impacts	Contributes to the local economic upliftment associated with nearby municipal developments and infrastructure upgrades.			

6.7.2. Sustainable impact on Local Procurement during operation

Table 14 highlights sustainable impact on local procurement during the operational phase

Table 14: Sustainable impact on local procurement during operation

Ref:		8			
Project phase	Operation				
Impact	Local Procurement				
Description of impact	The planned expansion presents an opportunity to boost local procurement during its operational phase, should the City or appointed operators prioritise local sourcing. This will potentially generate demand for services such as landscaping, grave preparation, site maintenance, and security. supporting local contractors and small businesses in the surrounding areas. Ongoing maintenance of infrastructure may further benefit nearby construction and service providers. Working with local business groups can support inclusive economic growth in the area.				
Mitigability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts			
Potential mitigation	The developer should encourage the contractor to increase the local procurement practices and promote the employment of people from local surrounding communities, as far as feasible, to maximise the benefits to the communities, especially surrounding businesses.				
Assessment	Without mitigation			With mitigation	
Nature	Positive			Positive	
Duration	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years	
Extent	Municipal area	Impacts felt at a municipal level	Municipal area	Impacts felt at a municipal level	
Intensity	Very low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are slightly altered	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered	
Probability	Likely	The impact may occur	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur	
Confidence	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge	
Reversibility	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention	
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	
Significance	Minor - positive			Moderate - positive	
Comment on significance	Benefit the local SMMEs in the area				
Cumulative impacts	contributes to local economic upliftment by creating ongoing opportunities for local small businesses and service providers.				

6.8. Impact no Access to burial Services

6.8.1. Sustainable increase in access to burial services

Table 15 highlights the sustainable increase in access to burial services

Table 15: Sustainable increase in access to burial services during operation

Ref: 4	
Project phase	Operation
Impact	Access to Burial Services
Description of impact	The cemetery expansion provides increased access to burial plots, especially for underserved or lower-income communities. These addresses pressing spatial and cultural need in the region
Mitigability	Low Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts
Potential mitigation	Ensure equitable and affordable access through City policy and transparent plot allocation processes.
Assessment	Without mitigation
Nature	Positive
Duration	Permanent Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years
Extent	Regional Impacts felt at a regional / provincial level
Intensity	Moderate Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered
Probability	Almost certain / Highly probable It is most likely that the impact will occur
Confidence	Medium Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge
Reversibility	Low The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Resource irreplaceability	Low The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Moderate - positive
Comment on significance	This is a core long-term benefit of the project and addresses a critical need identified by the City.
Cumulative impacts	Aligns with other burial expansions city-wide to create city-wide burial resilience and service equity.

6.9. Impact on Sense of Place (Visual)

6.9.1. Temporary impact on sense of place (visual) during construction

Table 16 highlights the temporary impact on visual during construction phase

Table 16: Temporary impact on visual during construction phase

Ref:	8				
Project phase	Construction				
Impact	Sense of Place (Visual)				
Description of impact	Construction activities, including the removal of existing vegetation, surface clearing, the presence of machinery, and the general construction disturbance, can alter the visual character of the area and lead to negative visual impacts				
Mitigability	Medium	Mitigation exists and will notably reduce significance of impacts			
Potential mitigation	Mitigation measures to minimise the impact of construction activities include careful site management to reduce dust and visual clutter, as well as screening of construction areas wherever possible to limit visibility and disturbance. Implementing phased construction helps minimise the area disturbed at any one time, reducing the overall environmental and visual impact. Additionally, the prompt removal of construction debris ensures a cleaner and safer site, contributing to better overall site conditions throughout the project.				
Assessment	Without mitigation			With mitigation	
Nature	Negative			Negative	
Duration	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year		Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements		Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
Intensity	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are notably altered		Moderate	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered
Probability	Likely	The impact may occur		Probable	The impact has occurred here or elsewhere and could therefore occur
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment		Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge
Reversibility	High	The affected environmental will be able to recover from the impact		High	The affected environmental will be able to recover from the impact
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce		Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Minor - negative			Minor - negative	
Comment on significance	The visual impact during construction is temporary and can be reduced through effective mitigation.				
Cumulative impacts	Potential for cumulative visual impacts if other construction activities are occurring in the area simultaneously				

6.9.2. Sustainable impact on sense of place (Visual) during operation

Table 17 highlights the sustainable impact on visual during operation

Table 17: Sustainable impact on visual during operation

Ref: 9				
Project phase	Operation			
Impact	Sense of Place (Visual)			
Description of impact	The operational phase of the cemetery extension will result in a change in the visual character of the area, transitioning from a derelict or underutilised open space to a formal urban open space. This transformation introduces new visual elements into the landscape, the nature of which will influence the overall visual impact			
Mitigability	Medium	Mitigation exists and will notably reduce significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Sensitive landscaping should be used to help integrate the cemetery into the surrounding environment, creating a respectful setting. The use of appropriate materials and design elements further enhances visual harmony with the local context. Also, ongoing maintenance of the cemetery to standard to ensure its appearance remains orderly over time.			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
Intensity	Moderate	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered
Probability	Probable	The impact has occurred here or elsewhere and could therefore occur	Unlikely	Has not happened yet but could happen once in the lifetime of the project, therefore there is a possibility that the impact will occur
Confidence	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Minor - negative		Minor - negative	
Comment on significance	The operational phase's visual impact is influenced by design and management. Mitigation measures is essential to minimise negative impacts during operation			
Cumulative impacts	Can contribute positively or negatively to the area's overall visual character, depending on design and integration			

