

Socio Economic Statement
The Need for Cemetery Space in Stellenbosch Municipal Area:
Louw's Bos Memorial Park

January 2019



The Need for Cemetery Space, 2018: Louw's Bos Memorial Park

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The need for cemetery space in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area

1. Statement Purpose

This statement outlines the socio economic cost to create cemetery space in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area.

Socio-Economic Statements analyses i.e. predicts, reflects and manages but does not evaluate or rate, the intended and unintended consequences on the human environment of planned interventions (policies, programmes, plans and projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions so as to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment (Vanclay, 2002).

At a broad level the impacts on the overall welfare of a community should be investigated considering the efficiency, equity and sustainability of the project as well as the trade-offs or 'opportunity cost' the various alternatives will yield.

2. Need for burial space

The scale of the need for the next 10 to 30 years for additional cemetery space was determined by considering the death rate and land required based on traditional burials.

a) Death Rate:

Cape Winelands experienced 6 560 deaths/out of 48 141 deaths in the Western Cape in 2016 translating in a death rate of 0.75%. Cape Winelands had a population of 866 223 people in 2016 with the highest number of deaths occurring in the age cohorts of 65+ followed by 45 – 64 and 15 – 44 as outlined below.

| Age | 0 | 1-14 | 15 - 44 | 45 – 64 | 65+ | Unspecified | Total |
|------------|-----|------|---------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Population | 185 | 83 | 1 530 | 2 174 | 2 581 | 7 | 6 560 |

The table below provides a summary of leading causes of premature mortality in Stellenbosch, 2016:

| Overall Rank | Cause | Western Cape | | Cape Winelands | | South Africa | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Number | Percentage | Overall Rank | Percentage | Overall Rank | Percentage |
| 1 | Diabetes Mellitus | 3 694 | 7.7 | 1 | 7.9 | 2 | 5.5 |
| 2 | Human | 2 975 | 6.2 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4.8 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|--------|------|----|------|----|------|
| | Immunodeficiency Disease (HIV/ AIDs) | | | | | | |
| 3 | Ischaemic heart disease | 2866 | 6 | 6 | 5.2 | 9 | 2.8 |
| 4 | Cerebrovascular disease | 2 682 | 5.6 | 5 | 6.1 | 4 | 5.1 |
| 5 | Tuberculosis | 2 461 | 5.1 | 3 | 6.7 | 1 | 6.5 |
| 4 | Chronic lower respiratory disease (Infections) | 2 373 | 4.9 | 4 | 6.4 | 10 | 2.8 |
| 6 | Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs | 2 204 | 4.6 | 7 | 4.9 | | |
| 7 | Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs | 2 193 | 4.6 | 8 | 4.9 | | |
| 8 | Hypertensive diseases | 1 890 | 3.9 | 9 | 3.4 | 6 | 4.4 |
| 9 | Other forms of heart disease | 1 473 | 3.1 | 10 | 3.9 | 3 | 5.1 |
| 10 | Other natural causes | 16 497 | 35.2 | | 32.7 | 11 | 43.8 |
| 11 | Other non-natural causes | 6 383 | 13.3 | | 11.2 | 12 | 11.2 |
| | Influenza & pneumonia | | | | | 7 | 4.3 |
| | Other viral diseases | | | | | 8 | 3.6 |

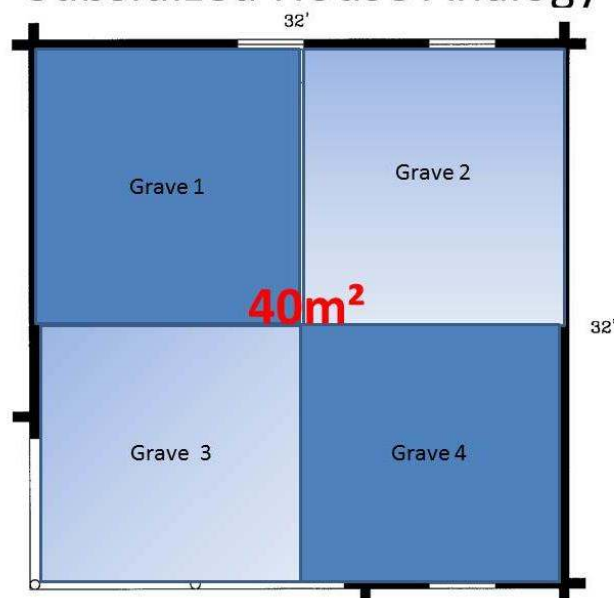
Tuberculosis as the leading cause of death in South Africa, was ranked 5th in the Western Cape. Diabetes Mellitus was the leading (1st) natural cause of death in the Western Cape whilst it was second (2nd) in South Africa. Diabetes Mellitus is followed by Human Immunodeficiency Virus [HIV] disease and ranked as 2rd cause of death in the Western Cape whilst it ranked as the 5th cause of death in South Africa. Ischaemic heart disease ranked the 3rd cause of death in the Western Cape, whilst other forms of heart disease ranked the same in South Africa. Overall, the results show a considerable burden of disease from non-communicable disease and signs of a sizable proportion of deaths associated with diabetes mellitus, particularly for females.

b) Extent of traditional graves:

Extent of a grave: 2m x 1m (2.3m x 0.9m) = 2m². Extent of a grave and space for movement: 3m x 2m = 6m². Considering the provision of amenities and approaching a cemetery as a park the space per grave can be calculated as 8-10m².

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Subsidized House Analogy



c) Land requirements

At 1 000 deaths per 100 000 population per annum (rounding off the death rate to 1%) 6 000m² grave space per annum will be required. Over the next 30 years 18ha of land will be required.

At 656 deaths per 100 000 per annum 3 936m² grave space per annum will be required. Over the next 30 years 11.8ha of land will be required. Should all amenities and parking be included in the provision per grave the hectares of land required is adjusted to 8m² resulting in 16ha of land.

A 20ha – 30ha regional site should provide sufficient cemetery space for the next 30 years.

A subsidized House is 42m² in extent and equals 7 graves. On average 4 people inhabit a subsidized house. Thus half of the space we need for housing we need for graves.

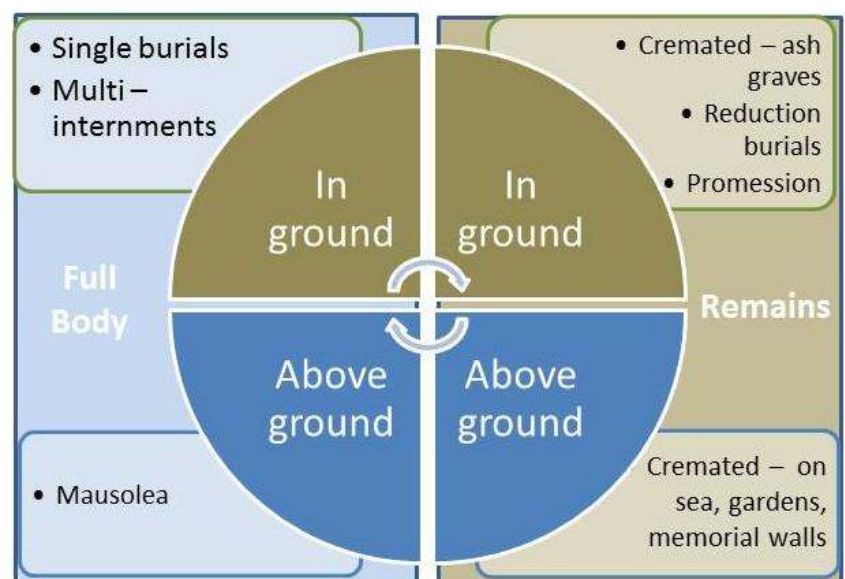
Erven on which subsidized houses are built, are 80m² in extent and equals 13 graves. Thus one quarter of space we need for fully subsidized house erven we need for graves.

Alternatively a soccer field is 0.72 ha or 7140m² and equals 1190 graves or 92 subsidized housing erven. Expressing it differently, Stellenbosch requires annually nearly one soccer field to provide for the number of deaths per annum.

3. Burial alternatives

Availability of land is the biggest challenge facing the cemetery sector in South Africa due to the increase in population growth within municipalities and cultural beliefs as it pertains to dealing with the deceased. A key solution to the inadequate land for cemetery development is the introduction of burial alternatives. Several of these burial alternatives have

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existed for many years around the world, but are not actively practised in South Africa due to tradition. All alternative “memorials” other than traditional graves, i.e. memorial walls and parks, can be incorporated in cemeteries. The following should be considered when designing a cemetery:

- To approach cemeteries as a social space (including parks) in the design of cemetery site plans
- To provide for all alternative burial methods even some of them may have a very slow uptake.
- To provide for inexpensive maintenance of cemeteries
- To market alternative burial options

Limited knowledge of and lack of exposure amongst communities to alternative ways of interment, the challenges for suitable land and the upkeep of traditional cemeteries are experienced. Alternative burial methods, which can be the solution to the land-hungry burial methods currently practiced in South Africa, has to be promoted and established. The different types of burials are categorized into four main categories.