6.10. Impact on Household Income

6.10.1. Temporary impact on household income during construction

Table 18 highlights the temporary increase in household income during construction

Table 18: Temporary impact on household income during construction phase

Ref:	10				
Project phase	Construction				
Impact	Household Income				
Description of impact	The construction phase of the cemetery expansion is expected to create short-term employment opportunities for local workers, including both skilled and unskilled labour. This will result in a temporary boost in household income for participating workers and service providers, and while the scale of impact is likely to be modest, it is nonetheless positive for those directly involved.				
Mitigability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts			
Potential mitigation	prioritise the employment of local labour to maximise benefits for household in Grassy Park and surrounding areas				
Assessment	Without mitigation			With mitigation	
Nature	Positive			Positive	
Duration	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year	
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	
Intensity	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered	Moderate	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered	
Probability	Likely	The impact may occur	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur	
Confidence	Low	Judgement is based on intuition	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge	
Reversibility	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	
Significance	Minor - positive			Minor - positive	
Comment on significance	The temporary increase in household income provides short-term socio-economic benefits, particularly in an area with prevalent unemployment. Local hiring increases this impact by circulating income within the community.				
Cumulative impacts	None				

6.10.2. Sustainable increase in household income during operation

Table 19 highlights the sustainable increase in household income during operational phase

Table 19: Sustainable increase in household income during operation

Ref:	11				
Project phase	Operation				
Impact	Household Income				
Description of impact	During the operational phase, the expanded cemetery will require ongoing maintenance and management which will support a limited number of permanent or part-time jobs (e.g., groundskeeping, security, administration). However, given the nature of the facility, the impact on household income is expected to be minimal and limited to those directly employed for maintenance or service provision. Indirect impacts potentially include opportunities for small-scale vendors or service providers such as florists and stonemasons, who serve cemetery visitors				
Mitigability	Medium	Mitigation exists and will notably reduce significance of impacts			
Potential mitigation	Prioritise the hiring of local residents for permanent and part-time roles at the cemetery, including groundskeeping, security, and administration. Additionally, encourage the use of local businesses, thereby supporting a sustainable increase in household income within the surrounding community.				
Assessment	Without mitigation			With mitigation	
Nature	Positive			Positive	
Duration	Long term	Impact will last between 10 and 15 years		Long term	Impact will last between 10 and 15 years
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements		Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
Intensity	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered		Moderate	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered
Probability	Likely	The impact may occur		Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur
Confidence	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge		High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified		Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce		Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Minor - positive			Minor - positive	
Comment on significance	Stable source of income for local households, contributing to long-term economic well-being.				
Cumulative impacts	None				

6.11. Cumulative impacts

The proposed Klip Road Cemetery extension exists within an area that already accommodates several burial sites, although the immediate surrounding area is predominantly residential and recreational. The presence of these nearby cemeteries contributes to the area's function as a place designated for honouring the deceased, potentially influencing community perceptions and land use patterns. The proximity of these sites raises the following considerations regarding cumulative impacts:

- Increased Concentration of Cemetery Land Use:** The addition of the Klip Road Cemetery extension, in conjunction with existing facilities like Plumstead Cemetery, Holy Redeemer Church Memorial Wall, Plumstead Methodist Church Memorial Wall, and Corpus Christi Church Columbarium, leads to an increased concentration of land dedicated to cemeteries within a relatively small radius. This could strengthen the area's role in providing such services for the broader community.
- Visual Cumulative Impact:** While each cemetery has its own visual character, their combined presence contributes to the overall visual landscape. The design and landscaping of the Klip Road extension become crucial to ensure visual compatibility and avoid a sense of oversaturation or visual clutter. A well-designed extension can integrate harmoniously with the existing cemeteries, creating a more cohesive and respectful landscape. Conversely, a poorly designed extension could exacerbate any negative visual impacts.
- Traffic and Access:** The cumulative effect of multiple cemeteries could potentially influence traffic patterns, especially during peak visitation times for funerals or memorial services. Careful traffic management and access planning are essential to mitigate any congestion or disruption to local residents.
- Socio-Cultural Impacts:** The presence of multiple cemeteries reflects the area's role in providing essential socio-cultural services related to death and remembrance. This can be a sensitive issue, and it's important to consider the community's perceptions and values. The Klip Road extension should be developed in a way that respects the existing cultural landscape and addresses any potential community concerns.

In conclusion, the cumulative impact of the Klip Road Cemetery extension in conjunction with nearby cemeteries requires careful consideration of land use patterns, visual aesthetics, traffic flow, and socio-cultural sensitivities. Effective planning and mitigation measures can help to ensure that the extension integrates positively with the surrounding environment and contributes to a respectful and functional landscape.