Burial Alternatives

| Method | Tradition/ Believe | Required Space | Required Terrain | Decomposition Time | Cost | Maintenance |
|------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| Mausoleum | | A secure building with rows of crypts Above-ground burial space option Crypts are large enough to accommodate a coffin holding a full body or remains. | Rocky terrain or ground which may be unsuited to conventional burials | Once a crypt is sealed, it is ventilated to promote rapid body decomposition. | Designed to any size and specification. Are a practical and cost-effective alternative to conventional tombstones | Generally clad with hardwearing stone or granite and are weather-resistant and maintenance-free. Crypts are sealed at the front with a concrete panel which is cemented closed. |
| Multi-interments | | Municipal by-laws allow for burial of more than one family member in a grave. Up to three bodies from the same family can be placed in the same grave. | This allows for cemeteries that are theoretically full – i.e. with a body in each grave – to continue being used. | A period of time, usually two years, is given before graves are re-opened and a new body can be placed on top of the previous remains, before being covered up again. | Cost decreased with the number of burials per grave. | High, similar than traditional burials. |
| Cremation | Common amongst Christians/ West. Standard practice amongst Hindus. Forbidden in Muslim and Orthodox Jewish faiths. African cultures, traditionally viewed as undesirable although not prohibited. | The deceased body is burnt to ash, which greatly reduces the mortal remains. Ashes are kept in an urn. Options of disposing of the ashes after a cremation include: - Memorial walls - Gardens - Ash graves | Any | None | Municipalities offer cremation as a burial option along with traditional burial. Cremations are cheaper than traditional burials. | Low |
| Reduction burial | | The buried body is later exhumed and reinterred in a smaller casket, allowing for burying more family members in the same | | Shorter than traditional burials | | Lower than traditional burials |

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| | | grave. | | | | |
| Columbarium | Can house many people of different religions. Religious décor often adorns individual niches and/or urns for ashes. | Take a variety of forms and are, occasionally quite elaborate structures. But, more often, they follow elegant-but-simple architectural designs and are part of large, urban cemeteries. | Many churches have columbaria built into their structures or erected onto their grounds. | | | Low |
| Promession (freezing) | Similar to cremation | Promession is when the body is frozen with liquid nitrogen and then vibrated to disintegrate. The pieces are freeze dried and placed in a biodegradable casket. | | Caskets are interred in the top layers of soil, where aerobic bacteria cause complete decomposition in six to 12 months. | High due to irregular usage. | Low |

4. Socio economic Cost

The socio economic cost and benefits are outline below and listed as a general cost or benefit, followed by specifics for the proposed memorial site and concluded with management directives.

| Anticipated & Predicted Impacts | Louw's Bos | Management directives |
|--|--|---|
| Population Characteristics/ Human capital | | |
| <p>Job and skills levels increase:</p> <p>A 30ha memorial park will require landscaping, manicuring and maintaining. Sustainable employment opportunities will be created by the park.</p> | <p>South and North</p> <p>A minimum of twelve (12) full time permanent jobs are required to landscape, maintain and manicure the memorial park.</p> | <p>Employees should be selected and appointed from within Stellenbosch Municipal Area.</p> <p>Those employed to do so and who may not have appropriate qualifications/ skills should be afforded the opportunity to obtain the qualification/ skills.</p> |
| <p>Social health of community/ youth</p> <p>As a memorial park is a place to celebrate life, it represents a social space reflecting the value a community attached to the memories of their family, friends and colleagues. A memorial park will become such a social space.</p> | <p>South and North</p> <p>Entrance control of the site and control of allowable activities will enhance the celebration of life.</p> <p>The park should be managed as a park.</p> <p>Links should be created to the natural vegetation and</p> | <p>Entrance to the cemetery should be controlled during the day and the cemetery should be locked at night.</p> <p>Voluntary manicure and maintenance programmes should be managed involving</p> |

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| | <p>agricultural cultivation of the surroundings of the park.</p> <p>Recreational activities should be encouraged.</p> | <p>educational institutions.</p> <p>Linking the site to a network of recreation routes i.e. walking or cycling will expand the celebration of life.</p> |
| <p>Crime/ Neglect</p> <p>Safety of visitors are key and controlled access and activity are but some of the aspects to ensure security of gravesites and safety of visitors.</p> | <p>South and North</p> <p>The memorial park will form part of the agricultural landscape and should be inviting to people to consider spending time at the park.</p> | <p>The memorial park will be managed similarly to the cemetery at Jamestown; entrance control should be controlled.</p> |
| Community & Institutional Arrangements | | |
| <p>The lack of cemetery space may disrupt social networks which will bring about changes in social ethos of community.</p> | <p>South and North:</p> <p>The MP will provide the required cemetery space and celebrate the lives of the deceased and honour the dead.</p> <p>Community homogeneity and cohesion could be reduced as community members will be forced to bury elsewhere outside Stellenbosch. This may bring the Stellenbosch community in conflict with receiving</p> | <p>Provide a MP in each of the major municipal areas i.e. north and south</p> <p>Regulate the use of grave space and rent out space for a specific period i.e. 25 years or even shorter time periods.</p> <p>Encourage different burial methods.</p> |

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| | communities. | |
| Equality and Exclusivity: A memorial park provides for all income groups, all cultures and all religions: The MP and its design and use should not exacerbate class equalities or cultural exclusivity. The MP should make allowance to accommodate dissimilarities in social practices i.e. social standards (burial options), religion and values. | South and North: MP to provide for all income groups and all religions. | Develop a MP policy or by-law to address access to resources i.e. burial space. Allow for limited economic opportunity i.e. flower sellers and a nursery. Economic opportunity to be ceased by vulnerable members of the community. |
| Employment equity of vulnerable groups: Of the people employed, women and youth should be afforded the opportunity to join the workforce. | South and North: The employment opportunities at the MP will enable a few families to benefit from the employment opportunities associated with MP development. | As women and youth have to compete with more appropriately qualified applicants from Stellenbosch, skills development and improvement of educational qualification should be a project component. |
| Political & Social Resources | | |
| Use of social amenities: The MP will provide for the need for graves within the Stellenbosch community but may cause an increased demand from neighbouring municipalities for graves and grave space. | South and North: The demand for basic services i.e. water, electricity and sewerage will be limited and not compete with the requirements of human settlements. | Regulate grave space to benefit the community of Stellenbosch. Alternative energy should be promoted. Water should be sourced on the property. |

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| | <p>As far as possible the MP services have to be sourced and generated on site.</p> <p>Water sources should be protected from possible impacts.</p> | <p>Sewerage should be managed on site.</p> <p>A resource management plan should be compiled and implemented as part of the maintenance and management of the site.</p> |
| <p>Increased use of municipal & authority services will be required but merely to regulate and guide traffic.</p> | <p>South and North</p> <p>The slow moving traffic of funeral processions will disrupt daily traffic which is fast moving and will impact on cyclists using the R44 and Annandale Road.</p> <p>Processions should not be allowed on provincial roads.</p> <p>Encourage users of the MP to hold services on site.</p> | <p>Regulate traffic and abandon processions.</p> <p>Develop an amenity information brochure marketing the facility and the different components thereof i.e. the chapel.</p> |
| <p>Individual & Family Changes:</p> <p>Burial practices are often linked to religious practices. Family burial practises may change over time.</p> | <p>South and North</p> <p>Provide for alternative burial options in the MP.</p> | <p>Families have to be encouraged to consider different burial options which are less land dependant.</p> <p>Develop a burial alternative campaign.</p> |
| Community Resources | | |

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| <p>Dust & Noise levels: Sporadic & intensified dust & noise levels as the park is established, graves are dug and ceremonies are taking place will happen but within acceptable limits.</p> | <p>South and North</p> <p>Should dust suppression measures be required, it should be accessible on site. The necessary equipment and procedures have to be supplied and be in place.</p> | <p>Regulate noise on site and compile standard operational procedures.</p> <p>Budget and provide for dust suppression measures and equipment on site.</p> |
| <p>Sense of Place: The change of sense of place will impact on people's relationship to environment and surroundings.</p> | <p>Both sites are adjacent to Annandale Road, a Grade IIIa scenic route. The landscape is generally scenic (IIIb) in a mixed agricultural setting near the Stellenbosch Mountains.</p> <p>South</p> <p>From the Annandale Road: Visibility and visual exposure are high being next to the road.</p> <p>North</p> <p>From the Annandale road: Visibility and visual exposure are moderate to high being 1km back from the Annandale Road.</p> | <p>Design and compile a landscape plan to ensure the conservation of the landscape and to minimise visual and aesthetic impacts.</p> |
| <p>Social History: The social history relates to patterns that were valued, but fallen into disuse (outspans), and which is part of the social</p> | <p>South and North</p> <p>Heritage Grading</p> <p>Both sites are adjacent to Annandale Road, a Grade</p> | <p>The landscape design of the MP should enhance the scenic and historic landscape.</p> |