6.12. Decommissioning Phase

Due to the nature of the proposed project, it is extremely unlikely that it will be decommissioned. In addition, this is not the intention of the proponent. The proposed cemetery expansion does not have a limited lifespan but is ongoing in duration. However, if it were to be decommissioned, the land would be rehabilitated to return it to pre-project conditions. This means that all impacts, whether positive or negative, which may have occurred during the operational phase would cease to exist. ***The loss of positive impacts would be negative for local and national economies/communities, while the loss of negative impacts would be positive for associated communities and facilities. The status quo that existed before the construction and operation of the proposed expansion would be restored.*** Spending on the disassembly of the components and rehabilitation of land would increase the demand for construction services and other industries, thus stimulating economic activity in the local area, albeit temporarily.

Socioeconomic impacts stimulated during the decommissioning phase would probably be similar to those that resulted from the construction phase. They would also be temporary, but probably of even shorter duration than impacts experienced in the construction phase. They would also be associated with some expenditure, although considerably less than the investment required during the construction phase.

In addition to the positive impacts on production, employment, household income, and provision of additional burial sites that could be gained from the project, some negative impacts may also occur. It is anticipated that these would, for the most part, be related to a slight increase in traffic congestion in the area surrounding the site.

All of the expected positive impacts can be enhanced to increase benefits to the local communities, while the negative impacts can be mitigated and kept to acceptably low levels. Mitigations and enhancement measures suggested for the construction phase would apply. Overall, the impact that would ensue during the decommissioning phase is anticipated to mostly be of low significance and should not be viewed as an argument against proceeding with the development.

Section Seven: Assessment of Project Alternatives

7.1. Site Area

The proposed Klip Road Cemetery extension has been planned to optimise land use while considering the surrounding environment and community needs. The development aims to integrate effectively with the existing cemetery infrastructure, adjacent residential areas, and the local road network.

From a socio-economic perspective, the proposed site in Grassy Park is suitably located within the City of Cape Town's urban area. It benefits from proximity to key transport routes like Klip Road and Prince George Drive, existing residential areas, and community amenities. The site's development aligns with local spatial planning objectives by addressing the need for increased burial space and promoting efficient land use. No significant socio-economic "no-go" areas or fatal flaws have been identified that would impede the project's viability.

Therefore, the site is considered appropriate from a socio-economic standpoint, and the proposed cemetery extension is deemed supportable and advisable.

7.2. No Go Alternatives

The "no-go" alternative implies not proceeding with the proposed cemetery extension. This would mean the current status quo on the project site remains unchanged. Opting for the no-go alternative would prevent additional impacts on the surrounding environment. However, it would also mean forgoing the socio-economic benefits associated with the expansion.

The no-go alternative presents an opportunity cost, as the local community would not gain the potential socio-economic advantages. The assessment of net effects indicates that the positive socio-economic impacts of the expansion are likely to outweigh any potential negative effects. While the no-go alternative avoids potential negative socio-economic impacts, it also means that the positive benefits, such as increased burial space and related economic activity, would not be realised. Given the balance of positive impacts over negative ones, proceeding with the cemetery extension is the preferred option from a socio-economic perspective.

A key concern with the no-go alternative is the City of Cape Town's ability to address the increasing demand for burial space. Without the proposed development, the pressure on existing cemeteries will continue to intensify, potentially leading to social and logistical challenges. The proposed development offers a solution by expanding burial capacity and ensuring the City can meet the community's needs.

Section Eight: Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the findings presented in this report, the following recommendations are made from a socio-economic perspective. The proposed Klip Road Cemetery expansion, through both its construction and operational phases, is expected to generate positive socio-economic impacts while effectively managing potential negative effects.

The net positive impacts associated with the project are believed to outweigh any anticipated negative effects. The development is expected to contribute substantially to addressing the City of Cape Town's need for increased burial space, while also offering opportunities for local economic growth through job creation. The construction phase, in particular, presents opportunities for employment, albeit temporary and limited, primarily benefiting low to semi-skilled workers.

The socio-economic impacts of the expansion project include both positive and negative elements. The following table provides a summary of the identified impacts.

Table 20: Impact Summary

Ref:	Project phase	Impact	Without mitigation						With mitigation					
			Nature	Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability	Significance	Nature	Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability	Significance
1	Construction	Temporary impact on local employment	Positive	Brief	Local	Moderate	Almost certain / Highly probable	Minor - positive	Positive	Brief	Local	High	Certain / definite	Minor - positive
2	Construction	Local Procurement	Positive	Brief	Local	Very low	Likely	Negligible - positive	Positive	Brief	Local	Low	Almost certain / Highly probable	Minor - positive
3	Construction	Temporary impact on traffic Congestion	Negative	Brief	Local	Moderate	Likely	Minor - negative	Negative	Brief	Local	Low	Probable	Negligible - negative
4	Operation	Sustainable impact on Access to Burial Services	Positive	Permanent	Regional	Moderate	Almost certain / Highly probable	Moderate - positive	Positive	Permanent	Regional	High	Certain / definite	Major - positive