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| history of an area will be enhanced. | <p>Illa scenic route. The landscape is generally scenic (IIIb) in a mixed agricultural setting near the Stellenbosch Mountains.</p> <p>Historically, the land once formed part of the extensive Stellenbosch Commonage to the south of the town. Trek paths once criss-crossed the site both north and south.</p> <p>Graded Heritage Sites are located nearby.</p> | |
| Access to leisure opportunities: MPs as commissioned by Stellenbosch Municipality are simultaneously designed to enhance recreation and leisure opportunities: hiking trails etc. | <p>South and North</p> <p>The MP will enhance access to leisure opportunities.</p> | <p>Encourage leisure and recreational activities i.e. develop park calendar.</p> <p>Create links with existing trails.</p> |
| Access to natural resources: The MP has no impact on people's access to natural resources i.e. wood, water and medicinal plants | <p>South and north</p> <p>The MP should enhance to use of natural resources and should not compete with the peoples access i.e. use of on-site sources to provide water, manage sewerage and generate alternative energy.</p> | <p>Compile a resource management plan.</p> |
| Growth in Sales & GGP: Sales related to the land will contribute to the economy of the municipality. | <p>South and North</p> <p>Burial space, depending on the extent, will have to be</p> | <p>Regulate use of burial space.</p> <p>Provide for subsidies for vulnerable</p> |

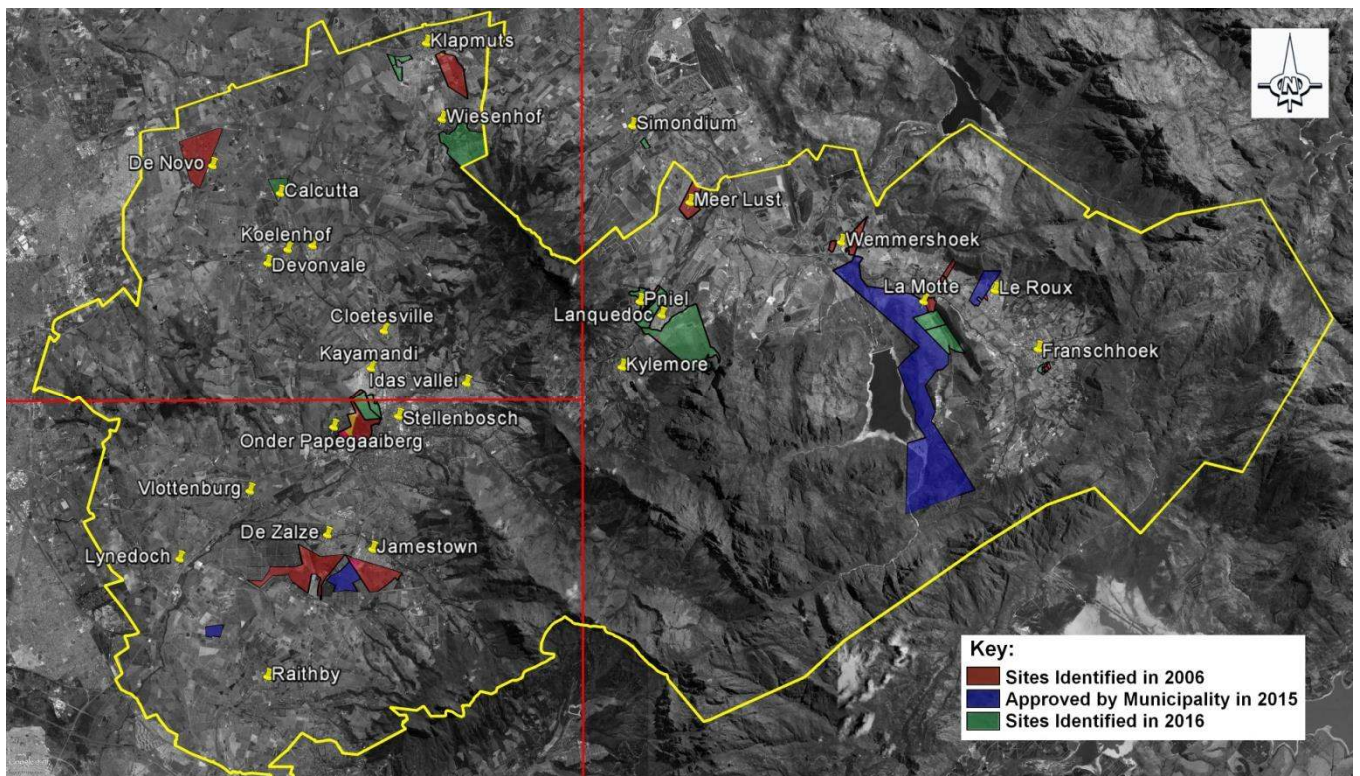
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | leased for limited periods of time i.e. 25 years. | communities. |
| <p>Loss of agricultural land and production: The MP will be developed on high potential agricultural land. The opportunity to cultivate food will be lost.</p> | <p>South and North</p> <p>Land type (terrain form, soil pattern and macro climate) is Plintic Catena: Upland Duplex and / or Margalitic soils (Ca27 and Ca28). The soil has strong texture contrasts with a marked clay accumulation (<15%) and is non-reddish in colour. One or more vertic or melanic and plinthic soils maybe present. The soil depth is between ≥ 450 mm and < 750 mm.</p> | <p>Multi scale and – functionality are two guiding principles to be promoted:</p> <p>As the park will be implemented in phases, some precincts could continue to be cultivated. Whilst burials are taking place in established MP precincts, others could be cultivated. The tree lanes could include edible fruit or nut trees. All land in the MP will not be lost to agricultural cultivation at once.</p> <p>Both food production and cemetery space is for the common good of the public. The need for cemetery space (a local need) is more pressing than the loss of crop production and food security (a national need)</p> |

5. From cemeteries to Memorial Parks

The strategy Stellenbosch adopted to provide burial space were twofold: Expanding local cemeteries and establishing regional cemeteries in Stellenbosch Municipal Area.

The following three regions were identified and sites per region were identified and assessed according to the criteria in Addendum A.

- Region 1: Northern Stellenbosch
- Region 2: Eastern Stellenbosch (Franshoek Valley)
- Region 3: South Stellenbosch



The site for Eastern Stellenbosch has not been promoted as yet as most of the area is located within the Berg River flood plain.

Site Identification

Selection was informed by several studies and activities i.e.

- a) a 2006 Cemetery Feasibility Study conducted by Dennis Moss Partnership.
- b) site visits by CK Rumboll and Partners in May and June 2016.
- c) Sites identified by the Property Management Department of Stellenbosch Municipality.
- d) Sites approved on a Stellenbosch Council meeting, various dates 2015 – 2018.

Initial Assessment

The preliminary scan of 50 sites considered the following:

- a) Ownership, Use, Zoning and Proximity
- b) Value (intrinsic, instrumental, systemic), Environment (Fauna & Flora, Ecological Rehabilitation, Geology, Pedology, Hydrology) and Policy Assessment (Access, Competing uses, SDF & IDP aligned)
- c) Digging graves: Soil excavability, permeability (distance from domestic water sources, drainage features and soil type), drainage features, gradient, basal buffer, grave stability, soil workability and cemetery size

Sites were separated into cemeteries that can expand and new cemeteries smaller than 30ha, regional cemeteries and full cemeteries that cannot expand.

Cemeteries that can expand and new cemeteries smaller than 30ha

This category were further divided into

- Extensions identified on land belonging to Stellenbosch Municipality: At Franschoek and Stellenbosch (Onder Pappagaaiberg) (expand graveyard sites), Kylemore, Pniel (develop new cemeteries on erven adjacent to existing cemetery).
- New cemeteries identified on land belonging to Stellenbosch Municipality: at Pniel (open space across existing cemetery)
- Extensions identified on state land within the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality at De Novo.
- A new cemetery identified on state land at La Motte (existing cemetery does not have the appropriate zoning).
- Extensions identified on private land at Le Roux (Dennegeur), Franschoek, Languedoc, Klapmuts and Pniel.
- New cemeteries identified on private land at Klapmuts and Pniel.

Regional cemeteries

Regional cemeteries were identified in Jamestown, Lyndoch, Klapmuts, La Motte, Maasdorp (on R45 to Franschoek), Meerlust (T junction of R45 (Paarl to Franschoek) and R310 (to Stellenbosch)), Wemmershoek (R301) & Wiesenhof (R44).

Identification of regional cemeteries was narrowed down on land belonging to Stellenbosch Municipality at or close to James Town, Koelenhof and Wemmershoek. Only state land is available for a regional cemetery in Eastern Stellenbosch or the Franschoek Valley in La Motte, Maasdorp and Meerlust and in Northern Stellenbosch in de Novo.

Regional cemeteries on **private land** within the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality, have been identified at Jamestown, Klapmuts and Lyndoch.

Full cemeteries

Seventeen (17) Cemeteries are **fully occupied** and need cleaning, remarking of graves, fencing and upkeep.

There were sites that were not further considered as they did not meet the environmental and policy assessment criteria i.e.