5	Operation	Sustainable impact on traffic flow	Negative	Permanent	Local	High	Almost certain / Highly probable	Moderate - negative	Negative	Permanent	Local	Moderate	Likely	Minor - negative
6	Construction	Temporary impact on Dust and Air Pollution	Negative	Brief	Local	Moderate	Probable	Minor - negative	Negative	Brief	Local	Low	Unlikely	Negligible - negative
7	Operation	Long-Term Employment	Positive	On-going	Local	Very low	Likely	Minor - positive	Positive	On-going	Local	Low	Almost certain / Highly probable	Minor - positive
8	Construction	Sense of Place (Visual)	Negative	Brief	Local	High	Likely	Minor - negative	Negative	Brief	Local	Moderate	Probable	Minor - negative
9	Operation	Sense of Place (Visual)	Negative	Permanent	Local	Moderate	Probable	Minor - negative	Negative	Permanent	Local	Low	Unlikely	Minor - negative
10	Construction	Temporary impact on household Income	Positive	Brief	Local	Low	Likely	Minor - positive	Positive	Brief	Local	Moderate	Almost certain / Highly probable	Minor - positive
11	Operation	Sustainable impact on household Income	Positive	Long term	Local	Low	Likely	Minor - positive	Positive	Long term	Local	Moderate	Almost certain / Highly probable	Minor - positive
12	Operation	Sustainable impact on Local Procurement	Positive	Permanent	Municipal area	Very low	Likely	Minor - positive	Positive	Permanent	Municipal area	Low	Almost certain / Highly probable	Moderate - positive

From a socio-economic standpoint, there are no fatal flaws associated with the site. The location is suitably located within the City of Cape Town's urban area and will contribute to spatial justice and sustainability. While the 'no-go' alternative would prevent any potential negative socio-economic impacts, it would also eliminate the opportunity to address the need for burial space and the potential for positive local economic effects. Given that the positive impacts are expected to outweigh the negative, the proposed development is preferred over the 'no-go' alternative.

Therefore, it is recommended that the Klip Road Cemetery expansion be supported and authorised, subject to the implementation of the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures to maximise its socio-economic benefits.

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Appendix A: Specialist Declaration

A.1. Alex Kempthorne

I, **Alex Kempthorne**, declare that:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application.
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant.
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work.
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity.
- I will comply with the Act, regulations, and all other applicable legislation.
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity.
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan, or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority.
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct.
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

A.2. Mwajuma Kamanzi

I, **Mwajuma Kamanzi**, declare that:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application.
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant.
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work.
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity.
- I will comply with the Act, regulations, and all other applicable legislation.
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity.
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan, or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority.
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct.

- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Appendix B: Specialist Curriculum Vitae

B.1. Alex Kempthorne

Education:			
University of Pretoria and SAPOA - 2001		Certificate for the Commercial Property Practitioners	
Cape Town University – 1997		Master’s in City and Regional Planning	
Stellenbosch University – 1995		BA Honors in Geography	
Stellenbosch University – 1992		BA	
Professional Membership:			
SAPOA			
Language Proficiency	Reading	Writing	Speaking
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

Key Qualification:

Ms Kempthorne joined the firm six months after the completion of her Master's Degree in City and Regional Planning. During her third year at Urban-Econ Alex studied part time on a course given through the University of Pretoria and SAPOA (Certificate for the Commercial Property Practitioners). Alex has gained considerable experience in development economics since her appointment at URBAN ECON's Cape Town office 25 years ago. She is currently a Director and the Office Manager of the Cape Town Office. Due to her involvement in high profile economic projects in the Western Cape, such as the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), the Cape Town Film Studio, the Macro Impact of the Cape Town International Airport and the Scoping and Feasibility Study for the Cape Town Foreshore Freeway studies, she has developed a good understanding of the South African economic legislative and policy environment as well as economic strategies and strategic plans and objectives. She also has extensive experience in project managing large projects with multi-disciplinary teams as well as undertaking socio-economic impact assessments, economic research, property feasibility and financial feasibility for a range of sectors and proposed developments. Alex has also worked on a number of property and residential projects throughout the Western Cape and has worked extensively throughout the Western and Northern Cape.

Experience Record	
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Cape Agulhas Local Economic Development and Tourism Strategy 2025 Cape Agulhas, Overberg District Cape Agulhas Municipality (LED and Tourism unit) LED and Tourism Strategy Project Manager The Cape Agulhas Municipality appointed Urban-Econ to compile a comprehensive local economic development and Tourism strategy for the municipality. The scope of Work includes developing the municipal strategies for: Local Economic Development and tourism. - To enable a viable and conducive economic environment through the development of strategic catalytic projects and policies with clear implementation plans that provide the municipality with a road map to roll out the projects with the support of all municipal departments. - To ensure a “bottom-up” approach with a strong focus on stakeholder inputs is facilitated with the finalisation of the strategies. The following objectives/activities are to address and achieve the intended output of the project: - To undertake an economic analysis of the Cape Agulhas Municipal area, to enable the identification of appropriate interventions for economic development.
Project: Year: Location:	Economic Impact of the 2023 amendments to the dtic SA Film and Television Production Incentive Programme 2024-2025 2024-2025

Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Western Cape Western Cape Government, Department of Economic Development and Tourism Policy Research and Economic Impact Analysis Project Lead Urban-Econ have been appointed to conduct an economic impact study on the most recent amendments made in 2023 to the DTIC's SA Film and Television Production Incentive which seeks to support producers and incentives them shooting films in South Africa via a structured rebate system. A Social-Accounting-Matrix (SAM) model for the Western Cape was used to analyse the direct, indirect and induced economic impacts of the changes made to the Incentive Guidelines. Comprehensive stakeholder engagements were held with a cross section of industry players and associations to collect data on production expenditure, employment as well as to consult industry on the challenges and opportunities for improvement of the Incentive Programme and administration thereof
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Foreshore Precinct Feasibility Study 2024-2025 Cape Town City of Cape Town Feasibility Study (market research, Cost Benefit Analysis, Multi Criteria Analysis) Economic and Socio-Economic Project Lead A multidisciplinary team has been put together to assess the feasibility of completing the Foreshore Freeway connecting the Atlantic Seaboard with the main national road out of the CBD. Urban-Econ's role is to provide inputs in the property market mix, develop a multicriteria decision-making analysis (MCDA) tool as well as conduct a full cost-benefit analysis (CBA). Three different development concepts centred around the creation of alternative transport and urban design solution are being technically scrutinized with Urban-Econ also having developed property models for residential and commercial developments
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Harrington Square Feasibility Study 2024-2025 Cape Town City of Cape Town Socio-Economic Analysis and Cost Benefit Analysis Project Lead A multidisciplinary team has been put together to develop Harrington Square in Cape Town CBD. The square, which has substantial heritage value is being developed as a public space with features which enhance the quality of life and accessibility for businesses and community instructions. Urban-Econ are conducting a Cost-benefit (BCA) analysis on alternative development scenarios formulated based on stakeholder engagements and urban-design principles.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Langeberg Local Municipality Human Settlements Plan 2024 Langeberg Municipality, Western Cape Langeberg Municipality Human Settlement Strategy Project Oversight Urban-Econ were appointed by the Langeberg Local Municipality Human Settlements Department to review and update the Human Settlement Plan. Urban-Econ administered over 1000 comprehensive household surveys in all of the major informal settlements in the LM and provided in-depth analysis for the survey outcomes. These findings assisted in reviewing and updating the Housing Pipeline for the municipalities with key challenges and infrastructure constraints identified via engagement with multiple line departments in charge of public goods and services.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Cape Town Foreshore Scoping Precinct Study 2023 Cape Town Foreshore City of Cape Town Socio-Economic Inputs Socio-Economic Lead Urban-Econ formed part of a multi-disciplinary team responsible for determining the opportunities around the currently unfinished foreshore freeways. Urban-Econ's role in the study is to provide socio-economic inputs to feed into the various options being developed

	and to develop an evaluation framework around which the proposed options can be evaluated. Once options have been put forward by the whole project team, Urban-Econ will undertake financial and economic modelling and undertake a Cast Benefit Analysis to determine the preferred option.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Morning Star Phase 1 and 2 Economic Inputs into Development Framework 2022 and 2023 Morning Star, Cape Town Communicare Property Market Research, Socio-Economic Impact Economic Project Lead Urban-Econ formed part of a multi-disciplinary team responsible for preparing a Development Framework for the 231ha portion of land at Morning Star. Urban-Econ undertook market research to inform a land use budget for the site and then modelling the socio-economic impact if the proposed Development Framework is implemented
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Pelagic Fishing Sector Socio-Economic Impact Assessment 2023 South Africa (coastal regions of West Coast, Agulhas to Mossel Bay and Gqeberha) South African Pelagic Fishing Industry Association (SAPFIA) Socio-Economic Impact Project Lead Urban-Econ was appointed to undertake a socio-economic assessment of the impact of the closure of fishing zones and penguin breeding sites. The assessment included understanding the cost of closure to the fishing industry, the impact to the various stakeholders in the value chain, the impact on employment (including the regional impact) as well as the overall impact on the national economy.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Maitland Abattoir Prefeasibility Study 2023 Maitland, Cape Town City of Cape Town Socio-Economic Inputs Socio-Economic Lead Urban-Econ formed part of a multi-disciplinary team responsible for determining the opportunities around developing the Maitland Abattoir site, which is currently used for various City Department operations – but which is very underutilised. Urban-Econ's role in the study is to undertake market research to feed into the various options being developed. Once options have been put forward by the whole project team, Urban-Econ will undertake financial and economic modelling and undertake a Cost Benefit Analysis to determine the preferred option.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Atlantis Railway-Port Feasibility 2022 Cape Town Atlantis Special Economic Zone (ASEZ) Feasibility Project Lead Currently the Atlantis railway line (between Atlantis and the Port of Cape Town) is not operational due to the invasion of the rail reserve in 2018 where it runs through De Noon. SMEC was therefore appointed by the ASEZ to investigate the feasibility of the re-utilisation of the railway line and Urban-Econ formed part of the project team, and was responsible for calculating the market demand for the railway line (calculating both current and future demand) in terms of freight as well as determining the economic impact if the railway line was to be reinstated.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Oude Molen Precinct Plan for Spatial Development Framework 2020 – 2022 Western Cape Western Cape Government Contextual Analysis, site due diligence, stakeholder analysis, development vision and project objectives, market analysis and conceptual precinct plan. Project Manager Economic and demographic contextual analysis, Property demand modelling (residential, institutional, retail and office space), Property trends research and analysis, inputs into site visioning

Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed:	Scottsdene Social Housing Feasibility 2021 Scottsdene, Cape Town ULUVO Social Housing Corporation Housing Market Analysis Project Management Undertook market research to determine the feasibility and market demand for 844 social housing units (affordable housing) within a development situated in Scottsdene, Kraaifontein. The purpose of this study was therefore to verify this market as well as provide recommendations on the possible catchment area for this proposed development
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project features: Position held: Activities Performed:	Hindle Road Socio-Economic Impact Assessment 2021 Cape Town' GNEC Socio-Economic Impact Analysis Project Manager Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by GNEC Ltd to undertake a Socio-Economic Impact Study. The aim of the social impact assessment is to investigate and describe the social and economic environment surrounding the proposed development site and to identify possible impacts that could affect the environment as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Legislature.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed:	Paardevelei Development Market Feasibility Study 2018 Cape Town, Western Cape City of Cape Town Project Manager Senior Development Economist This project entails conducting market research into the local residential, commercial and industrial property market and its implications for the development of the 680 Ha Paardevelei site located in Somerset West.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed:	Theewaterskloof Revised Local Economic Development Strategy 2020 Theewaterskloof Theewaterskloof Municipality Local Economic Development Project Oversight The strategy is to facilitate sustainable economic development for all communities within Theewaterskloof. This will promote a conducive economic environment through the development of strategic catalytic interventions
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed:	Altydgedacht Farm Economic Motivation 2019-2022 Durbanville, Cape Town VDVM Property Group Property Market Research Project Manager The project entailed socio-economic market research to assess the capacity of the market to sustain medical, retirement, residential and tourism activities on the proposed Altydgedacht Farm development in Durbanville. The study will be used provide inputs and motivation into the broader study, namely the Development Plan which is being developed for the site and which will be utilised to motivate changes to the City of Cape Town Spatial Development Framework.

Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed:	Municipal Economic Review & Outlook (MERO) 2016-2018, 2019 & 2020 2016 to 2018; 2019 and 2020 Western Cape Western Cape Provincial Treasury, Financial Management Directorate Municipal Economic Review & Outlook Project Oversight The MERO is a research publication that provides an overview of the economy with a particular focus on the Western Cape economy at a Metro/District/Municipal level. The publication is a comprehensive overview of the performance of the province in terms of economic intelligence and is therefore also utilised as the backdrop for the annual Western Cape municipal budget hearings across the Province. The MERO study provided information on the trends, patterns and developments within the Western Cape economic sectors and regions, and specifically of how these are linked to the labour market's performance in the Western Cape economy. In addition, the study assisted and informed local authorities in the design of credible budgets.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	My CiTi Phase 2A Cost Benefit Analysis 2018 City of Cape Town City of Cape Town Transport and Urban Development Authority (TDA) Cost Benefit Analysis Project Oversight Urban-Econ was appointed by the City of Cape Town to assist them in applying for Dutch Government funding to assist with the implementation of the MyCiTi Bus route being rolled out through the Metro City East (ORIO Project) to link Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain with Wynberg. Urban-Econ's role was to assist with the economic viability analysis component of the application including providing a project baseline of the current situation, the main economic benefits of the project (including incremental benefits), the costs of the project and to monetise these costs so as to compile a cost benefit analysis for the project.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed:	Salt River Market Site: Market Feasibility Study 2018 Salt River, Observatory and Woodstock Communicare Market Feasibility Study Project Lead A market feasibility study to determine the net effective demand for various property markets including residential, retail, office and parking in order to comprehend the market forces to ensure that the development capacity of the site is maximised.
Project: Year Location Client Project Features Position held Activities performed	Feasibility for Implementing Integrated Sustainable Settlement Principals: 2015 Western Cape DEADP Cost Benefit and Financial Analysis Sub Consultant Urban-Econ is part of the project team with Aurecon to investigate the Feasibility of Implementing Integrated Sustainable Settlement Principals for sites in two municipalities on behalf of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. The Department has identified the need for the development of innovative, resource efficient, sustainable solutions in meeting the demand for services and infrastructure in the Western Cape and in light of this need DEADP has decided to investigate and support the development of two 'integrated Sustainable Settlements' in the Western Cape, namely Mossel Bay and Swartland Municipality. Urban-Econ's role in the project is undertake a cost-benefit analysis of the technologies and solutions put forward by the team

Other Projects:

Additional Projects that Alex has worked on (and which detail can be provided on required, include:

- Strandfontein Coastal Node, Economic Inputs into Development Framework
- Imhoff Farm Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Langebaan Truckstop Needs and Assessment and Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Marine Manufacturing and Trade Industry Economic Impact Study
- Feasibility and Business Plan for developing a trade centre in Abuja (Nigeria)
- Theewaterskloof Feasibility for Development of Tourism Activities