- Proximity to the settlement
- Entire site earmarked for housing
- Earmarked for recreation and youth development
- Undesirable slopes
- Earmarked for road and infrastructure upgrades
- Watercourses, water quality and soil characteristics

Addendum A: Selection Criteria

These sites were subjected to a set of selection criteria:

a) Initial (Ownership and Proximity) Assessment

The purpose of this assessment is to determine which identified portions of land can be utilized as a local or regional cemetery and to determine the time frames involved in obtaining the appropriate rights and authorizations.

1. Ownership: Does the property belong to Stellenbosch Municipality, a State Department or a private person.
2. Zoning: What is the official zoning of the property?
3. Current Land Use: What is the property used for?
4. Lease: Is the property leased. If yes, for how long is the duration of the lease.
5. Transfer: If the property is not owned by Stellenbosch Municipality, it has to be transferred.
6. Location: Is the proposed development an extension of the existing cemetery or is it a completely new cemetery.
7. Proximity: Is the cemetery accessible for the region or only for the settlement in which it is located?

This assessment was done according to information as per the following documentation and site visits: ownership records, zoning certificates and diagrams.

b) Environmental and Policy Assessment

The purpose of this assessment is to determine if there are any policies or natural aspects that may prohibit the expansion or development of cemeteries.

8. Intrinsic Value: What is good for the property? (Use & Heritage Value)
9. Instrumental Value: What is the property good for? (SDF alignment)
10. Systemic Value: Does the property contribute to the health of any eco system and or habitat? Is the property important for conservation purposes (does it form part of a sensitive ecological corridor which may include part of stream, drainage systems & wetlands and may be subject to ground water pollution.
11. Current status: Is there any indigenous Fauna and Flora habitats on the property and are there occurrence high or are there stands of rare endemic plants.
12. Ecological Rehabilitation: What should the property look like if restored to its pristine form? How did it look like? What are the likelihood/ potential of the property being rehabilitated?
13. Geology: What are the Solid features of Earth
14. Pedology: Status of soils in their natural environment
15. Hydrology: Are there any drainage lines

16. Accessibility: Is there physical access to the site? How easily can the site be accessed? What modes of transport can be used to reach the site? What modes of transport are available?
17. Land Availability: What are the competing uses in the area?

This information was gathered as per data available, site visits, previous studies conducted (see Reference List) and a meeting with municipal officials representing different departments; Data available included zoning maps, ecological and hydrological data, geological data, roads network data, programmes & projects from other municipal departments.

c) Soil Scan

The purpose of this assessment is to determine if the site will be functionally appropriate to dig graves and bury people.

18. Soil excavability: Is the soil medium dense and firm
19. Soil permeability: Safe distance from domestic water sources (No – too close; Conditional - Certain forms of burials only i.e. walls of remembrance; Developable)
20. Soil permeability: Soil type (Clay Gravel, Silty Sand, Clay Sand, Silt) and permeability ranges. Poor subsurface conditions, either high water table or clay layers - grave surface flooding or perched water tables
21. Soil permeability: Safe distance to drainage features and sources (No – too close; Conditional - Certain forms of burials only i.e. walls of remembrance; No - Adequate surface drainage difficult - flat topographical features)
22. Drainage features: Present, Partial or Absent
23. Topography: Gradient 2° - 6°. No when slope exceeds 9°.
24. Basal Buffer Zone: 2.5m between grave & water table. No when basal buffer is absent.
25. Grave Stability: Verges & Sides to stand up.
26. Soil Workability: Ability of soil to compact on return to grave
27. Cemetery Size: Justify engineering geological & geotechnical investigation

This information was gathered as per data available, site visits and previous studies conducted and meetings with the Directorate Community Services. Data available included hydrological data, geological data and a full assessment of Wemmershoek as a housing development.

Addendum B: Sites investigated

| No | Property Number & Settlement (Alphabetic) | Existing Cemeteries | Identified | | | Approved by Municipality (February 2015) |
|----|--|------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | Feasibility Study 2006 (Dennis Moss) | Site Visits & Scan, 2016 (CK Rumboll) | Property Management: Stellenbosch Municipality 2016 | |
| 1 | RE 10/727 De Novo | | | | | |
| 2 | RE/3666 Franschoek, DenneG | | | | | |
| 3 | Erf 1219 Franschoek, Le Roux | | | | | |
| 4 | Erf 516 Franschoek | | | | | |
| 5 | Erf 423 Franschoek | | | | | |
| 6 | Erf 41 Franschoek | | | | | |
| 7 | Erf 428 Franschoek | | | | | |
| 8 | Erf 42 Franschoek | | | | | |
| 9 | Erf 16 Franschoek | | | | | |
| 10 | Erf 739 Franschoek | | | | | |
| 11 | Erf 2885 Franschoek | | | | | |
| 12 | Erf 2886 Franschoek | | | | | |
| 13 | RE/502 Jamestown | | | | | |
| 14 | 1166 Jamestown | | | | | |
| 15 | RE/527 Jamestown | | | | | |
| 16 | RE 13/1674 Languedoc | | | | | |
| 17 | RE 1/619 Lyndoch | | | | | |
| 18 | Farm 342 Klapmuts | | | | | |
| 19 | 8/744 Klapmuts | | | | | |
| 20 | RE/2/744 Klapmuts | | | | | |
| 21 | 7/748 Klapmuts | | | | | |
| 22 | 3/748 Klapmuts | | | | | |
| 23 | 40/748 Klapmuts | | | | | |
| 24 | Erf 9 Kylemore | | | | | |
| 25 | Erf 21 Kylemore | | | | | |
| 26 | Erf 71 Kylemore | | | | | |
| 27 | Erf 35 Kylemore | | | | | |
| 28 | Erf 36 Kylemore | | | | | |
| 29 | RE1/1339 La Motte | | | | | |
| 30 | 1653 La Motte | | | | | |
| 31 | 1/1158 La Motte | | | | | |
| 32 | RE/1158 La Motte | | | | | |
| 33 | Farm 7/1041 Maasdorp | | | | | |
| 34 | Farm 28/1041 Maasdorp | | | | | |
| 35 | 1/1006 Meer Lust | | | | | |
| 36 | RE/1 Pniel | | | | | |
| 37 | 9/1173 Pniel | | | | | |
| 38 | 2/1647 Pniel | | | | | |
| 39 | 1357 Pniel | | | | | |
| 40 | RE1/1176 Pniel | | | | | |
| 41 | 17/1685 Pniel | | | | | |
| 42 | 4/941 Simondium | | | | | |
| 43 | Farm 2/81 Kayamandi | | | | | |
| 44 | 181 Stellenbosch | | | | | |
| 45 | RE/33/175 Stellenbosch | | | | | |
| 46 | RE/183 Stellenbosch | | | | | |
| 47 | RE/1/1024 Wemmershoek | | | | | |
| 48 | 202 Wemmershoek | | | | | |
| 49 | 23/747 Wiesenhof | | | | | |
| 50 | Farm 29 Koelenhof (Calcutta) | | | | | |

Addendum C: Full cemeteries

Cemeteries that are **fully occupied** and need cleaning, remarking of graves, fencing and upkeep are listed below:

| | Property | Owner | Zoning |
|----|--|---|--|
| 24 | Erf 1219 Franschoek, Le Roux | Mun Gebied van Famschoek | Local Authority Zone |
| 25 | Erf 41 Franschoek | Ned Ger Sendingkerk Franschoek | Local Authority Zone |
| 26 | Erf 42 Franschoek | Ned Ger Kerk Franschoek | Local Authority Zone |
| 27 | Erf 423 Franschoek | Roux David Marais | Local Authority Zone |
| 28 | Erf 428 Franschoek | Congregational Church Franschoek | Local Authority Zone |
| 29 | Erf 16 Franschoek | Ned Ger Franschoek | Local Authority Zone |
| 30 | RE/527 Jamestown (Unregistered Portion 6/527) | Mun Stellenbosch | Agriculture Zone 1 (Local Authority (Cemetery)) |
| 31 | 7/748 Klappmuts | Volle Evangelie Kerk van God in Suidelike Afrika Klappmuts | Agriculture Zone 1 |
| 32 | 3/748 Klappmuts | Volle Evangelie Kerk van God in Suidelike Afrika Klappmuts | Agriculture Zone 1 |
| 33 | Erf 9 Kylemore (re use western side) | Mun Stellenbosch | Open Space II |
| 32 | Erf 21 Kylemore | Mun Stellenbosch | Subdivisional Area for Residential Zone 1 and Transport Zone II (public road) |
| 33 | Erf 71 Kylemore | Old Apostolic Church of Africa | Open Space II |
| 34 | Erf 35 Kylemore | Mun Stellenbosch | Open Space I |
| 35 | RE/1 Pniel | Gemeenskap van Pniel | Open Space for Pniel Cemetery Authority Use for rest of property |
| 36 | Farm 190, Stellenbosch | Mun Stellenbosch | Local Authority (Cemetery) |
| 37 | Farm 191, Stellenbosch | Mun Stellenbosch | Local Authority (Cemetery) |
| 38 | Farm 285, Stellenbosch | Mun Stellenbosch | Local Authority (Cemetery) |

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