- Athlone Stadium Feasibility
- City Hall Market Feasibility
- Grand Parade Development Opportunities and Feasibility Study
- Big Data Socio-Economic Impact
- ORIO Transport Interchange Cost Benefit Analysis
- Groot Brak Filling Station Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Implementation & Outcome Evaluation of the City of Cape Town's World Design Capital Initiatives:
- Cape Town Art Fair Impact Assessment
- WC Broadband Initiative Socio-Economic Impact Assessment

Countries of Work Experience:

- South Africa, Namibia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Botswana

References:

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B.2. Mwajuma Kamanzi

Education:			
University of The Western Cape– 2013		Bachelor of Commerce	
University of The Western Cape– 2020		BComHons (Economics)	
University of The Western Cape - 2023		MCom (Economics)	
Language Proficiency:	Reading	Writing	Speaking
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good
Swahili	Good	Good	Good

Work Experience:

Urban-Econ	May 2023 -Current	Junior Development Economist
University OF The Western Cape	Contract work: 2018-2022	Administrative Assistant & economics tutor

Key Qualification:

Ms. Kamanzi joined the firm one month after completing her master's degree in economics. She is a self-starter, naturally charismatic, and finds it easy to conquer any task she puts her mind to, hence her achievement of winning the Golden Key for the recognition of her academic performance. She believes in originality and hard work and will be a good fit in any environment. Her ability to think on her feet and seek out practical solutions to any problem is what sets her apart. She thrives in situations in which she is challenged and must lead. Lastly, her skills include researching economic issues, data collection, verbal communication skills, and teamwork skills, to name a few.

Experience Record	
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Cape Agulhas Local Economic Development and Tourism Strategy 2025 Cape Agulhas, Overberg District Cape Agulhas Municipality (LED and Tourism unit) LED and Tourism Strategy Researcher The Cape Agulhas Municipality appointed Urban-Econ to compile a comprehensive local economic development and Tourism strategy for the municipality. The scope of Work includes developing the municipal strategies for: Local Economic Development and tourism. • To enable a viable and conducive economic environment through the development of strategic catalytic projects and policies with clear implementation plans that

	provide the municipality with a road map to roll out the projects with the support of all municipal departments. - To ensure a “bottom-up” approach with a strong focus on stakeholder inputs is facilitated with the finalisation of the strategies. The following objectives/activities are to address and achieve the intended output of the project: - To undertake an economic analysis of the Cape Agulhas Municipal area, to enable the identification of appropriate interventions for economic development.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Gouda Economic Development Plan 2024-2025 Gouda, Drakenstein SAICA Enterprise Development (The Hope Factory) Local Economic Development (LED) Researcher SAICA Enterprise Development have appointed Urban-Econ to conduct research and stakeholder engagement to develop a local economic development plan for the Gouda and surrounding communities. Proceeds from the Gouda Winde Facility is destined to be spent on social development and enterprise development, and as such, Urban-Econ have been brought on to engage community members, entrepreneurs and institutions to identify, prioritise and formulate a number of initiatives which will support the development of small businesses, existing enterprises as well as initiatives which will allow for sustainable economic benefits accruing to the local communities.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Wildebosch Basic Economic Impact Assessment 2025 Stellenbosch, Western Cape Zutari (Pty) Ltd Impact assessment Project Leader Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by Zutari to undertake a Socio-Economic Impact Study. The aim of the social impact assessment is to investigate and describe the social and economic environment surrounding the proposed road extension and to identify possible impacts that could affect the environment as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Legislature.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Lucullus Road Extension Socio- Economic Impact Assessment 2025 Kraaifontein, Western Cape Zutari (Pty) Ltd Impact assessment Project Leader Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by Zutari to undertake a Socio-Economic Impact Study. The aim of the social impact assessment is to investigate and describe the social and economic environment surrounding the proposed road extension and to identify possible impacts that could affect the environment as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Legislature.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Philippi: The Wedge Socio-Economic Impact Assessment 2024 Philippi, Western Cape HDA and Zutari Impact assessment Researcher Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by Zutari to undertake a Socio-Economic Impact Study. The aim of the study is to investigate and describe the social and economic environment of the temporary relocation program, which involves relocating illegal dwellers from the Langa rail reserve to the Philippi Wedge area to enable the opening and operations of the central railway line. The study also aims to identify potential impacts that could affect the environment, as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Legislation.
Project: Year: Location: Client:	IRT MyCiTi phase 2a work package 8 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment 2024 City of Cape Town, Western Cape CHAND Environmental Consultants

Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Impact assessment Project Leader Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by Chand consultants to undertake a Socio-Economic Impact Study. The aim of the social impact assessment is to investigate and describe the social and economic environment surrounding the proposed MYCITI work package 8 route and to identify possible impacts that could affect the environment as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Legislation.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	N1 Nooitgedacht development Socio-Economic Impact Assessment 2024 Joostenbergvlakte, Western Cape VDMV Property Holdings (Pty)Ltd Impact assessment Researcher Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by VDMV Property Holdings to undertake a Socio-Economic Impact Study. The aim of the social impact assessment is to investigate and describe the social and economic environment surrounding the proposed development site and to identify possible impacts that could affect the environment as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Legislation.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Botfontein Industrial development Socio-Economic Impact Assessment 2024 Kraaifontein, Western Cape GroenbergEnviro (Pty)Ltd Impact assessment Researcher Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by GroenbergEnviro (Pty)Ltd to undertake a Socio-Economic Impact Study. The aim of the social impact assessment is to investigate and describe the social and economic environment surrounding the proposed development site and to identify possible impacts that could affect the environment as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Legislation.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Kraaifontein Petroleum Products Storage and Distribution Facility Socio-Economic Impact Assessment 2024 Kraaifontein, Western Cape Kantey & Templer (Pty) Ltd Impact assessment Researcher Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by Kantey & Templer (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Socio-Economic Impact Study. The aim of the social impact assessment is to investigate and describe the social and economic environment surrounding the proposed development site and to identify possible impacts that could affect the environment as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Legislation.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Bella Riva Socio-Economic Impact Assessment 2024 Fisantekraal, Northern Planning District Cornerstone Environmental Consultants Baseline assessment Project Leader Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by Cornerstone Environmental Consultants to undertake a Basic-Economic Impact Assessment. The aim of the social impact assessment is to investigate and describe the social and economic environment surrounding the proposed development site and to identify possible impacts that could affect the environment as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Legislation.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Morning Star Socio-Economic Baseline Assessment 2024 Morningstar, Western Cape Communicare Socio-Economic Baseline assessment Researcher Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by Communicare to undertake a Basic-Economic Impact Assessment managed by Groenbergenviro (Pty) Ltd. The assessment aimed to evaluate and determine the significance of the socio-economic impacts that could result from the construction and operational phases of the proposed

	development of Morningstar Farm 141. This evaluation guided the next phase of the EIA assessment.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Stikland Socio-Economic Impact Assessment 2024 Stikland, Western Cape Infinity Environmental (Pty) Ltd Impact assessment Project Leader Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by Infinity Environmental (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Socio-Economic Impact Study. The aim of the social impact assessment is to investigate and describe the social and economic environment surrounding the proposed development site and to identify possible impacts that could affect the environment as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Legislature.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Meerlust commercial development Socio-Economic Impact Assessment 2024 Meerlust, Western Cape Guillaume Nel environmental consultants Impact assessment Researcher Urban-Econ Development Economists was appointed by Guillaume Nel environmental consultants to undertake a Socio-Economic Impact Study. The aim of the social impact assessment is to investigate and describe the social and economic environment surrounding the proposed development site and to identify possible impacts that could affect the environment as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Legislature.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Gabon: Genmin Limited – Baniaka ESIA Project 2023 Gabon Genmin Limited Economic impact assessment Researcher The study aims to determine the affected communities and economies located in the zone of influence and identify sensitive receptors and beneficiaries within the delineated study area, i.e., people, land uses and economic activities that could be directly or indirectly negatively affected by the proposed project or benefit from it. Also, to review secondary data and assess data gaps. Lastly, also to quantify the potential positive and negative economic effects of the proposed development on the local and regional economic activities.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Municipal Economic Review and Outlook 2023 (MERO 2023) 2023-2024 Western Cape, South Africa Western Cape Provincial Treasury MERO is an annual research publication produced by the Western Cape Provincial Treasury Researcher I was involved in various key activities. These included conducting extensive data collection, performing detailed data analysis to identify trends and insights, and contributing to the revision process to ensure accuracy and clarity. Additionally, I assisted in drafting and finalizing sections of the report, which was undertaken for the Western Cape Provincial Treasury during the 2023-2024 period in the Western Cape, South Africa.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Adam Tas Road Link 2023 Stellenbosch, Western Cape Guillaume Nel environmental consultants (GNEC) Socio-Economic Site Sensitivity and Scoping Report for the Adam Tas Link Road Researcher The purpose of this scoping report was to undertake a Socio-Economic Site Sensitivity and Scoping Assessment as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Clear Horizon Socio-Economic Site Sensitivity and Scoping Report 2023 Kuilsriver, Western Cape Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd Socio-Economic Sensitivity Scoping Assessment Project Leader Provided a socio-economic sensitivity scoping assessment as part of an environmental impact assessment process managed by the client.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Grand Parade Market Feasibility Study 2023 Durbanville, Western Cape City of Cape Town Market Traders Feasibility study Researcher Collected data by survey to identify and analyse the target market for the trader's market, considering demographics, consumer behavior, and preferences. As well as conducted surveys to gather feedback from potential vendors and customers regarding their interest, preferences, and expectations.
Project: Year: Location: Client: Project Features: Position held: Activities Performed	Socio-Economic Basic Assessment (Strandfontein coastal node development) 2023-2024 Strandfontein, Western Cape Infinity Environmental Impact assessment, stakeholders' engagement Researcher Conducted primary data collection through interviews with relevant stakeholders, investigated secondary data sources, analyzed the gathered data, and ultimately prepared a comprehensive report.

References:

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